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July 12, 2013

RECEIVED
JUL 12 2013
PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Jeff Derouen
Executive Director
Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, P.O. Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0615

Re: ***In the Matter of: The Application of Big Rivers Electric Corporation for a General Adjustment in Rates***, PSC Case No. 2012-00535

Dear Mr. Derouen:

Enclosed for filing are an original and ten copies of (i) Big Rivers Electric Corporation's responses to post-hearing data requests, (ii) a petition for confidential treatment, and (iii) a motion for deviation in the above referenced matter. I certify that on this date, a copy of this letter, a copy of the responses, a copy of the petition and the motion for deviation were served on the persons listed on the attached service list by overnight courier service or first class mail, postage prepaid.

Sincerely,

TAK

Tyson Kamuf

TAK/ej
Enclosures

cc: Billie Richert
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ORIGINAL

Big Rivers
ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

In the Matter of:

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS	)	
ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A	)	Case No. 2012-00535
GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES	)	

Response to Requests for Information from
the Hearing of July 1, 2013 through July 3, 2013

FILED: July 12, 2013

ORIGINAL

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 1) ***Is Ms. Speed's compensation at same level as Mr. Siewert's compensation was?***

Response) No. Ms. Speed retained overall responsibility for the budget area in addition to assuming Mr. Siewert's responsibilities in the rates and regulatory area, and thus her responsibilities are greater than Mr. Siewert's were. As a result, Ms. Speed's compensation level is higher than Mr. Siewert's was. Note that by consolidating responsibilities into Ms. Speed's current position, Big Rivers reduced costs by reducing staff by one employee.

Witness) James V. Haner

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

**APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES
CASE NO. 2012-00535**

**Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013**

July 15, 2013

Item 2) ***Is Ms. Richert's salary the same as Mr. Hite's salary was?***

Response) No. Mr. Hite's position was VP Accounting and Interim CFO. Ms. Richert's position is VP Accounting, Rates and CFO. In addition to oversight of the accounting department and ascension to the CFO position, from that of Interim CFO, Ms. Richert also oversees the information systems department and the rates and regulatory area. Thus, her responsibilities are greater than Mr. Hite's were, and as a result, her salary is higher than Mr. Hite's was. Note that by consolidating responsibilities into Ms. Richert's current position, Big Rivers reduced costs by reducing staff by one employee.

Witness) James V. Haner

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES
CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 3) ***Refer to line 5 on Sierra Club Hearing Exhibit 2. Explain the increase from 2022 to 2023.***

Response) The cash balance increases from 2022 to 2023 in the long-term forecast due to a projected borrowing of $200 million.

Witness) Billie J. Richert

Item 4) ***Provide documentation in support of Big Rivers' position that depreciation expense should continue on idled plant.***

Response)

Depreciation expense should continue on idled plant based on accounting standards and guidance prescribed by the various authoritative accounting sources and regulatory agencies including the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), the United States Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR"), the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), and the Rural Utilities Service ("RUS").

Big Rivers depreciates its utility plant using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated remaining service lives, as approved by the RUS and KPSC. Big Rivers' depreciation expense should continue to be charged on idle property, plant, and equipment that is not abandoned utilizing the approved depreciation rates by property account. As the IASB explained in its Basis for Conclusions on IAS 16 – Property, Plant, and Equipment (BC 30-31), "…the useful life of an asset should encompass the entire time it is available for use, regardless of whether during that time it is in use or is idle." Additionally, the IASB "…concluded that, whether idle or not, it is appropriate to depreciate an asset with a limited useful life so that the financial statements reflect the consumption of the asset's service potential that occurs while the asset is held."

The following table provides references to specific authoritative documentation, issued by the various accounting standard-setting bodies listed in the preceding paragraph, which Big Rivers' relied upon in its determination that depreciation expense should continue on property, plant, and equipment while temporarily idled. Copies of the documents referenced within the table below are provided as attachments to this response.

Authoritative Body/ Source	Reference/ Section	Detail (emphasis added)
FASB (Attachment 3 to this response)	FASB, Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 360-10-35-49 (Property, Plant, and Equipment - Overall - Subsequent Measurement - Long-Lived Asset Temporarily Idled	"**A long-lived asset that has been temporarily idled shall not be accounted for as if abandoned**." *Note: See ASC 360-10-35-1 through 6, included within ASC 360 Property, Plant, and Equipment, Section 10 Overall, Sub-section 35 Subsequent Measurement (provided as an attachment to this response) for discussion on the general concepts of depreciation under FASB ASC.*
CFR, Title 7: Agriculture, Part 1767-Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers, Subpart B – Uniform System of Accounts ("USoA") (Attachment 1 to this response, provided on the public CD)	§ 1767.10 Definitions - Service Life	"**Service life is the time between the date electric plant is includible in electric plant in service, or electric plant leased to others, and the date of its retirement**. If depreciation is accounted for on a production basis rather than on a time basis, service life should be measured in terms of the appropriate unit of production."
CFR, Title 7: Agriculture, Part 1767-Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers, Subpart B – USoA (Attachment 1 to this	§ 1767.15 General Instructions, (v) Depreciation Accounting, (1) Method	"**Utilities must use a method of depreciation that allocates** in a systematic and rational manner **the service value of depreciable property over the service life** of the property."

response, provided on the public CD)		
CFR, Title 7: Agriculture, Part 1767-Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers, Subpart B – USoA (Attachment 1 to this response, provided on the public CD)	§1767.18 Assets and Other Debits, 105	"**105 Electric Plant Held for Future Use** A. This account **shall include** the original cost of **electric plant (except land and land rights) owned and held for future use in electric service under a definite plan for such use, to include**: (1) Property acquired (except land and land rights) but never used by the utility in electric service, but held for such service in the future under a definite plan, and **(2) property (except land and land rights) previously used by the utility in service but retired from such service and held pending its reuse in the future, under a definite plan, in electric service**."
CFR, Title 7: Agriculture, Part 1767-Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers, Subpart B – USoA (Attachment 1 to this response, provided on the public CD)	§1767.18 Assets and Other Debits, 105	**105 Electric Plant Held for Future Use** (cont.) "E. The property included in this account shall be classified according to the detail accounts (301 to 399) prescribed for electric plant in service and **the account shall be maintained in such detail as though the property were in service**."
CFR, Title 7: Agriculture, Part 1767-Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers, Subpart B – USoA (Attachment 1 to this response, provided on the public CD)	§1767.18 Assets and Other Debits, 108	108 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Electric Utility Plant A. This account shall be credited with the following: 1. Amounts charged to Account 403, Depreciation Expense, or to clearing accounts for current depreciation expense for electric plant in service. 2. **Amounts charged to Account 421,** Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, **for depreciation expense on property included in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use**. Include, also, the balance of accumulated provision for depreciation on property when transferred to Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, from other property accounts. Normally, Account 108 will not be used for current depreciation provision because, as provided herein, the service life during which depreciation is computed

		commences with the date property is includible in electric plant in service; however, if special circumstances indicate the propriety of current accruals for depreciation, such charges shall be made to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income.
IASB (Attachment 2 to this response)	International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 16 - Property, Plant, and Equipment, § 55	"Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use (i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management). Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognized. Therefore, **depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated**. However, under usage methods of depreciation the depreciation charge can be zero while there is no production."
IASB (Attachment 2 to this response)	IAS 16 - Property, Plant, and Equipment, § 56	"The future economic benefits embodied in an asset are consumed by an entity principally through its use. However, **other factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence and wear and tear while an asset remains idle, often result in the diminution of the economic benefits that might have been obtained from the asset**. Consequently, all the following factors are considered in determining the useful life of an asset: (a) expected usage of the asset. Usage is assessed by reference to the asset's expected capacity or physical output. (b) expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors such as the number of shifts for which the asset is to be used and the repair and maintenance program, and the care and maintenance of the asset while idle. (c) technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset. (d) legal or similar limits on the use of the asset,

		such as the expiry dates of related leases"
IASB (Attachment 2 to this response)	IAS 16 - Property, Plant, and Equipment, Basis for Conclusions on IAS 16, Depreciation Period, BC30 *Note: Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IAS 16*	"The Board decided that the **useful life of an asset should encompass the entire time it is available for use, regardless of whether during that time it is in use or is idle**. Idle periods most commonly occur just after an asset is acquired and just before it is disposed of, the latter while the asset is held either for sale or for another form of disposal."
IASB (Attachment 2 to this response)	IAS 16 - Property, Plant, and Equipment, Basis for Conclusions on IAS 16, Depreciation Period, BC31 *Note: Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IAS 16*	"The Board concluded that, **whether idle or not, it is appropriate to depreciate an asset with a limited useful life** so that the financial statements reflect the consumption of the asset's service potential that occurs while the asset is held. The Board also discussed but decided not to address the measurement of assets held for sale. The Board concluded that whether to apply a different measurement model to assets held for sale—which may or may not be idle—was a different question and was beyond the scope of the Improvements project."
IRS (Attachment 5 to this response, provided on the public CD)	IRS Publication 946 "How to Depreciate Property" (2012), p. 7	"**Continue to claim a deduction for depreciation on property used in your business or for the production of income even if it is temporarily idle** (not in use). For **example, if you stop using a machine because there is a temporary lack of a market for a product made with that machine, continue to deduct depreciation on the machine**."
Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract dated July 16, 2009 between Big Rivers Electric Corporation and the United States of America, acting by and through the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service ("RUS") (Attachment 4 to this response)	Article IV. - Affirmative Covenants - § 4.22 - Depreciation Plan	"The Borrower shall **adopt as its depreciation rates only those that have been previously approved for the Borrower by RUS** (through RUS Regulation or by specific approval by RUS). The **Borrower shall not file with or submit for approval of any regulatory bodies depreciation rates which are inconsistent with those approved for the Borrower by RUS**."

Witnesses) Billie J. Richert and Ted J. Kelly

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations
e-CFR ™

e-CFR Data is current as of September 21, 2012

Title 7: Agriculture

Browse Next

PART 1767—ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS FOR RUS ELECTRIC BORROWERS

Section Contents

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 901 et seq., 1921 et seq., 6941 et seq.

Source: 58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General [Reserved]

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§§ 1767.1-1767.9 [Reserved]

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Subpart B—Uniform System of Accounts

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§ 1767.10 Definitions.

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As used in this part:

Accounting borrower is an RUS borrower.

Accounts are the accounts prescribed in this system of accounts.

Actually issued as applied to securities issued or assumed by the utility, are those which have been sold to bona fide purchasers for a valuable consideration, those issued as dividends on stock, and those which have been issued in accordance with contractual requirements direct to trustees of sinking funds.

Actually outstanding as applied to securities issued or assumed by the utility, are those which have been actually issued and are neither retired nor held by or for the utility; provided, however, that securities held by trustees shall be considered as actually outstanding.

Amortization is the gradual extinguishment of an amount in an account by distributing such amount over a fixed period, over the life of the asset or liability to which it applies, or over the period during which it is anticipated the benefit will be realized.

Associated (affiliated) companies are companies or persons that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the accounting company.

Book Cost means the amount at which property is recorded in these accounts without deduction of related provisions for accrued depreciation, amortization, or for other purposes.

CFC is the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation.

Continuing property records are company plant records for retirement units and mass property that provide, as either a single record, or in separate records readily obtainable by references made in a single record, the following information:

(1) For each retirement unit:

(i) The name or description of the unit, or both;

(ii) The location of the unit;

(iii) The date the unit was placed in service;

(iv) The cost of the unit as set forth in §1767.16 (b) and (c); and

(v) The plant control account to which the cost of the unit is charged.

(2) For each category of mass property:

(i) A general description of the property and quantity;

(ii) The quantity placed in service by vintage year;

(iii) The average cost as set forth in §1767.16 (b) and (c); and

(iv) The plant control account to which the costs are charged.

Control (including the terms *controlling, controlled by,* and *under common control with*) is the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a company, whether such power is exercised through one or more intermediary companies, or alone, or in conjunction with, or pursuant to an agreement, and whether such power is established through a majority or minority ownership or through voting of securities; common directors, officers, or stockholders; voting trusts; holding trusts; associated companies; contracts; or any other direct or indirect means.

Cost is the amount of money actually paid for property or services. When the consideration given is other than cash in a purchase and sale transaction, as distinguished from a transaction involving the issuance of common stock in a merger or a pooling of interest, the value of such consideration shall be determined on a cash basis.

Cost of removal is the cost of demolishing, dismantling, tearing down or otherwise removing electric plant, including the cost of transportation and handling incidental thereto. It does not include the cost of removal activities associated with asset retirement obligations that are capitalized as part of the tangible long-lived assets that give rise to the obligation. (See §1767.15(y).

Customer is a consumer or patron.

Debt expense includes all expenses incurred in connection with the issuance and initial sale of evidence of debt, such as fees for drafting mortgages and trust deeds; fees and taxes for issuing or recording evidences of debt; costs of engraving and printing bonds and certificates of indebtedness; fees paid to trustees; specific costs of obtaining governmental authority; fees for legal services; fees and commissions paid underwriters, brokers, and salesmen for marketing such evidences of debt; fees and expenses of listing on exchanges; and other like costs.

Depreciation, as applied to depreciable electric plant, is the loss in service value, not restored by current maintenance, incurred in connection with the consumption or prospective retirement of electric plant in the course of service from causes which are known to be in current operation and against which the utility is not protected by insurance. Among the causes to be given consideration are wear and tear, decay, action of the elements, inadequacy, obsolescence, changes in the art, changes in demand and requirements of public authorities.

Discount, as applied to the securities issued or assumed by the utility, is the excess of the par (stated value of no-par stocks) or face value of the securities plus interest or dividends accrued at the date of the sale over the cash value of the consideration received from their sale.

FASB is the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Form 7 is the January 2004 revision (or the revision of any other date which may be specified) of such Form 7, Financial and Statistical Report, or any later revision which shall have been at the time prescribed for use by Rural Development.

Form 12 is the December 2002 revision (or the revision of any other date which may be specified) of such Form 12, Operating Report—Financial, or any later revision which shall have been at the time prescribed for use by Rural Development.

G&T is a generation and transmission cooperative.

Investment advances are advances, represented by notes or by book accounts only, with respect to which it is mutually agreed or intended between the creditor and debtor that they shall be settled by the issuance of securities or shall not be subject to current settlement.

Lease, capital is a lease of property used in utility or nonutility operations, which meets one or more of the criteria stated in §1767.15(s).

Lease, operating is a lease of property used in utility or nonutility operations, which does not meet any of the criteria stated in §1767.15(s).

Minor items of property are the associated parts or items of which retirement units are composed.

Net salvage value is the salvage value of property retired less the cost of removal.

Nominally issued, as applied to securities issued or assumed by the utility, are those which have been signed, certified, or otherwise executed, and placed with the proper officer for sale and delivery, or pledged, or otherwise placed in some special funds of the utility, but which have not been sold, or issued direct to trustees of sinking funds in accordance with contractual requirements.

Nominally outstanding, as applied to securities issued or assumed by the utility, are those which, after being actually issued, have been reacquired by or for the utility under circumstances which require them to be considered as held alive and not retired, provided, however, that securities held by trustees shall be considered as actually outstanding.

NRECA is the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Original cost, as applied to electric plant, is the cost of such property to the person first devoting it to public service.

Person is an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint stock company, a business trust, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any receiver or trustee.

Premium, as applied to securities issued or assumed by the utility, is the excess of the cash value of the consideration received from their sale over the sum of their par (stated value of no-par stocks) or face value and interest or dividends accrued at the date of sale.

Project is a complete unit of improvement or development, consisting of a power house, all water conduits, all dams and appurtenant works and structures (including navigation structures) which are a part of said unit, and all storage, diverting, or forebay reservoirs directly connected therewith, the primary line or lines transmitting power therefrom to the point of junction with the distribution system or with the interconnected primary transmission system, all miscellaneous structures used and useful in connection with said unit or any part thereof, and all water rights, rights of way, ditches, dams, reservoirs, lands, or interest in lands the use and occupancy of which are necessary or appropriate in the maintenance and operation of such unit.

Property retired, as applied to electric plant, is property which has been removed, sold, abandoned, destroyed, or which for any cause has been withdrawn from service.

REA means the Rural Electrification Administration formerly an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture and predecessor agency to RUS with respect to administering certain electric and telephone loan programs.

Regional Market is an organized energy market operated by a public utility, whether directly or through a contractual relationship with another entity.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities are assets and liabilities that result from rate actions of regulatory agencies. Regulatory assets and liabilities arise from specific revenues, expenses, gains, or losses that would have been included in net income determinations in one period under the general requirements of the Uniform System of Accounts but for it being probable:

(1) That such items will be included in a different period(s) for purposes of developing the rates the utility is authorized to charge for its utility services; or

(2) In the case of regulatory liabilities, that refunds to customers, not provided for in the other accounts, will be required.

Replacing (including replacement) when not otherwise indicated in the context, is the construction or installation of electric plant in place of property retired, together with the removal of the property retired.

Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) includes all expenditures incurred by borrowers either directly or through another person or organization (such as a research institute, industry association, foundation, university, engineering company or similar contractor) in pursuing research, development, and demonstration activities including experiment, design, installation, construction, or operation. This definition includes expenditures for the implementation or development of new and/or existing concepts until technically feasible and commercially feasible operations are verified. Such research, development, and demonstration costs should be reasonably related to the existing or future utility business, broadly defined, of the borrower or in the environment in which it operates or expects to operate. The term includes, but is not limited to, all such costs incidental to the design, development or implementation of an experimental facility, a plant process, a product, a formula, an invention, a system or similar items, and the improvement of already existing items of a like nature; amounts expended in connection with the proposed development and/or proposed delivery of alternate sources of electricity; and the costs of obtaining its own patent, such as attorney's fees expended in making and perfecting a patent application. The term includes preliminary investigations and detailed planning of specific projects for securing for customers non-conventional electric power supplies that rely on technology that has not been verified previously to be feasible. The term does not include expenditures for efficiency surveys; studies of management, management techniques, and organization; or consumer surveys, advertising, promotions, or items of a like nature.

Retirement units are those items of electric plant which, when retired with or without replacement, are accounted for by crediting the book cost thereof to the electric plant accounts in which included.

RUS means the Rural Utilities Service, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture established pursuant to Section 232 of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–354, 108 Stat. 3178), successor to REA with respect to administering certain electric and telephone programs. See 7 CFR 1700.1.

RUS Form 7 is the August 1988 revision (or the revision of any other date which may be specified) of such RUS Form 7, Financial and Statistical Report, or any later revision which shall have been at the time prescribed for use by RUS.

RUS Form 12 is the November 1979 revision (or the revision of any other date which may be specified) of such RUS Form 12, Operating Report—Financial, or any later revision which shall have been at the time prescribed for use by RUS.

RUS USoA is the USoA prescribed in this subpart.

Salvage value is the amount received for property retired, less any expenses incurred in connection with the sale or in preparing the property for sale; or, if retained, the amount at which the material recovered is chargeable to materials and supplies, or other appropriate accounts.

Service life is the time between the date electric plant is includible in electric plant in service, or electric plant leased to others, and the date of its retirement. If depreciation is accounted for on a production basis rather than on a time basis, service life should be measured in terms of the appropriate unit of production.

Service value is the difference between original cost and net salvage value of electric plant.

State is a State admitted to the Union, the District of Columbia, and any organized Territory of the United States.

Subsidiary company is a company which is controlled by the utility through ownership of voting stock. (See the definition of control in §1767.10.) A corporate joint venture in which a corporation is owned by a small group of businesses as a separate and specific business or project for the mutual benefit of the members of the group is a subsidiary company for the purposes of this system of accounts.

Utility is an RUS borrower.

Work order is an order authorizing the construction of utility plant. It serves as the basis for the accounts or subaccounts in which costs are recorded.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 66440, Dec. 27, 1994; 73 FR 30279, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.11 Purpose.

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(a) The standard form of RUS loan documents for electric borrowers requires that the borrower keep books, records, and accounts in which full and true entries will be made of all of the dealings, business and affairs of the borrower in accordance with the methods and principles of accounting of this part.

(b) This subpart implements these provisions of the RUS loan documents by prescribing the RUS USoA for electric borrowers and by providing accounting methodologies and procedures which are applicable to particular situations.

§ 1767.12 Accounting system requirements.

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(a) Each Rural Development electric borrower must maintain and keep its books of accounts and all other books and records that support the entries in such books of accounts in accordance with §§1767.13–1767.31.

(b) Each RUS electric borrower shall maintain and keep its books of accounts and all other books and records which support the entries in such books of accounts in accordance with §1767.41, Accounting Methods and Procedures Required of All RUS Borrowers, herein, which prescribes accounting principles to be applied to specific factual circumstances.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30280, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.13 Departures from the prescribed RUS Uniform System of Accounts.

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(a) No departures are to be made to the prescribed Rural Development USoA without the prior written approval of Rural Development. Requests for departures from the Rural Development USoA shall be addressed, in writing, to the Assistant Administrator, Program Accounting and Regulatory Analysis. (AA–PARA).

(b) RUS borrowers subject to the jurisdiction of a state regulatory authority with jurisdiction over rates and/or accounting for electric utilities will not:

(1) Request approval of such authority to use accounting methodologies and principles that depart from the provisions herein; or

(2) File with such authority, any documents or information, including without limitation, any filings associated with the borrower's rates, based upon accounting methods and principles inconsistent with

the provisions of this part.

(c) If any state regulatory authority with jurisdiction over an RUS borrower prescribes accounting methods or principles for the borrower that are inconsistent with the provisions of this part, the borrower must immediately notify the Director, BAD, and provide such documents, information, and reports as RUS may request to evaluate the impact that such accounting methods or principles may have on the interests of RUS.

(1) If RUS determines that the accounting methods and principles do not adversely impact RUS interests, RUS will permit the borrower to use the accounting methods and principles as prescribed by the state regulatory authority to comply with the provisions of the RUS loan documents.

(2) If RUS determines that the accounting methods and principles may adversely impact RUS's interests, RUS may require that, for the purposes of complying with provisions of RUS loan documents, including, without limitation, those provisions relating to financial coverage standards (e.g. "TIER"), the borrower continue to maintain books, records, and accounts in accordance with this subpart.

(i) RUS may, however, approve requests by the borrower to maintain such additional books, records, and accounts as necessary to comply with the requirements of the state regulatory authority.

(ii) Such approval will not waive, modify or amend the requirements of the RUS loan documents or of this subpart.

(d) RUS borrowers will not implement the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 71, Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation, SFAS No. 90, Regulated Enterprises—Accounting for Abandonments and Disallowances of Plant Costs, SFAS No. 92, Regulated Enterprises—Accounting for Phase-in Plans, without the prior written approval of RUS except as provided for in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(5) of this section. Requests for approval shall be addressed, in writing, to the Director, PASD. The specific deferrals set forth in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(5) of this section may be implemented without the prior written approval of RUS provided that the deferrals comply with Statement No. 71 and that the RUS borrowers implementing such deferrals continue to meet the requirements set forth in Statement No. 71 for doing so:

(1) The deferral and amortization of prior service pension costs (See §1767.41, Interpretation No. 606, Pension Costs), remapping expenses (See §1767.41, Interpretation No. 613, Mapping Costs), and preliminary survey and investigation charges (See §1767.17, Interpretation No. 111, Engineering Contracts for System Planning);

(2) The deferral of any current period expense or expenses, on a cumulative basis for the fiscal year, only if a borrower would have met each of its financial tests or coverage ratios that it has covenanted with RUS to meet for that fiscal year, had the deferral not been made;

(3) The deferral of any cost that will be fully amortized within the next 12 succeeding months;

(4) The accelerated amortization of any previously deferred expense; and

(5) The deferral of revenues coincident with a moratorium imposed by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association on its Retirement and Security Program, provided, however, that the deferral is for the sole purpose of offsetting future pension costs.

(e) RUS will consider approval of specific departures from this part upon submission of:

(1) A detailed description of the proposed departure;

(2) The specific accounting journal entries that will be used including the account number and title, and the dollar amounts where appropriate;

(3) The total dollar amount of the departure and the impact on margins during the time period of the departure; and

(4) A resolution from the borrower's Board of Directors authorizing such action; and

(5) Any additional information RUS may deem necessary to adequately evaluate the borrower's request.

(f) RUS will, within 90 days of final receipt of this information, render a decision on the borrower's request for a departure from the prescribed RUS USoA.

(1) If, due to extenuating circumstances, RUS is unable to reach a decision within the required time period, RUS will notify the borrower of the delay within this same 90-day period, and provide a projected decision date.

(2) The requested departure from the prescribed RUS USoA must not be implemented until final approval is granted by RUS.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 55429, Nov. 1, 1995; 62 FR 42289, Aug. 6, 1997; 73 FR 30280, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.14 Interpretations of the Rural Development uniform system of accounts.

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To maintain uniformity in accounting, borrowers must submit questions concerning interpretations of the Rural Development USoA, in writing, to the AA–PARA, for consideration and decision.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0572–0002)

[73 FR 30280, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.15 General instructions.

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(a) *Records.* (1) Each utility shall keep its books of account, and all other books, records, and memoranda which support the entries in such books of account so as to be able to furnish readily full information as to any item included in any account.

(2) Each entry shall be supported by such detailed information as will permit ready identification, analysis, and verification of all facts relevant thereto.

(3) The books and records referred to herein include not only accounting records in a limited technical sense, but all other records, such as minute books, stock books, reports, correspondence, memoranda, etc., which may be useful in developing the history of or facts regarding any transaction.

(4) No utility shall destroy any such books or records unless the destruction thereof is permitted by the rules and regulations contained in subpart D of this part.

(5) In addition to the prescribed accounts, clearing accounts, temporary or experimental accounts, and subdivisions of any accounts, may be kept, provided the integrity of the prescribed accounts is not impaired.

(6) When the utility chooses to recognize the gain in the year of reacquisition as a taxable gain, Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, shall be credited with the amount of the related tax effect, such amount to be allocated to the periods affected in accordance with the provisions of Account 190, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes.

(7) The arrangement or sequence of the accounts prescribed herein shall not be controlling as to the arrangement or sequence in report forms which may be prescribed by RUS.

(b) *Numbering system.* (1) The account numbering plan used herein consists of a system of three-digit whole numbers as follows:

100–199 Assets and other debits.

200–299 Liabilities and other credits.

300–399 Plant accounts.

400–432, 434–435 Income accounts.

433, 436–439 Retained earnings accounts.

440–459 Revenue accounts.

500–599 Production, transmission, and distribution expenses.

900–949 Customer accounts, customer service and informational, sales, and general and administrative expenses.

(2) In certain instances, numbers have been skipped in order to allow for possible later expansion or to permit better coordination with the numbering system for other utility departments.

(3) The numbers prefixed to account titles are to be considered as parts of the titles.

(i) Each utility, however, may adopt, for its own purposes, a different system of account numbers provided that the numbers herein prescribed shall appear in the descriptive headings of the ledger accounts and in the various sources of original entry.

(ii) If a utility uses a different group of account numbers and it is not practicable to show the prescribed account numbers in the various sources of original entry, such reference to the prescribed account numbers may be omitted from the various sources of original entry.

(iii) Each utility using different account numbers for its own purposes shall keep readily available, a list of such account numbers which it uses and a reconciliation of such account numbers with the account numbers provided herein.

(iv) The utility's records shall be so kept as to permit ready analysis by prescribed accounts (by direct reference to sources of original entry to the extent practicable) and to permit preparation of financial and operating statements directly from such records at the end of each accounting period according to the prescribed accounts.

(c) *Accounting period.* (1) Each utility shall keep its books on a monthly basis so that for each month, all transactions applicable thereto, as nearly as may be ascertained, shall be entered in the books of the utility.

(2) Amounts applicable or assignable to specific utility departments shall be so segregated monthly.

(3) Each utility shall close its books at the end of each fiscal year unless otherwise authorized by RUS.

(d) *Submission of questions.* To maintain uniformity of accounting, utilities shall submit questions of doubtful interpretation to RUS for consideration and decision.

(e) *Item lists.* (1) Lists of "items" appearing in the texts of the accounts or elsewhere herein are for the purpose of more clearly indicating the application of the prescribed accounting.

(2) The lists are intended to be representative, but not exhaustive.

(3) The appearance of an item in a list warrants the inclusion of the item in the account mentioned only when the text of the account also indicates inclusion inasmuch as the same item frequently appears in more than one list.

(4) The proper entry in each instance must be determined by the texts of the accounts.

(f) *Extraordinary items.* (1) Net income shall reflect all items of profit and loss during the period with the exception of prior period adjustments as described in §1767.15 (g) and long-term debt as described in §1767.15 (q).

(2) Those items related to the effects of events and transactions which have occurred during the current period and which are not typical or customary business activities of the company shall be considered extraordinary items.

(3) They will be events and transactions of significant effect which would not be expected to recur frequently and which would not be considered as recurring factors in any evaluation of the ordinary operating processes of business.

(i) In determining significance, items of a similar nature should be considered in the aggregate.

(ii) Dissimilar items should be considered individually; however, if they are few in number, they may be considered in the aggregate.

(iii) To be considered as extraordinary under the above guidelines, an item should be more than approximately 5 percent of income, computed before extraordinary items.

(iv) RUS approval must be obtained to treat an item of less than 5 percent, as extraordinary. (See Accounts 434 and 435.)

(g) *Prior period items.* (1) Items of profit and loss related to the following shall be accounted for as prior period adjustments and excluded from the determination of net income for the current year:

(i) Correction of an error in the financial statements of a prior year

(ii) Adjustments that result from realization of income tax benefits of preacquisition operating loss carryforwards of purchased subsidiaries.

(2) All other items of profit and loss recognized during the year shall be included in the determination of net income for that year.

(h) *Unaudited items.* (1) Whenever a financial statement is required by RUS, if it is known that a transaction has occurred which affects the accounts but the amount involved in the transaction and its effect upon the accounts cannot be determined with absolute accuracy, the amount shall be estimated and such estimated amount included in the proper accounts.

(2) The utility is not required to anticipate minor items which would not appreciably affect the accounts.

(i) *Distribution of pay and expenses of employees.* Charges to electric plant, operating expense, and other accounts for services and expenses of employees engaged in activities chargeable to various accounts, such as construction, maintenance, and operations, shall be based upon the actual time engaged in the respective classes of work, or in case that method is impracticable, upon the basis of a study of the time actually engaged during a representative period.

(j) *Payroll distribution.* (1) Underlying accounting data shall be maintained so that the distribution of the cost of labor charged direct to the various accounts will be readily available.

(2) Such underlying data shall permit a reasonably accurate distribution to be made of the cost of labor charged initially to clearing accounts so that the total labor cost may be classified among construction, cost of removal, electric operating functions (steam generation, nuclear generation, hydraulic generation, transmission, distribution, etc.) and nonutility operations.

(k) *Accounting on an accrual basis.* (1) The utility is required to keep its accounts on the accrual basis.

(i) This requires the inclusion, in its accounts, of all known transactions of appreciable amount which affect the accounts.

(ii) If bills covering such transactions have not been received or rendered, the amounts shall be estimated and appropriate adjustments made when the bills are received.

(2) When payments are made in advance for items such as insurance, rents, taxes, or interest, the amount applicable to future periods shall be charged to Account 165, Prepayments, and spread over the periods to which applicable, by credits to Account 165, and charges to the accounts appropriate for the

expenditure.

(l) *Records for each plant.* (1) Separate records shall be maintained by electric plant accounts of the book cost of each plant owned, including additions by the utility to plant leased from others, and of the cost of operating and maintaining each plant owned or operated.

(2) The term "plant" as used herein includes each generating station and each transmission line or appropriate group of transmission lines.

(m) *Accounting for other departments.* (1) If the utility also operates other utility departments, such as gas or water, it shall keep such accounts for the other departments as may be prescribed by proper authority and in the absence of prescribed accounts, it shall keep such accounts as are proper or necessary to reflect the results of operating each such department.

(2) It is not intended that proprietary and similar accounts which apply to the utility as a whole shall be departmentalized.

(n) *Transactions with associated companies.* (1) Each utility shall keep its accounts and records so as to be able to furnish accurately and expeditiously statements of all transactions with associated companies.

(2) The statements may be required to show the general nature of the transactions, the amounts involved therein and the amounts included in each account prescribed herein with respect to such transactions. Transactions with associated companies shall be recorded in the appropriate accounts for transactions of the same nature. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed as restraining the utility from subdividing accounts for the purpose of recording separately transactions with associated companies.

(o) *Contingent assets and liabilities.* (1) Contingent assets represent a possible source of value to the utility contingent upon the fulfillment of conditions regarded as uncertain.

(2) Contingent liabilities include items which may, under certain conditions, become obligations of the utility but which are neither direct nor assumed liabilities at the date of the balance sheet. The utility shall be prepared to give a complete statement of significant contingent assets and liabilities (including cumulative dividends on preference stock) in its audited financial statements; its RUS Form 7, Financial and Statistical Report, or its RUS Form 12, Operating Report—Financial; and at such other times as may be requested by RUS.

(p) *Separate accounts or records for each licensed project.* The accounts or records of each borrower shall be so kept as to show for each project (including pumped storage) under license:

(1) The actual legitimate original cost of the project, including the original cost of the original project, the original cost of additions thereto and betterments thereof, and credits for property retired from service, as determined under RUS's regulations in 7 CFR chapter XVII;

(2) The charges for operation and maintenance of the project property directly assignable to the project;

(3) The credits and debits to the depreciation and amortization accounts, and the balances in such accounts; and

(4) The credits and debits to the operating revenue, income, and retained earnings accounts that can be identified with and directly assigned to the project.

Note: The purpose of this instruction is to insure that accounts or records are currently maintained by each borrower from which reports may be made to RUS for use in determining the net investment in each licensed project. The instruction covers only the debit and credit items appearing in the borrower's accounts which may be identified with and assigned directly to any project. In the determination of the net investment, allocations of items affecting the net investment may be required where direct assignment is not practicable.

(q) *Long-term debt: premium, discount and expense, and gain or loss on reacquisition* —(1) *Premium, discount and expense.* (i) A separate premium, discount and expense account shall be maintained for each class and series of long-term debt (including receivers' certificates) issued or assumed by the utility.

(ii) The premium will be recorded in Account 225, Unamortized Premium on Long-Term Debt, the discount will be recorded in Account 226, Unamortized Discount on Long-Term Debt—Debit, and the expense of issuance shall be recorded in Account 181, Unamortized Debt Expense.

(iii) The premium, discount and expense shall be amortized over the life of the respective issues under a plan which will distribute the amounts equitably over the life of the securities.

(A) The amortization shall be charged or credited on a monthly basis with the amounts relating to discount and expense charged to Account 428, Amortization of Debt Discount and Expense.

(B) The amounts relating to premium shall be credited to Account 429, Amortization of Premium on Debt—Credit.

(2) *Reacquisition, without refunding.* (i) When long-term debt is reacquired or redeemed without being converted into another form of long-term debt and when the transaction is not in connection with a refunding operation (primarily redemptions for sinking fund purposes), the difference between the amount paid upon reacquisition and the face value; plus any unamortized premium less any related unamortized debt expense and reacquisition costs; or less any unamortized discount, related debt expense and reacquisition costs applicable to the debt redeemed, retired and cancelled, shall be included in Account 189, Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt, or Account 257, Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt, as appropriate.

(ii) The utility shall amortize the recorded amounts equally on a monthly basis over the remaining life of the respective security issues (old original debt).

(iii) The amount so amortized shall be charged to Account 428.1, Amortization of Loss on Reacquired Debt, or credited to Account 429.1, Amortization of Gain on Reacquired Debt—Credit, as appropriate.

(3) *Reacquisition, with refunding.* (i) When the redemption of one issue or series of bonds or other long-term obligations is financed by another issue or series before the maturity date of the first issue, the difference between the amount paid upon refunding and the face value; plus any unamortized premium less related debt expense or less any unamortized discount and related debt expense, applicable to the debt refunded, shall be included in Account 189, Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt, or Account 257, Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt, as appropriate.

(ii) The utility may elect to account for such amounts as follows:

(A) Write them off immediately when the amounts are insignificant;

(B) Amortize them by equal monthly amounts over the remainder of the original life of the issue retired; or

(C) Amortize them by equal monthly amounts over the life of the new issue.

(iii) Once an election is made, it shall be applied on a consistent basis.

(iv) The amounts in paragraphs (q)(3)(ii)(A), (B), or (C) of this section shall be charged to Account 428.1, Amortization of Loss on Reacquired Debt, or credited to Account 429.1, Amortization of Gain on Reacquired Debt—Credit, as appropriate.

(4) Under methods in paragraphs (q)(3)(ii)(B) and (C) of this section, the increase or reduction in current income taxes resulting from the reacquisition should be apportioned over the remainder of the original life of the issued retired or over the life of the new issue, as appropriate, as directed more specifically in paragraphs (q)(5) and (6) of this section.

(5) When the utility recognizes the loss in the year of reacquisition as a tax deduction, Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, shall be debited and Account 283, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other, shall be credited with the amount of the related tax effect, such amount to be allocated to the periods affected in accordance with the provisions of Account 283.

(6) When the utility chooses to recognize the gain in the year of reacquisition as a taxable gain, Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, shall be debited with the amount of the related tax effect, such amount to be allocated to the periods affected in accordance with

the provisions of Account 190, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes.

(7) When the utility chooses to use the optional privilege of deferring the tax on the gain attributable to the reacquisition of debt by reducing the depreciable basis of utility property for tax purposes, pursuant to Section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 108), the related tax effects shall be deferred as the income is recognized for accounting purposes, and the deferred amounts shall be amortized over the life of the associated property on a vintage year basis.

(i) Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, shall be debited, and Account 282, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other Property, shall be credited with an amount equal to the estimated income tax effect applicable to the portion of the income, attributable to reacquired debt, recognized for accounting purposes during the period.

(ii) Account 282 shall be debited and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, shall be credited with an amount equal to the estimated income tax effects, during the life of the property, attributable to the reduction in the depreciable basis for tax purposes.

(8) The tax effects relating to gain or loss shall be allocated as above to utility operations except in cases where a portion of the debt reacquired is directly applicable to nonutility operations.

(i) In that event, the related portion of the tax effects shall be allocated to nonutility operations.

(ii) Where it can be established that reacquired debt is generally applicable to both utility and nonutility operations, the tax effects shall be allocated between utility and nonutility operations based on the ratio of net investment in utility plant to net investment in nonutility plant.

(9) Premium, discount, or expense on debt shall not be included as an element in the cost of construction or acquisition of property (tangible or intangible), except under the provisions of Account 432, Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction—Credit.

(10) *Alternate method.* Where a regulatory authority or a group of regulatory authorities having prime rate jurisdiction over the utility specifically disallows the rate principle of amortizing gains or losses on reacquisition of long-term debt without refunding, and does not apply the gain or loss to reduce interest charges in computing the allowed rate of return for rate purposes, the following alternate method may be used to account for gains or losses relating to reacquisition of long-term debt, with or without refunding:

(i) The difference between the amount paid upon reacquisition of any long-term debt and the face value, adjusted for unamortized discount, expenses or premium, as the case may be, applicable to the debt redeemed shall be recognized currently in income and recorded in Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, or Account 426.5, Other Deductions.

(ii) When this alternate method of accounting is used, the utility shall include a footnote to each financial statement, prepared for public use, explaining why this method is being used along with the treatment given for ratemaking purposes.

(r) *Comprehensive interperiod income tax allocation.* (1) Where there are timing differences between the periods in which transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income, the income tax effects of such transactions are to be recognized in the periods in which the differences between book accounting income and taxable income arise and in the periods in which the differences reverse using the deferred tax method.

(2) Comprehensive interperiod tax allocation should be followed whenever transactions enter into the determination of pretax accounting income for the period even though some transactions may affect the determination of taxes payable in a different period.

(3) Utilities are not required to utilize comprehensive interperiod income tax allocation until the deferred income taxes are included as an expense in the rate level by the regulatory authority having rate jurisdiction over the utility.

(4) Where comprehensive interperiod tax allocation accounting is not practiced the utility shall include as a note to each financial statement, prepared for public use, a footnote explanation setting forth the utility's accounting policies with respect to interperiod tax allocation and describing the treatment for rate making purposes of the tax timing differences by regulatory authorities having rate jurisdiction.

(5) Should the utility be subject to more than one agency having rate jurisdiction, its accounts shall appropriately reflect the ratemaking treatment (deferral or flow through) of each jurisdiction.

(6) Once comprehensive interperiod tax allocation has been initiated either in whole or in part it shall be practiced on a consistent basis and shall not be changed or discontinued without prior RUS approval.

(7) Tax effects deferred currently will be recorded as deferred debits or deferred credits in Accounts 190, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes; 281, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Accelerated Amortization Property; 282, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other Property, and 283, Accumulated Deferred Taxes—Other, as appropriate.

(8) The resulting amounts recorded in these accounts shall be disposed of as prescribed in this system of accounts or as otherwise authorized by RUS.

(s) *Criteria for classifying leases.* (1) If, at its inception, a lease meets one or more of the following criteria, the lease shall be classified as a capital lease:

(i) The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term.

(ii) The lease contains a bargain purchase option.

(iii) The lease term is equal to 75 percent or more of the estimated economic life of the leased property. However, if the beginning of the lease term falls within the last 25 percent of the total estimated economic life of the leased property, including earlier years of use, this criterion shall not be used for purposes of classifying the lease.

(iv) The present value at the beginning of the lease term of the minimum lease payments, excluding that portion of the payments representing executory costs such as insurance, maintenance, and taxes to be paid by the lessor, including any profit thereon, equals or exceed 90 percent of the excess of the fair value of the leased property to the lessor at the inception of the lease over any related investment tax credit retained by the lessor and expected to be realized by lessor.

(A) However, if the beginning of the lease term falls within the last 25 percent of the total estimated economic life of the leased property, including earlier years of use, this criterion shall not be used for purposes of classifying the lease.

(B) The lessee utility shall compute the present value of the minimum lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate, unless it is practicable for the utility to learn the implicit rate computed by the lessor, and the implicit rate computed by the lessor is less than the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. If both of those conditions are met, the lessee shall use the implicit rate.

(2) If, at any time, the lessee and lessor agree to change the provisions of the lease, other than by renewing the lease or extending its term, in a manner that would have resulted in a different classification of the lease under the criteria in paragraph (s)(1) of this section had the changed terms been in effect at the inception of the lease, the revised agreement shall be considered as a new agreement over its term, and the criteria in paragraph (s)(1) of this section shall be applied for purposes of the expiration of the existing lease term, such as the exercise of a lease renewal option other than those already included in the lease term, shall be considered as a new agreement and shall be classified according to the above provision. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the leased property) or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee) shall not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes.

(t) *Accounting for leases.* (1) All leases shall be classified as either capital or operating leases.

(2) The utility shall record a capital lease as an asset in Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases, Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases or Account 121, Nonutility Property;

(3) The utility, as a lessee, shall recognize an asset retirement obligation arising from the plant under a capital lease unless the obligation is recorded as an asset and liability under a capital lease. The utility shall record the asset retirement cost by debiting Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases, or Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases, or Account 121, Nonutility Property, as appropriate, and crediting the liability for the asset retirement obligation in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations. Asset retirement costs recorded in Account 101.1, Account 120.6, or Account 121 shall be amortized by charging rent expense, or Account 518, Nuclear Fuel Expense, or Account 421,

Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, as appropriate, and crediting a separate subaccount of the account in which the asset retirement costs are recorded. Charges for the periodic accretion of the liability in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations, shall be recorded by a charge to Account 411.10, Accretion Expense, for electric utility plant, and Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, for nonutility plant and a credit to Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations.

(4) Rental payments on all leases shall be charged to rent expense, fuel expense, construction work in progress, or other appropriate accounts as they become payable.

(5) For a capital lease, for each period during the lease term, the amounts recorded for the asset and obligation shall be reduced by an amount equal to the portion of each lease payment that would have been allocated to the reduction of the obligation, if the payment had been treated as a payment on an installment obligation (liability) and allocated between interest expense and a reduction of the obligation so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance.

(u) *Allowances.* (1) Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Pub. L. 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399, 2584 (42 U.S.C. 7407 and 42 U.S.C. 7651), provides for the issuance of allowances as a means to limit the emissions of certain airborne pollutants by various entities, including utilities. Utilities owning allowances, other than those acquired for speculative purposes, shall account for such allowances at cost in Account 158.1, Allowance Inventory, or Account 158.2, Allowances Withheld, as appropriate. Allowances acquired for speculative purposes and identified as such in contemporaneous records at the time of purchase shall be accounted for in Account 124, Other Investments.

(2) When purchased, allowances become eligible for use in different years, and the allocation of the purchase cost cannot be determined by fair value, the purchase cost allocated to allowances of each vintage shall be determined through use of a present-value based measurement. The interest rate used in the present-value measurement shall be the utility's incremental borrowing rate, in the month in which the allowances are acquired, for a loan with a term similar to the period that it will hold the allowances and in an amount equal to the purchase price.

(3) The underlying records supporting Account 158.1 and Account 158.2 shall be maintained in sufficient detail so as to provide the number of allowances and the related cost by vintage year.

(4) Issuances from inventory included in Account 158.1 and Account 158.2 shall be accounted for on a vintage basis using a monthly weighted-average method of cost determination. The cost of eligible allowances not used in the current year shall be transferred to the vintage for the immediately following year.

(5) Account 158.1 shall be credited and Account 509, Allowances, debited so that the cost of the allowances to be remitted for the year is charged to expense monthly based on each month's emissions. This may, in certain circumstances, require allocation of the cost of an allowance between months on a fractional basis.

(6) In any period in which actual emissions exceed the amount allowable based on eligible allowances owned, the utility shall estimate the cost to acquire the additional allowances needed and charge Account 158.1 with the estimated cost. This estimated cost of future allowance acquisitions shall be credited to Account 158.1 and charged to Account 509 in the same accounting period as the related charge to Account 158.1. Should the actual cost of these allowances differ from the estimated cost, the differences shall be recognized in the then-current period's inventory issuance cost.

(7) Any penalties assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency for the emission of excess pollutants shall be charged to Account 426.3, Penalties.

(8) Gains on dispositions of allowances, other than allowances held for speculative purposes, shall be accounted for as follows. First, if there is uncertainty as to the regulatory treatment, the gain shall be deferred in Account 254, Other Regulatory Liabilities, pending resolution of the uncertainty. Second, if there is certainty as to the existence of a regulatory liability, the gain will be credited to Account 254, with subsequent recognition in income when reductions in charges to customers occur or the liability is otherwise satisfied. Third, all other gains will be credited to Account 411.8, Gains from Disposition of Allowances. Losses on disposition of allowances, other than allowances held for speculative purposes, shall be accounted for as follows. Losses that qualify as regulatory assets shall be charged directly to Account 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets. All other losses shall be charged to Account 411.9, Losses from Disposition of Allowances. (See the definition of regulatory assets and liabilities.) Gains or losses on disposition of allowances held for speculative purposes shall be recognized in Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, or Account 426.5, Other Deductions, as appropriate.

(9) The costs and benefits of exchange-traded allowance futures contracts used to protect the utility from the risk of unfavorable price changes ("hedging transactions") shall be deferred in Account 186, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits, or Account 253, Other Deferred Credits, as appropriate. Such deferred amounts shall be included in Account 158.1, Allowance Inventory, in the month in which the related allowances are acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of. Where the costs or benefits of hedging transactions are not identifiable with specific allowances, the amounts shall be included in Account 158.1 when the futures contract is closed. The costs and benefits of exchange-traded allowance futures contracts entered into as a speculating activity shall be charged or credited to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, or Account 426.5, Other Deductions, as appropriate.

(v) *Depreciation accounting* —(1) *Method.* Utilities must use a method of depreciation that allocates in a systematic and rational manner the service value of depreciable property over the service life of the property.

(2) *Service lives.* Estimated useful service lives of depreciable property must be supported by engineering, economic, and other depreciation studies.

(3) *Rate.* Utilities must use percentage rates of depreciation that are based on a method of depreciation that allocates in a systematic and rational manner the service value of depreciable property to the service life of the property. Where composite depreciation rates are used, they should be based on the weighted average estimated useful service lives of the depreciable property comprising the composite group.

(w) *Accounting for other comprehensive income.* (1) Utilities shall record items of other comprehensive income in Account 209, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. Amounts included in this account shall be maintained by each category of other comprehensive income. Examples of categories of other comprehensive income include foreign currency items, minimum pension liability adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale type securities and cash flow hedge amounts. Supporting records shall be maintained for Account 209 so that the cumulative amount of other comprehensive income for each item included in this account can be readily identified.

(2) When an item of other comprehensive income enters into the determination of net income in the current or subsequent periods, a reclassification adjustment shall be recorded in Account 209 to avoid double counting of that amount.

(3) When it is probable that an item of other comprehensive income will be included in the development of cost-of-service rates in subsequent periods, that amount of unrealized losses or gains will be recorded in Accounts 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets or 254, Other Regulatory Liabilities, as appropriate.

(x) *Accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities.* (1) Utilities shall recognize derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the financial statements and measure those instruments at fair value, except those falling within recognized exceptions. Normal purchases or sales are contracts that provide for the purchase or sale of goods that will be delivered in quantities expected to be used or sold by the utility over a reasonable period in the normal course of business. A derivative instrument is a financial instrument or other contract with all of the following characteristics:

(i) It has one or more underlyings and a notional amount or payment provision. Those terms determine the amount of the settlement or settlements, and, in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required.

(ii) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

(iii) Its terms require or permit net settlement, can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or provide for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

(2) The accounting for the changes in the fair value of derivative instruments depends upon its intended use and designation. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not designated as fair value or cash flow hedges shall be recorded in Account 175, Derivative instrument assets, or Account 244, Derivative Instrument Liabilities, as appropriate, with the gains recorded in Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, and losses recorded in Account 426.5, Other Deductions.

(3) A derivative instrument may be specifically designated as a fair value or cash flow hedge. A hedge is

used to manage risk to price, interest rates, or foreign currency transactions. A company shall maintain documentation of the hedge relationship at the inception of the hedge that details the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how hedge effectiveness will be determined.

(4) If the utility designates the derivative instrument as a fair value hedge against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset, liability, or a firm commitment, it shall record the change in fair value of the derivative instrument to Account 176, Derivatives in Instrument Assets—Hedges, or Account 245, Derivative Instrument Liabilities—Hedges, as appropriate, with a corresponding adjustment to the subaccount of the item being hedged. The ineffective portion of the hedge transaction shall be reflected in the same income or expense account that will be used when the hedged item enters into the determination of net income. In the case of a fair value hedge of a firm commitment a new asset or liability is created. As a result of the hedge relationship, the new asset or liability will become part of the carrying amount of the item being hedged.

(5) If the utility designates the derivative instrument as a cash flow hedge against exposure to variable cash flows of a probable forecasted transaction, it shall record changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument in Account 176, Derivative Instrument Assets—Hedges, or Account 245, Derivative Instrument Liabilities—Hedges, as appropriate, with a corresponding amount in Account 209, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, for the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion of the hedge transaction shall be reflected in the same account or expense account that will be used when the hedged item enters into the determination of net income. Amounts recorded in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified into earning in the same period or periods that the hedged forecasted item enters into the determination of net income.

(y) *Accounting for asset retirement obligations.* (1) An asset retirement obligation represents a liability for the legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that a company is required to settle as a result of an existing or enacted law, statute, ordinance, or written or oral contract or by legal construction of a contract under the doctrine of promissory estoppel. An asset retirement cost represents the amount capitalized when the liability is recognized for the long-lived asset that gives rise to the legal obligation. The amount recognized for the liability and an associated asset retirement cost shall be stated at the fair value of the asset retirement obligation in the period in which the obligation is incurred.

(2) The utility shall initially record a liability for an asset retirement obligation in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations, and charge the associated asset retirement costs to electric utility plant (including Accounts 101.1 and 120.6), and nonutility plant, as appropriate, related to the plant that gives rise to the legal obligation. The asset retirement cost shall be depreciated over the useful life of the related asset that gives rise to the obligation. For periods subsequent to the initial recording of the asset retirement obligation, a utility shall recognize the period to period changes of the asset retirement obligation that result from the passage of time due to the accretion of the liability and any subsequent measurement changes to the initial liability for the legal obligation recorded in Account 230, Asset retirement obligations, as follows:

(i) The utility shall record the accretion of the liability by debiting Account 411.10, Accretion Expense, for electric utility plant, Account 413, Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others, for electric plant leased to others, and Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, for nonutility plant and crediting Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations; and

(ii) The utility shall recognize any subsequent measurement changes of the liability initially recorded in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligation, for each specific asset retirement obligation as an adjustment of that liability in Account 230 with the corresponding adjustment to electric utility plant, electric plant leased to others, and nonutility plant, as appropriate. The utility shall on a timely basis monitor any measurement changes of the asset retirement obligations.

(3) Gains or losses resulting from the settlement of asset retirement obligations associated with utility plant resulting from the difference between the amount of the liability for the asset retirement obligation included in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations, and the actual amount paid to settle the obligation shall be accounted for as follows:

(i) Gains shall be credited to Account 411.6, Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant, and;

(ii) Losses shall be charged to Account 411.7, Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant.

(4) Gains or losses on the settlement of asset retirement obligations associated with nonutility plant

resulting from the difference between the amount of the liability for the asset retirement obligation in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations, and the amount paid to settle the obligation, shall be accounted for as follows:

(i) Gains shall be credited to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, and;

(ii) Losses shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions.

(5) For purposes of analyses a utility shall maintain supporting documentation so as to be able to furnish accurately and expeditiously with respect to each asset retirement obligation the full details of the identity and nature of the legal obligation, the year incurred, the identity of the plant giving rise to the obligation, the full particulars relating to each component and supporting computations related to the measurement of the asset retirement obligation.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30280, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.16 Electric plant instructions.

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(a) *Classification of electric plant at effective date of system of accounts.* (1) The electric plant accounts provided herein are the same as those contained in the prior system of accounts except for inclusion of accounts for nuclear production plant and some changes in classification in the general equipment accounts. Except for these changes, the balances in the various plant accounts, as determined under the prior system of accounts, should be carried forward. Any remaining balance of plant which has not yet been classified, pursuant to the requirements of the prior system, shall be classified in accordance with the following instructions.

(2) The cost to the utility of its unclassified plant shall be ascertained by analysis of the utility's records. Adjustments shall not be made to record in utility plant accounts amounts previously charged to operating expenses or to income deductions in accordance with the USoA in effect at the time or in accordance with the discretion of management as exercised under a USoA, or under accounting practices previously followed.

(3) The detailed electric plant accounts (301 to 399, inclusive) shall be stated on the basis of cost to the utility of plant constructed by it and the original cost, estimated if not known, of plant acquired as an operating unit or system. The difference between the original cost, as above, and the cost to the utility of electric plant after giving effect to any accumulated provision for depreciation or amortization shall be recorded in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments. The original cost of electric plant shall be determined by analysis of the utility's records or those of the predecessor or vendor companies with respect to electric plant previously acquired as operating units or systems and the difference between the original cost so determined, less accumulated provisions for depreciation and amortization and the cost to the utility with necessary adjustments for retirements from date of acquisition, shall be entered in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments. Any difference between the cost of electric plant and its book cost, when not properly includible in other accounts, shall be recorded in Account 116, Other Electric Plant Adjustments.

(4) Plant acquired by lease which qualifies as capital lease property under Sec. 1767.15(s), Criteria for Classifying Leases, shall be recorded in Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases, or Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases, as appropriate.

(b) *Electric plant to be recorded at cost.* (1) All amounts included in the accounts for electric plant acquired as an operating unit or system, except as otherwise provided in the texts of the intangible plant accounts, shall be stated at the cost incurred by the person who first devoted the property to utility service. All other electric plant shall be included in the accounts at the cost incurred by the utility except for property acquired by lease which qualifies as capital lease property under §1767.15 (s), Criteria for Classifying Leases, and is recorded in Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Lease, or Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases. Where the term "cost" is used in the detailed plant accounts, it shall have the meaning stated in this paragraph (b).

(2) When the consideration given for property is other than cash, the value of such consideration shall be determined on a cash basis (see, however, the definition of cost in §1767.10). In the entry recording such transition, the actual consideration shall be described with sufficient particularity to identify it. The utility shall be prepared to furnish RUS the particulars of its determination of the cash value of the

consideration if other than cash.

(3) When property is purchased under a plan involving deferred payments, no charge shall be made to the electric plant accounts for interest, insurance, or other expenditures occasioned solely by such form of payment.

(4) The electric plant accounts shall not include the cost or other value of electric plant contributed to the company. Contributions in the form of money or its equivalent toward the construction of electric plant shall be credited to accounts charged with the cost of such construction. Plant constructed from contributions of cash or its equivalent shall be shown as a reduction to gross plant constructed when assembling cost data in work orders for posting to plant ledgers of accounts. The accumulated gross costs of plant accumulated in the work order shall be recorded as a debit in the plant ledger of accounts along with the related amount of contributions concurrently be recorded as a credit.

(c) *Components of construction cost.* The cost of construction properly includible in the electric plant accounts shall include, where applicable, the direct and overhead costs as listed and defined hereunder:

(1) *Contract work* includes amounts paid for work performed under contract by other companies, firms, or individuals, costs incident to the award of such contracts, and the inspection of such work.

(2) *Labor* includes the pay and expenses of employees of the utility engaged on construction work, and related workmen's compensation insurance, payroll taxes, and similar items of expense. It does not include the pay and expenses of employees which are distributed to construction through clearing accounts nor the pay and expenses included in other items hereunder.

(3) *Materials and supplies* includes the purchase price at the point of free delivery plus customs duties, excise taxes, the cost of inspection, loading and transportation, the related stores expenses, and the cost of fabricated materials from the utility's shop. In determining the cost of materials and supplies used for construction, proper allowance shall be made for unused materials and supplies, for materials recovered from temporary structures used in performing the work involved, and for discounts allowed and realized in the purchase of materials and supplies.

Note: The cost of individual items of equipment of small value (for example, $500 or less) or of short life, including small portable tools and implements, shall not be charged to utility plant accounts unless the correctness of the accounting therefor is verified by current inventories. The cost shall be charged to the appropriate operating expense or clearing accounts, according to the use of such items, or, if such items are consumed directly in construction work, the cost shall be included as part of the cost of the construction.

(4) *Transportation* includes the cost of transporting employees, materials and supplies, tools, purchased equipment, and other work equipment (when not under own power) to and from points of construction. It includes amounts paid to others as well as the cost of operating the utility's own transportation equipment. (See Item in paragraph (c)(5) of this section.)

(5) *Special machine service* includes the cost of labor (optional), materials and supplies, depreciation, and other expenses incurred in the maintenance, operation and use of special machines, such as steam shovels, pile drivers, derricks, ditchers, scrapers, material unloaders, and other labor saving machines; also expenditures for rental, maintenance and operation of machines of others. It does not include the cost of small tools and other individual items of small value or short life which are included in the cost of materials and supplies. (See Item in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.) When a particular construction job requires the use for an extended period of time of special machines, transportation or other equipment, the net book cost thereof, less the appraised or salvage value at time of release from the job, shall be include in the cost of construction.

(6) *Shop service* includes the proportion of the expense of the utility's shop department assignable to construction work except that the cost of fabricated materials from the utility's shop shall be included in "materials and supplies."

(7) *Protection* includes the cost of protecting the utility's property from fire or other casualties and the cost of preventing damages to others, or to the property of others, including payments for discovery or extinguishment of fires, cost of apprehending and prosecuting incendiaries, witness fees in relation thereto, amounts paid to municipalities and others for fire protection, and other analogous items of expenditures in connection with construction work.

(8) *Injuries and damages* includes expenditures or losses in connection with construction work on account of injuries to persons and damages to the property of others; also the cost of investigation of and defense against actions for such injuries and damages. Insurance recovered or recoverable on account of compensation paid for injuries to persons incident to construction shall be credited to the account or accounts to which such compensation is charged. Insurance recovered or recoverable on account of property damages incident to construction shall be credited to the account or accounts charged with the cost of the damages.

(9) *Privileges and permits* includes payments for and expenses incurred in securing temporary privileges, permits or rights in connection with construction work, such as for the use of private or public property, streets, or highways, but it does not include rents, or amounts chargeable as franchises and consents for which see Account 302, Franchises and Consents.

(10) *Rents* includes amounts paid for the use of construction quarters and office space occupied by construction forces and amounts properly includible in construction costs for such facilities jointly used.

(11) *Engineers and supervision* includes the portion of the pay and expenses of engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, inspectors, superintendents and their assistants applicable to construction work.

(12) *General administration capitalized* includes the portion of the pay and expenses of the general officers and administrative and general expenses applicable to construction work.

(13) *Engineering services* includes amounts paid to other companies, firms, or individuals engaged by the utility to plan, design, prepare estimates, supervise, inspect, or give general advice and assistance in connection with construction work.

(14) *Insurance* includes premiums paid or amounts provided or reserved as self-insurance for the protection against loss and damages in connection with construction, by fire or other casualty, injuries or deaths of persons other than employees, damages to property of others, defalcation of employees and agents, and the nonperformance of contractual obligations of others. It does not include workmen's compensation or similar insurance on employees included as "labor" in Item in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(15) *Law expenditures* includes the general law expenditures incurred in connection with construction and the court and legal costs directly related thereto, other than law expenses included in "Protection," Item in paragraph (c)(7) of this section, and in Injuries and damages, Item in paragraph (c)(8) of this section.

(16) *Taxes* includes taxes on physical property (including land) during the period of construction and other taxes properly includible in construction costs before the facilities become available for service.

(17) *Allowance for funds used during construction* includes the net cost for the period of construction of borrowed funds used for construction purposes and a reasonable rate on other funds when so used, not to exceed, without prior approval of RUS, allowances computed in accordance with the formula prescribed in Item in paragraph (c)(17)(i) of this section. No allowance for funds used during construction charges shall be included in these accounts upon expenditures for construction projects which have been abandoned.

(i) The formula and elements for the computation of the allowance for funds used during construction shall be:

$$A_i = s\left(\frac{S}{W}\right) + d\left(\frac{D}{D+P+C}\right)\left(1-\frac{S}{W}\right)$$

$$A_c = \left[1-\frac{S}{W}\right]\left[P\left(\frac{P}{D+P+C}\right)+c\left(\frac{C}{D+P+C}\right)\right]$$

Where:

A_i=Gross allowance for borrowed funds used during construction rate.

A_c=Allowance for other funds used during construction rate.

S=Average short-term debt.

s=Short-term debt interest rate.

D=Long-term debt.

d=Long-term debt interest rate.

P=Preferred stock.

p=Preferred stock cost rate.

C=Patronage capital assigned.

c=Entity's incremental borrowing rate.

W=Average balance in construction work in progress plus nuclear fuel in process of refinement, conversion, enrichment, and fabrication, less asset retirement costs related to plant under construction.

(ii) The rate shall be determined annually.

(A) The balance for long-term debt, preferred stock, and patronage capital assigned shall be the actual book balances as of the end of the prior year.

(B) The cost rate for long-term debt and preferred stock shall be the weighted average cost.

(C) The cost rate for patronage capital assigned shall be the entity's incremental borrowing rate.

(D) The short-term debt balances and related cost and the average balance for construction work in progress plus nuclear fuel in process of refinement, conversion, enrichment, and fabrication shall be estimated for the current year with appropriate adjustments as actual data becomes available.

Note: When only a portion of a plant or project is placed in operation or is completed and ready for service but the construction work as a whole is incomplete, that part of the cost of the property placed in operation or ready for service shall be treated as "Electric Plant in Service," and an allowance for funds used during construction thereon as a charge to construction shall cease. Allowance for funds used during construction on that part of the cost of the plant which is incomplete may continue to be charged to construction until such time as it is placed in operation or is ready for service, except as limited in Item in paragraph (c)(17) of this section.

(18) *Earnings and expenses during construction.* The earnings and expenses during construction shall constitute a component of construction costs.

(i) The earnings shall include revenues received or earned for power produced by generating plants during the construction period and sold or used by the utility.

(A) Where such power is sold to an independent purchaser before intermingling with power generated by other plants, the credit shall consist of the selling price of the energy.

(B) Where the power generated by a plant under construction is delivered to the utility's electric system for distribution and sale, or is delivered to an associated company, or is delivered to and used by the utility for purposes other than distribution and sale (for manufacturing or industrial use, for example), the credit shall be the fair value of the energy so delivered.

(C) Revenue shall also include rentals for lands, buildings, and other property, and miscellaneous receipts not properly includible in other accounts.

(ii) Expenses shall consist of the cost of operating the power plant, and other costs incident to the production and delivery of the power for which construction is credited under paragraph (c)(18)(i) of this section, including the cost of repairs and other expenses of operating and maintaining lands, buildings, and other property, and other miscellaneous and like expenses not properly includible in other accounts.

(19) *Training costs.* (i) When it is necessary that employees be trained to operate or maintain plant facilities that are being constructed and such facilities are not conventional in nature, or are new to the company's operations, these costs may be capitalized as a component of construction cost.

(ii) Once plant is placed in service, the capitalization of training costs shall cease and subsequent training costs shall be expensed. (See §1767.17 (d).)

(20) *Studies.* (i) Studies include the costs of studies such as nuclear operational, safety, or seismic studies, or environmental studies mandated by regulatory bodies relative to plant under construction.

(ii) Studies relative to facilities in service shall be charged to Account 183, Preliminary Survey and Investigation Charges.

(21) Asset retirement. The costs recognized as a result of asset retirement obligations incurred during the construction and testing of utility plant shall constitute a component of construction costs.

(d) *Overhead construction costs.* (1) All overhead construction costs, such as engineering, supervision, general office salaries and expenses, construction engineering and supervision performed by others than the accounting utility, law expenses, insurance, injuries and damages, relief and pensions, taxes and interest, shall be charged to particular jobs or units on the basis of the amounts of such overheads reasonably applicable thereto, to the end that each job or unit shall bear its equitable proportion of such costs and that the entire cost of the unit, both direct and overhead, shall be deducted from the plant accounts as the time the property is retired.

(2) As far as practicable, the determination of payroll charges includible in construction overheads shall be based on time card distributions thereof.

(i) Where this procedure is impractical, special studies shall be made periodically of the time of supervisory employees devoted to construction activities to the end that only such overhead costs as have a definite relation to construction shall be capitalized.

(ii) The addition to direct construction cost of arbitrary percentages or amounts to cover assumed overhead costs is not permitted.

(3) The records supporting the entries for overhead constructions costs shall be so kept as to show:

(i) The total amount of each overhead for each year;

(ii) The nature and amount of each overhead expenditure charged to each construction work order and to each electric plant account; and

(iii) The bases of distribution of such costs.

(e) *Electric plant purchased or sold.* (1) When electric plant constituting an operating unit or system is acquired by purchase, merger, consolidation, liquidation, or otherwise, after the effective date of this system of accounts, the costs of acquisition, including expenses incidental thereto properly includible in electric plant, shall be charged to Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold.

(2) The accounting for the acquisition shall then be completed as follows:

(i) The original cost of plant, estimated if not known, shall be credited to Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold, and concurrently charged to the appropriate electric plant in service accounts and to Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others; Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use; and Account 107, Construction Work in Progress—Electric, as appropriate.

(ii) The depreciation and amortization applicable to the original cost of the properties purchased shall be charged to Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold, and concurrently credited to the appropriate account for accumulated provision for depreciation or amortization.

(iii) The cost to the utility of any property includible in Account 121, Nonutility Property, shall be transferred thereto.

(iv) The amount remaining in Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold, shall then be closed to Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments.

(3) If property acquired in the purchase of an operating unit or system is in such physical condition when acquired that it is necessary to substantially rehabilitate it in order to bring the property up to the standards of the utility, the cost of such work, except replacements, shall be accounted for as a part of the purchase price of the property.

(4) When any property acquired as an operating unit or system includes duplicate or other plant which will be retired by the accounting utility in the reconstruction of the acquired property or its consolidation with previously owned property, the proposed accounting for such property shall be presented to RUS.

(5) In connection with the acquisition of electric plant constituting an operating unit or system, the utility shall procure, if possible, all existing records relating to the property acquired or certified copies thereof, and shall preserve such records in conformity with regulations or practices governing the preservation of records of its own construction.

(6) When electric plant constituting an operating unit or system is sold, conveyed, or transferred to another by sale, merger, consolidation, or otherwise, the book cost of the property sold or transferred to another shall be credited to the appropriate utility plant accounts, including amounts carried in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments, and the amounts (estimated if not known) carried with respect thereto in the accounts for accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization and in Account 252, Customer Advances for Construction, shall be charged to such accounts and contra entries made to Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold. Unless otherwise ordered by RUS, the difference, if any, between:

(i) The net amount of debits and credits, and

(ii) The consideration received for the property (less commissions and other expenses of making the sale) shall be included in Account 421.1, Gain on Disposition of Property, or Account 421.2, Loss on Disposition of Property. (See Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold.)

Note: In cases where existing utilities merge or consolidate because of financial or operating reasons or statutory requirements rather than as a means of transferring title of purchased properties to a new owner, the accounts of the constituent utilities, with the approval of RUS, may be combined. In the event original cost has not been determined, the resulting utility shall proceed to determine such cost as outlined herein.

(f) *Expenditures on leased property.* (1) The cost of substantial initial improvements (including repairs, rearrangements, additions, and betterments) made in the course of preparing for utility service property leased for a period of more than one year, and the cost of subsequent substantial additions, replacements, or betterments to such property, shall be charged to the electric plant account appropriate for the class of property leased.

(i) If the service life of the improvements is terminable by action of the lease, the cost, less net salvage, of the improvements shall be spread over the life of the lease by charges to Account 404, Amortization of Limited-Term Electric Plant.

(ii) If the service life is not terminated by action of the lease but by depreciation proper, the cost of the improvements, less net salvage, shall be accounted for as depreciable plant. The provisions of (1) are applicable to property leased under either capital leases or operating leases.

(2) If improvements made to property leased for a period of more than one year are of relatively minor cost, or if the lease is for a period of not more than one year, the cost of the improvements shall be charged to the account in which the rent is included, either directly or by amortization thereof.

(g) *Land and land rights.* (1) The accounts for land and land rights shall include the cost of land owned in fee by the utility and rights, interests, and privileges held by the utility in land owned by others, such as leaseholds, easements, water and water power rights, diversion rights, submersion rights, rights-of-way, and other like interests in land.

(i) Do not include in the accounts for land and land rights and rights-of-way costs incurred in connection with first clearing and grading of land and rights-of-way and the damage costs associated with the construction and installation of plant.

(ii) Such costs shall be included in the appropriate plant accounts directly benefited.

(2) Where special assessments for public improvements provide for deferred payments, the full amount of the assessments shall be charged to the appropriate land account and the unpaid balance shall be carried in an appropriate liability account.

(i) Interest on unpaid balances shall be charged to the appropriate interest account.

(ii) If any part of the cost of public improvements is included in the general tax levy, the amount thereof shall be charged to the appropriate tax account.

(3) The net profit from the sale of timber, cord wood, sand, gravel, other resources or other property acquired with the rights-of-way or other lands shall be credited to the appropriate plant accounts to which related. Where land is held for a considerable period of time and timber and other natural resources on the land at the time of purchase increase in value, the net profit (after giving effect to the cost of the natural resources) from the sale of timber or its products or other natural resources shall be credited to the appropriate utility operating income account when such land has been recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, or classified as plant in service, otherwise to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income.

(4) Separate entries shall be made for the acquisition, transfer, or retirement of each parcel of land, and each land right (except rights-of-way for distribution lines), or water right, having a life of more than one year.

(i) A record shall be maintained showing the nature of ownership, full legal description, area, map reference, purpose for which used, city, county, and tax district on which situated, from whom purchased or to whom sold, payment given or received, other costs, contract date and number, date of recording of deed, and book and page of record.

(ii) Entries transferring or retiring land or land rights shall refer to the original entry recording its acquisition.

(5) Any difference between the amount received from the sale of land or land rights, less agents' commissions and other costs incident to the sale, and the book cost of such land or rights, shall be included in Account 411.6, Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant, or 411.7, Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant, when such property has been recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, otherwise to Account 421.1, Gain on Disposition of Property, or 421.2, Loss on Disposition of Property, as appropriate, unless a reserve therefor has been authorized and provided. Appropriate adjustments of the accounts shall be made with respect to any structures or improvements located on land sold.

(6) The cost of buildings and other improvements (other than public improvements) shall not be included in the land accounts. If, at the time of acquisition of an interest in land, such interest extends to buildings or other improvements (other than public improvements) which are then devoted to utility operations, the land and improvements shall be separately appraised and a cost allocated to land and buildings or improvements on the basis of the appraisals. If the improvements are removed or wrecked without being used in operations, the cost of removing or wrecking shall be charged and the salvage credited to the account in which the cost of land is recorded.

(7) When the purchase of land for electric operations requires the purchase of more land than needed for such purposes, the charge to the specific land account shall be based upon the cost of the land purchased, less the fair market value of that portion of the land which is not to be used in utility

operations. The portion of the cost measured by the fair market value of the land not to be used shall be included in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, or Account 121, Nonutility Property, as appropriate.

(8) Provisions shall be made for amortizing amounts carried in the accounts for limited-term interest in land so as to apportion equitably the cost of each interest over the life thereof. (See Account 111, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant, and Account 404, Amortization of Limited-Term Electric Plant.)

(9) The items of cost to be included in the accounts for land and land rights are as follows:

(i) Bulkheads, buried, not requiring maintenance or replacement;

(ii) First cost of acquisition including mortgages and other liens assumed (but not subsequent interest thereon);

(iii) Condemnation proceedings, including court and counsel costs;

(iv) Consents and abutting damages;

(v) Conveyancers' and notaries' fees;

(vi) Fees, commissions, and salaries to brokers, agents, and other in connection with the acquisition of the land or land rights;

(vii) Leases, cost of voiding upon purchase to secure possession of land;

(viii) Removing, relocating, or reconstructing property of others, such as buildings, highways, railroads, bridges, cemeteries, churches, telephone and power lines, etc., in order to acquire quiet possession;

(ix) Retaining walls unless identified with structures;

(x) Special assessments levied by public authorities for public improvements on the basis of benefits for new roads, new bridges, new sewers, new curbing, new pavements, and other public improvements, but not taxes levied to provide for the maintenance of such improvements;

(xi) Surveys in connection with the acquisition, but not amounts paid for topographical surveys and maps where such costs are attributable to structures or plant equipment erected or to be erected or installed on such land;

(xii) Taxes assumed, accrued to date of transfer of title;

(xiii) Title, examining, clearing, insuring, and registering in connection with the acquisition and defending against claims relating to the period prior to the acquisition;

(xiv) Appraisals prior to closing title;

(xv) Cost of dealing with distributees or legatees residing outside of the state or county, such as recording power of attorney, recording will or exemplification of will, recording satisfaction of state tax;

(xvi) Filing satisfaction of mortgage;

(xvii) Documentary stamps;

(xviii) Photographs of property at acquisition;

(xix) Fees and expenses incurred in the acquisition of water rights and grants;

(xx) Cost of fill to extend bulkhead line over land under water, where riparian rights are held, which is not occasioned by the erection of a structure;

(xxi) Sidewalks and curbs constructed by the utility on public property; and

(xxii) Labor and expenses in connection with securing rights of way, where performed by company employees and company agents.

(h) *Structures and improvements.* (1) The accounts for structures and improvements shall include the cost of all buildings and facilities to house, support, or safeguard property or persons, including all fixtures permanently attached to and made a part of buildings and which cannot be removed therefrom without cutting into the walls, ceilings, or floors, or without in some way impairing the buildings, and improvements of a permanent character on or to land.

(2) Also include those costs incurred in connection with the first clearing and grading of land and rights-of-way and the damage costs associated with construction and installation of plant.

(3) The cost of specially provided foundations not intended to outlast the machinery or apparatus for which provided, and the cost of angle irons, and castings installed at the base of an item of equipment, shall be charged to the same account as the cost of the machinery, apparatus, or equipment.

(4) Minor buildings and structures, such as valve towers, patrolmen's towers, telephone stations, fish and wildlife, and recreation facilities which are used directly in connection with or form a part of a reservoir, dam or waterway shall be considered a part of the facility in connection with which constructed or operated and the cost thereof accounted for accordingly.

(5) Where furnaces and boilers are used primarily for furnishing steam for some particular department and only incidentally for furnishing steam for heating a building and operating the equipment therein, the entire cost of such furnaces and boilers shall be charged to the appropriate plant account, and no part to the building account.

(6) Where the structure of a dam forms also the foundation of the power plant building, such foundation shall be considered a part of the dam.

(7) The cost of disposing of materials excavated in connection with construction of structures shall be considered as a part of the cost of such work, except when such material is used for filling, the cost of loading, hauling, and dumping shall be equitably apportioned between the work in connection with which the removal occurs and the work in connection with which the material is used; and when such material is sold, the net amount realized from such sales shall be credited to the work in connection with which the removal occurs. If the amount realized from the sale of excavated materials exceeds the removal costs and the costs in connection with the sale, the excess shall be credited to the land account in which the site is carried.

(8) Lighting or other fixtures temporarily attached to building for purposes of display or demonstration shall not be included in the cost of the building but in the appropriate equipment account.

(9) The items of cost to be included in the accounts for structures and improvements are as follows:

(i) Architects' plans and specifications including supervision;

(ii) Ash pits (when located within the building);

(iii) Athletic field structures and improvements;.

(iv) Boilers, furnaces, piping, wiring, fixtures, and machinery for heating, lighting, signaling, ventilating, and air conditioning systems, plumbing, vacuum cleaning systems, incinerator and smoke pipe, flues, etc;

(v) Bulkheads, including dredging, riprap fill, piling, decking, concrete, fenders, etc., when exposed and subject to maintenance and replacement;

(vi) Chimneys;

(vii) Coal bins and bunkers;

(viii) Commissions and fees to brokers, agents, architects and others;

(ix) Conduit (not to be removed) with its contents;

(x) Damages to abutting property during construction;

(xi) Docks;

(xii) Door checks and door stops;

(xiii) Drainage and sewerage systems;

(xiv) Elevators, cranes, hoists, etc., and the machinery for operating them;

(xv) Excavation, including shoring, bracing, bridging, refill and disposal of excess excavated material, cofferdams around foundation, pumping water from cofferdams during construction and test borings;

(xvi) Fences and fence curbs (not including protective fences isolating items of equipment, which shall be charged to the appropriate equipment accounts);

(xvii) Fire protection systems when forming a part of a structure;

(xviii) Flagpole;

(xix) Floor covering (permanently attached);

(xx) Foundations and piers for machinery, constructed as a permanent part of a building or other item listed herein;

(xxi) Grading and clearing when directly occasioned by the building of a structure;

(xxii) Intrasite communication system, poles, pole fixtures, wires, and cable;

(xxiii) Landscaping, lawns, shrubbery, etc.;

(xxiv) Leases, voiding upon purchase to secure possession of structures;

(xxv) Leased property, expenditures on;

(xxvi) Lighting fixtures and outside lighting system;

(xxvii) Mailchutes when part of a building;

(xxviii) Marquee, permanently attached to the building;

(xxix) Painting, first cost;

(xxx) Permanent paving, concrete, brick, flagstone, asphalt, etc., within the property lines;

(xxxi) Partitions, including movable;

(xxxii) Permits and privileges;

(xxxiii) Platforms, railings and gratings when constructed as a part of a structure;

(xxxiv) Power boards for services to a building;

(xxxv) Refrigerating systems for general use;

(xxxvi) Retaining walls except when identified with land;

(xxxvii) Roadways, railroads, bridges, and trestles intrasite except railroads provided for in equipment accounts;

(xxxviii) Roofs;

(xxxix) Scales, connected to and forming a part of a structure;

(xl) Screens;

(xli) Sewer systems, for general use;

(xlii) Sidewalks, culverts, curbs and streets constructed by the utility on its property;

(xliii) Sprinkling systems;

(xliv) Sump pumps and pits;

(xlv) Stacks—brick, steel, or concrete, when set on foundation forming part of general foundation and steelwork of a building;

(xlvi) Steel inspection during construction;

(xlvii) Storage facilities constituting a part of a building;

(xlviii) Storm doors and windows;

(xlix) Subways, areaways, and tunnels, directly connected to and forming part of a structure;

(l) Tanks, constructed as part of a building or as a distinct structural unit;

(li) Temporary heating during construction (net cost);

(lii) Temporary water connection during construction (net cost);

(liii) Temporary shanties and other facilities used during construction (net cost);

(liv) Topographical maps;

(lv) Tunnels, intake and discharge, when constructed as part of a structure, including sluice gates, and those constructed to house mains;

(lvi) Vaults constructed as part of a building;

(lvii) Watchmen's sheds and clock systems (net cost when used during construction only);

(lviii) Water basins or reservoirs;

(lix) Water front improvements;

(lx) Water meters and supply system for a building or for general company purposes;

(lxi) Water supply piping, hydrants, and wells;

(lxii) Wharves;

(lxiii) Window shades and ventilators;

(lxiv) Yard drainage system;

(lxv) Yard lighting system; and

(lxvi) Yard surfacing, gravel, concrete, or oil (First cost only).

Note: Structures and improvements accounts shall be credited with the cost of coal bunkers, stacks, foundations, subways, and tunnels, the use of which has terminated with the removal of the equipment with which they are associated even though they have not been physically removed.

(i) *Equipment.* (1) The cost of equipment chargeable to the electric plant accounts, unless otherwise indicated in the text of an equipment account, includes the net purchase price thereof, sales taxes, investigation and inspection expenses necessary to such purchase, expenses of transportation when borne by the utility, labor employed, materials, and supplies consumed, and expenses incurred by the utility in unloading and placing the equipment in readiness to operate.

(2) Also include those costs incurred in connection with the first clearing and grading of land and rights-of-way and the damage costs associated with construction and installation of plant.

(3) Exclude from equipment accounts hand and other portable tools, which are likely to be lost or stolen or which have relatively small value (for example, $500 or less) or short life, unless the correctness of the accounting therefor as electric plant is verified by current inventories.

(i) Special tools acquired and included in the purchase price of equipment shall be included in the appropriate plant accounts.

(ii) Portable drills and similar tool equipment when used in connection with the operation and maintenance of a particular plan or department, such as production, transmission, or distribution or in "stores", shall be charged to the plant accounts appropriate for their use.

(4) The equipment accounts shall include angle irons and similar items which are installed at the base of an item of equipment, but piers and foundations which are designed to be as permanent as the buildings which house the equipment, or which are constructed as a part of the building and which cannot be removed without cutting into the walls, ceilings, or floors or, without in some way impairing the building, shall be included in the building accounts.

(5) The equipment accounts shall include the necessary costs of testing or running a plant or parts thereof during an experimental or test period prior to such plant becoming ready for or placed in service.

(i) The utility shall furnish RUS with full particulars of and justification for any test or experimental run extending beyond a period of 120 days for nuclear plant, and a period of 90 days for all other plant.

(ii) Such particulars shall include a detailed operational and downtime log showing days of production, gross kilowatts generated by hourly increments, types, and periods of outages by hours with explanation thereof, beginning with the first date the equipment was either tested or synchronized on the line to the end of the test period.

(6) The cost of efficiency or other tests made subsequent to the date equipment becomes available for service shall be charged to the appropriate expense accounts, except that tests to determine whether equipment meets the specifications and requirements as to efficiency, or performance guaranteed by manufacturers, made after operations have commenced and within the period specified in the agreement or contract of purchase, may be charged to the appropriate electric plant accounts.

(j) *Additions and retirements of electric plant.* (1) For the purpose of avoiding undue refinement in accounting for additions to and retirements and replacements of electric plant, all property shall be considered as consisting of retirement units and minor items of property.

(2) The addition and retirement of retirement units shall be accounted for as follows:

(i) When a retirement unit is added to electric plant, the cost thereof shall be added to the appropriate electric plant account, except that when units are acquired in the acquisition of any electric plant constituting an operating system, they shall be accounted for as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) When a retirement unit is retired from electric plant, with or without replacement, the book cost thereof shall be credited to the electric plant account in which it is included, determined in the manner set forth in Item in paragraph (j)(4) of this section. If the retirement unit is of a depreciable class, the book cost of the unit retired and credited to electric plant shall be charged to the accumulated provision for depreciation applicable to such property. The cost of removal and the salvage shall be charged or credited, as appropriate, to such depreciation account.

(3) The addition and retirement of minor items of property shall be accounted for as follows:

(i) When a minor item of property which did not previously exist is added to plant, the cost thereof shall be accounted for in the same manner as for the addition of a retirement unit, as set forth in Item in paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section, if a substantial addition results, otherwise the charge shall be to the appropriate maintenance expense account.

(ii) When a minor item of property is retired and not replaced, the book cost thereof shall be credited to the electric plant account in which it is included; and, in the event the minor item is a part of depreciable plant, the account for accumulated provision for depreciation shall be charged with the book cost and cost of removal and credited with the salvage. If, however, the book cost of the minor item retired and not replaced has been or will be accounted for by its inclusion in the retirement unit of which it is a part when such unit is retired, no separate credit to the property account is required when such minor item is retired.

(iii) When a minor item of depreciable property is replaced independently of the retirement unit of which it is a part, the cost of replacement shall be charged to the maintenance account appropriate for the item, except that if the replacement effects a substantial betterment (the primary aim of which is to make the property affected more useful, more efficient, of greater durability, or of greater capacity), the excess cost of the replacement over the estimated cost at current prices of replacing without betterment shall be charged to the appropriate electric plant accounts.

(4) The book cost of electric plant retired shall be the amount at which such property is included in the electric plant accounts, including all components of construction costs. The book cost shall be determined from the utility's records and if this cannot be done, it shall be estimated. When it is impracticable to determine the book cost of each unit, due to the relatively large number or small cost thereof, an appropriate average book cost of the units with due allowance for any differences in size and character, shall be used as the book cost of the units retired.

(5) The book cost of land retired shall be credited to the appropriate land accounts. If the land is sold, the difference between the book cost (less any accumulated provision for depreciation or amortization therefore which has been authorized and provided) and the sale price of the land (less commissions and other expenses of making the sale) shall be recorded in Account 411.6, Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant, or Account 411.7, Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant, when the property has been recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, otherwise to Accounts 421.1, Gain on Disposition of Property, or 421.2, Loss on Disposition of Property, as appropriate. If the land is not used in utility service but is retained by the utility, the book cost shall be charged to Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, or Account 121, Nonutility Property, as appropriate.

(6) The book cost less net salvage of depreciable electric plant retired shall be charged in its entirety to Account 108, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Electric Utility Plant in Service. Any amounts which, by approval or order of RUS, are charged to Account 182.1, Extraordinary Property Losses, shall be credited to Account 108.

(7) The accounting for the retirement of amounts included in Account 302, Franchises and Consents, and Account 303, Miscellaneous Intangible Plant, and the items of limited-term interest in land included in the accounts for land and land rights, shall be as provided for in the text of Account 111, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant in Service; Account 404, Amortization of Limited-Term Electric Plant; and Account 405, Amortization of Other Electric Plant.

(k) *Work order and property record system required.* (1) Each utility shall record all construction and retirements of electric plant by means of work orders or job orders. Separate work orders may be opened for additions to and retirements of electric plant or the retirements may be included with the construction work order, provided, however, that all items relating to the retirements shall be kept separate from those relating to construction and provided, further, that any maintenance costs involved in the work shall likewise be segregated.

(2) Each utility shall keep its work order system so as to show the nature of each addition to or retirement of electric plant, the total cost thereof, the source or sources of costs, and the electric plant account or accounts to which charged or credited. Work orders covering jobs of short duration may be cleared monthly.

(3) Each utility shall maintain records in which, for each plant account, the amounts of the annual additions and retirements are classified so as to show the number and cost of the various record units or retirement units.

(l) *Transfers of property.* When property is transferred from one electric plant account to another, from one utility department to another, such as from electric to gas, from one operating division or area to another, to or from Account 101, Electric Plant in Service; Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others; Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, and Account 121, Nonutility Property, the transfer shall be recorded by transferring the original cost thereof from the one account, department, or location to the other. Any related amounts carried in the accounts for accumulated provision for depreciation or amortization shall be transferred in accordance with the segregation of such accounts.

(m) *Common utility plant.* (1) If the utility is engaged in more than one utility service, such as electric, gas, and water, and any of its utility plant is used in common for several utility services or for other purposes to such an extent and in such manner that it is impracticable to segregate it by utility services currently in the accounts, such property, with the approval of RUS, may be designated and classified as "common utility plant."

(2) The book amount of utility plant designated as common plant shall be included in Account 118, Other Utility Plant, and if applicable in part to the electric department, shall be segregated and accounted for in subaccounts as electric plant is accounted for in Accounts 101 to 107, inclusive, and electric plant adjustments in Account 116, Other Electric Plant Adjustments; any amounts classifiable as common plant acquisition adjustments or common plant adjustments shall be subject to disposition as provided in Paragraphs C and B of Accounts 114 and 116, respectively, for amounts classified in those accounts. The original cost of common utility plant in service shall be classified according to the detailed utility plant accounts appropriate for the property.

(3) The utility shall be prepared to show, at any time, and to report to RUS annually, or more frequently, if required, and by utility plant accounts (301 to 399) the book cost of common utility plant, the allocation of such cost to the respective departments using the common utility plant, and the basis of the allocation.

(4) The accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization of the utility shall be segregated so as to show the amount applicable to the property classified as common utility plant.

(5) The expenses of operation, maintenance, rents, depreciation and amortization of common utility plant shall be recorded in the accounts prescribed herein, but designated as common expenses, and the allocation of such expenses to the departments using the common utility plant shall be supported in such manner as to reflect readily the basis of allocation used.

(n) *Transmission and distribution plant.* For the purpose of this system of accounts:

(1) *Transmission system* is all land, conversion structures, and equipment employed at a primary source of supply (i.e. generating station, or point of receipt in the case of purchased power) to change the voltage or frequency of electricity for the purpose of its more efficient or convenient transmission; all land, structures, lines, switching and conversion stations, high tension apparatus, and their control and protective equipment between a generating or receiving point and the entrance to a distribution center or wholesale point; and all lines and equipment whose primary purpose is to augment, integrate or tie together the sources of power supply.

(2) *Distribution system* is all land, structures, conversion equipment, lines, line transformers, and other facilities employed between the primary source of supply (i.e. generating station, or point of receipt in the case of purchased power) and of delivery to customers, which are not includible in transmission system, as defined in Item in paragraph (n)(1) of this section, whether or not such land, structures, and facilities are operated as part of a transmission system or as part of a distribution system.

Note: Stations which change electricity from transmission to distribution voltage shall be classified as distribution stations.

(3) Where poles or towers support both transmission and distribution conductors, the poles, towers, anchors, guys, and rights-of-way shall be classified as transmission system. The conductors, cross-arms, braces, grounds, tiewire, and insulators shall be classified as transmission or distribution facilities, according to the purpose for which used.

(4) Where underground conduit contains both transmission and distribution conductors, the underground conduit and right-of-way shall be classified as distribution system. The conductors shall be classified as transmission or distribution facilities according to the purpose for which used.

(5) Land (other than rights-of-way) and structures used jointly for transmission and distribution purposes shall be classified as transmission or distribution according to the major use thereof.

(o) *Hydraulic production plant.* For purpose of this system of accounts hydraulic production plant is all land and land rights, structures and improvements used in connection with hydraulic power generation, reservoirs, dams and waterways, water wheels, turbines, generators, accessory electric equipment, roads, railroads, and bridges and structures and improvements used in connection with fish and wildlife, and recreation.

(p) *Nuclear fuel records required.* Each utility shall keep all the necessary records to support the entries to the various nuclear fuel plant accounts classified under "Assets and Other Debits," Utility Plant Accounts 120.1 through 120.5, inclusive; Account 518, Nuclear Fuel Expense; and Account 157, Nuclear Materials Held for Sale. These records shall be so kept as to readily furnish the basis of the computation of the net nuclear fuel costs.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30281, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.17 Operating expense instructions.

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(a) *Supervision and engineering.* The supervision and engineering includible in the operating expense accounts shall consist of the salary, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and other expenses of superintendents, engineers, clerks, other employees, and consultants engaged in supervising and directing the operation and maintenance of each utility function. Whenever allocations are necessary in order to arrive at the amount to be included in any account, the method and basis of allocation shall be reflected by underlying records.

(1) Labor items:

(i) Special tests to determine efficiency of equipment operation;

(ii) Preparing or reviewing budgets, estimates, and drawings relating to operation or maintenance for departmental approval;

(iii) Preparing instructions for operations and maintenance activities;

(iv) Reviewing and analyzing operating results;

(v) Establishing organizational setup of departments and executing changes therein;

(vi) Formulating and reviewing routines of departments and executing changes therein;

(vii) General training and instruction of employees by supervisors whose pay is chargeable hereto. Specific instructions and training in a particular type of work is chargeable to the appropriate functional account (See paragraph (c)(19) of this section); and

(viii) Secretarial work for supervisory personnel, but not general clerical and stenographic work chargeable to other accounts.

(2) Expense items:

(i) Employee pensions and benefits;

(ii) Social security and other payroll taxes;

(iii) Injuries and damages;

(iv) Consultants' fees and expenses; and

(v) Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

(b) *Maintenance.* (1) The cost of maintenance chargeable to the various operating expense and clearing accounts includes labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials, overheads, and other expenses incurred in maintenance work. A list of work operations applicable generally to utility plant is included in this paragraph (b). Other work operations applicable to specific classes of plant are listed in functional maintenance expense accounts.

(2) Materials recovered in connection with the maintenance of property shall be credited to the same account to which the maintenance cost was charged.

(3) If the book cost of any property is carried in Account 102, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold, the cost of maintaining such property shall be charged to the accounts for maintenance of property of the same class and use, the book cost of which is carried in other electric plant in service accounts. Maintenance of property leased from others shall be treated as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Items:

(i) Direct field supervision of maintenance;

(ii) Inspecting, testing, and reporting on condition of plant specifically to determine the need for repairs, replacements, rearrangements, and changes and inspecting and testing the adequacy of repairs which have been made;

(iii) Work performed specifically for the purpose of preventing failure, restoring serviceability or maintaining life of plant;

(iv) Rearranging and changing the location of plant not retired;

(v) Repairing for reuse materials recovered from plant;

(vi) Testing for, locating, and clearing trouble;

(vii) Net cost of installing, maintaining, and removing temporary facilities to prevent interruptions in service; and

(viii) Replacing or adding minor items of plant which do not constitute a retirement unit.

(c) *Rents.* (1) The rent expense accounts provided under the several functional groups of expense accounts shall include all rents, including taxes paid by the lessee on leased property, for property used in utility operations, except minor amounts paid for occasional or infrequent use of any property or equipment and all amounts paid for use of equipment that, if owned, would be includible in plant Accounts 391 to 398 inclusive, which shall be treated as an expense item and included in the appropriate function account and rents which are chargeable to clearing accounts, and distributed therefrom to the appropriate account.

(2) If rents cover property used for more than one function such as production and transmission, or by more than one department, the rents shall be apportioned to the appropriate rent expense or clearing accounts of each department on an actual, or if necessary, an estimated basis.

(3) When a portion of property or equipment rented from others for use in connection with utility operations is subleased, the revenue derived from such subleasing shall be credited to the rent revenue account in operating revenues; provided, however, that in case the rent was charged to a clearing account, amounts received from subleasing the property shall be credited to such clearing account.

(4) The cost, when incurred by the lessee, of operating and maintaining leased property, shall be charged to the accounts appropriate for the expense if the property were owned.

(5) The cost incurred by the lessee of additions and replacements to electric plant leased from others shall be account for as provided in §1767.16 (f).

(d) *Training costs.* (1) When it is necessary that employees be trained to specifically operate or maintain plant facilities that are being constructed, the related costs shall be accounted for as a current operating and maintenance expense.

(2) These expenses shall be charged to the appropriate functional accounts currently as they are incurred.

(3) When the training costs involved relate to facilities which are not conventional in nature, or are new to the company's operations, see §1767.16 (c)(19), for the accounting.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42290, Aug. 6, 1997]

§ 1767.18 Assets and other debits.

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The asset and other debits accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Assets and Other Debits

Utility Plant

101 Electric Plant in Service

101.1 Property Under Capital Leases

102 Electric Plant Purchased or Sold

103 Experimental Electric Plant Unclassified

104 Electric Plant Leased to Others

105 Electric Plant Held for Future Use

106 Completed Construction not Classified—Electric

107 Construction Work in Progress—Electric

107.1 Construction Work in Progress—Contract

107.2 Construction Work in Progress—Force Account

107.3 Construction Work in Progress—Special Equipment

108 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Electric Utility Plant

108.1 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Steam Production Plant

108.2 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Nuclear Production Plant

108.3 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Hydraulic Production Plant

108.4 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Other Production Plant

108.5 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Transmission Plant

108.6 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant

108.7 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of General Plant

108.8 Retirement Work in Progress

108.9 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Asset Retirement

109–110 [Reserved]

111 Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant

112–113 [Reserved]

114 Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments

115 Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments

116 Other Electric Plant Adjustments

118 Other Utility Plant

119 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation and Amortization of Other Utility Plant

120.1 Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment, and Fabrication

120.2 Nuclear Fuel Materials and Assemblies—Stock Account

120.3 Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor

120.4 Spent Nuclear Fuel

120.5 Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies

120.6 Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases

Other Property and Investments

121 Nonutility Property

122 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation and Amortization of Nonutility Property

123 Investment in Associated Companies

123.1 Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives

123.3 Investment in Associated Organizations—Federal Economic Development Loans

123.4 Investment in Associated Organizations—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

123.11 Investment in Subsidiary Companies

123.21 Subscriptions to Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

123.22 Investments in Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

123.23 Other Investments in Associated Organizations

124 Other Investments

124.1 Other Investments—Federal Economic Development Loans

124.2 Other Investments—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

125 Sinking Funds

126 Depreciation Fund

128 Other Special Funds

Current and Accrued Assets

131 Cash

131.1 Cash—General

131.2 Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee

131.3 Cash—Installation Loan and Collection Fund

131.4 Transfer of Cash

131.12 Cash—General—Economic Development Loan Funds

131.13 Cash—General—Economic Development Grant Funds

131.14 Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

132 Interest Special Deposits

133 Dividend Special Deposits

134 Other Special Deposits

135 Working Funds

136 Temporary Cash Investments

141 Notes Receivable

141.1 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Notes—Credit

142 Customer Accounts Receivable

142.1 Customer Accounts Receivable—Electric

142.2 Customer Accounts Receivable—Other

143 Other Accounts Receivable

144 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts—Credit

144.1 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Customer Accounts—Credit

144.2 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Merchandising Accounts—Credit

144.3 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts, Officers and Employees—Credit

144.4 Accumulated Provision for Other Uncollectible Accounts—Credit 145 Notes Receivable from Associated Companies

145 Notes Receivable from Associated Companies

146 Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies

151 Fuel Stock

152 Fuel Stock Expenses Undistributed

153 Residuals

154 Plant Materials and Operating Supplies

155 Merchandise

156 Other Materials and Supplies

157 Nuclear Materials Held for Sale

158.1 Allowance Inventory

158.2 Allowances Withheld

163 Stores Expense Undistributed

165 Prepayments

165.1 Prepayments—Insurance

165.2 Other Prepayments

171 Interest and Dividends Receivable

172 Rents Receivable

173 Accrued Utility Revenues

174 Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Assets

175 Derivative Instrument Assets

176 Derivative Instrument Assets—Hedges

Deferred Debits

181 Unamortized Debt Expense

182.1 Extraordinary Property Losses

182.2 Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs

182.3 Other Regulatory Assets

183 Preliminary Survey and Investigation Charges

184 Clearing Accounts

184.1 Transportation Expense—Clearing

184.2 Clearing Accounts—Other

185 Temporary Facilities

186 Miscellaneous Deferred Debits

187 Deferred Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant

188 Research, Development, and Demonstration Expenditures

189 Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt

190 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes

Assets and Other Debits

Utility Plant

101 Electric Plant in Service

A. This account shall include the original cost of electric plant, included in Accounts 301 to 399, prescribed herein, owned and used by the utility in its electric utility operations, and having an expectation of life in service of more than one year from date of installation, including such property owned by the utility but held by nominees.

B. (See also Account 106 for unclassified construction costs of completed plant actually in service.)

C. The cost of additions to and betterments of property leased from others, which are includible in this account, shall be recorded in subdivisions separate and distinct from those relating to owned property. (See §1767.16 (f).)

101.1 Property Under Capital Leases

A. This account shall include the amount recorded under capital leases for plant leased from others and used by the utility in its utility operations.

B. The electric property included in this account shall be classified separately according to the detailed accounts (301 to 399) prescribed for electric plant in service.

C. Records shall be maintained with respect to each capital lease reflection:

(1) Name of lessor, (2) basic details of lease, (3) terminal date, (4) original cost or fair market value of property leased, (5) future minimum lease payments, (6) executory costs, (7) present value of minimum lease payments, (8) the amount representing interest and the interest rate used, and (9) expenses paid. Records shall also be maintained for plant under a lease, to identify the asset retirement obligation and cost originally recognized for each lease and the periodic charges and credits made to the asset retirement obligations and asset retirement costs.

102 Electric Plant Purchased or Sold

A. This account shall be charged with the cost of electric plant acquired as an operating unit or system by purchase, merger, consolidation liquidation, or otherwise, and shall be credited with the selling price of like property transferred to others pending the distribution to appropriate accounts in accordance with §1767.16 (e).

B. Within 6 months from the date of acquisition or sale of property recorded herein, the borrower shall file with RUS the proposed journal entries to clear from this account the amounts recorded herein.

103 Experimental Electric Plant Unclassified

A. This account shall include the cost of electric plant which was constructed as a research, development, and demonstration plant under the provisions of Paragraph C, Account 107, Construction Work in Progress—Electric, and due to the nature of the plant, it is desirous to operate it for a period of time in an experimental status.

B. Amounts in this account shall be transferred to Account 101, Electric Plant in Service, or Account 121, Nonutility Property, as appropriate when the project is no longer considered as experimental.

C. The depreciation on property in this account shall be charged to Account 403.8, Depreciation Expense, for asset retirement costs, as appropriate, and credited to Account 108, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Electric Utility Plant. The amounts herein shall be depreciated over a period which would correspond to the estimated useful life of the relevant project considering the characteristics involved. However, when projects are transferred to Account 101, Electric Plant in Service, a new depreciation rate based upon the remaining service life and undepreciated amounts, will be established.

D. Records shall be maintained with respect to each unit of experiment so that full details may be obtained as to the cost, depreciation, and the experimental status.

E. Should it be determined that experimental plant recorded in this account will fail to satisfactorily perform its function, the costs thereof shall be accounted for as directed or authorized by RUS.

104 Electric Plant Leased to Others

A. This account shall include the original cost of electric plant owned by the utility, but leased to others as operating units or systems, where the lessee has exclusive possession.

B. The property included in this account shall be classified according to the detailed accounts (301 to 399) prescribed for electric plant in service and this account shall be maintained in such detail as though the property were used by the owner in its utility operations.

105 Electric Plant Held for Future Use

A. This account shall include the original cost of electric plant (except land and land rights) owned and held for future use in electric service under a definite plan for such use, to include: (1) Property acquired (except land and land rights) but never used by the utility in electric service, but held for such service in the future under a definite plan, and (2) property (except land and land rights) previously used by the utility in service but retired from such service and held pending its reuse in the future, under a definite plan, in electric service.

B. This account shall also include the original cost of land and land rights owned and held for future use in electric service under a plan for such use, to include land and land rights: (1) Acquired but never used by the utility in electric service, but held for such service in the future under a plan, and (2) previously held by the utility in service, but retired from such service and held pending its reuse in the future under a plan, in electric service. (See §1767.16 (g).)

C. In the event that property recorded in this account shall no longer be needed or appropriate for future utility operations, the borrower shall notify RUS of such condition and request approval of journal entries to remove such property from this account.

D. Gains or losses from the sale of land and land rights or other disposition of such property previously recorded in this account and not placed in utility service shall be recorded directly in Accounts 411.6 or 411.7, as appropriate, except when determined to be significant by RUS. Upon such a determination, the amounts shall be transferred to Account 256, Deferred Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant, or Account 187, Deferred Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant, and amortized to Account 411.6, Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant, or Account 411.7, Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant, as appropriate.

E. The property included in this account shall be classified according to the detail accounts (301 to 399) prescribed for electric plant in service and the account shall be maintained in such detail as though the property were in service.

Note: Materials and supplies, meters and transformers held in reserve, and normal spare capacity of plant in service shall not be included in this account.

106 Completed Construction not Classified—Electric

At the end of the year or such other date as a balance sheet may be required by RUS, this account shall include the total of the balances of work orders for electric plant which has been completed and placed in service but which work orders have not been classified for transfer to the detailed electric plant accounts.

Note: For the purpose of reporting to RUS, the classification of electric plant in service by accounts is required, the utility shall also report the balance in this account tentatively classified as accurately as practicable according to prescribed account classifications. The purpose of this provision is to avoid any significant omissions in reported amounts of electric plant in service.

107 Construction Work in Progress—Electric

A. This account shall include the total of the balances of work orders for electric plant in process of construction.

B. Work orders shall be cleared from this account as soon as practicable, after completion of the job. Further, if a project, such as a hydroelectric project, a steam station, or a transmission line, is designed to consist of two or more units or circuits which may be placed in service at different dates, any expenditures which are common to and which will be used in the operation of the project as a whole shall be included in electric plant in service upon the completion and the readiness for service of the first unit. Any expenditures which are identified exclusively with units of property not yet in service shall be included in this account.

C. Expenditures on research, development, and demonstration projects for construction of utility facilities are to be included in a separate subdivision in this account. Records must be maintained to show separately each project along with complete detail of the nature and purpose of the research, development, and demonstration project together with the related costs.

D. Account 107 shall be subaccounted as follows:

107.1 Construction Work in Progress—Contract

107.2 Construction Work in Progress—Force Account

107.3 Construction Work in Progress—Special Equipment

108 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Electric Utility Plant

A. This account shall be credited with the following:

1. Amounts charged to Account 403, Depreciation Expense, or to clearing accounts for current depreciation expense for electric plant in service.

2. Amounts charged to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, for depreciation expense on property included in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use. Include, also, the balance of accumulated provision for depreciation on property when transferred to Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, from other property accounts. Normally, Account 108 will not be used for current depreciation provision because, as provided herein, the service life during which depreciation is computed commences with the date property is includible in electric plant in service; however, if special circumstances indicate the propriety of current accruals for depreciation, such charges shall be made to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income.

3. Amounts charged to Account 413, Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others, for electric plant included in Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others.

4. Amounts charged to Account 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work, or to clearing accounts for current depreciation expense.

5. Amounts of depreciation applicable to electric properties acquired as operating units or systems. (See §1767.16 (e).)

6. Amounts charged to Account 182.1, Extraordinary Property Losses, when authorized by RUS.

7. Amounts of depreciation applicable to electric plant donated to the utility.

The utility shall maintain separate subaccounts for depreciation applicable to electric plant in service, electric plant leased to others, and electric plant held for future use.)

B. At the time of retirement of depreciable electric utility plant, this account shall be charged with the book cost of the property retired and the cost of removal and shall be credited with the salvage value and any other amounts recovered, such as insurance. When retirement, costs of removal and salvage are entered originally in retirement work orders, the net total of such work orders may be included in a separate subaccount hereunder. Upon completion of the work order, the proper distribution to subdivisions of this account shall be made as provided in the following paragraph.

C. Account 108 shall be subaccounted as follows:

108.1 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Steam Production Plant

108.2 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Nuclear Production Plant

108.3 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Hydraulic Production Plant

108.4 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Other Production Plant

108.5 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Transmission Plant

108.6 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant

108.7 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of General Plant

108.8 Retirement Work in Progress

108.9 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Asset Retirement Costs

These subsidiary records shall reflect the current credits and debits to this account in sufficient detail to show separately for each such functional classification: (1) the amount of accrual for depreciation, (2) the book cost of property retired, (3) cost of removal, (4) salvage, and (5) other items, including recoveries from insurance.

D. When transfers of plant are made from one electric plant account to another, or from or to another utility department, of from or to nonutility property accounts, the accounting for depreciation shall be as provided in §1767.16 (l).

E. The utility is restricted in its use of the accumulated provision for depreciation to the purposes set forth above. It shall not transfer any portion of this account to retained earnings or make any other use thereof without authorization by RUS.

109–110 [Reserved]

111 Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant

A. This account shall be credited with the following:

1. Amounts charged to Account 404, Amortization of Limited-Term Electric Plant, for the current amortization of limited-term electric plant investments.

2. Amounts charged to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, for amortization expense on property included in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use. Include also the balance of accumulated provision for amortization on property when transferred to Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, from other property accounts. See also Paragraph A(2), Account 108, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Electric Utility Plant.

3. Amounts charged to Account 405, Amortization of Other Electric Plant.

4. Amounts charged to Account 413, Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others, for the current amortization of limited-term or other investments subject to amortization included in Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others.

5. Amounts charged to Account 425, Miscellaneous Amortization, for the amortization of intangible or other electric plant which does not have a definite or terminable life and is not subject to charges for depreciation expense, with RUS approval.

(The utility shall maintain subaccounts of this account for the amortization applicable to electric plant in service, electric plant leased to others and electric plant held for future use.)

B. When any property to which this account applies is sold, relinquished, or otherwise retired from service, this account shall be charged with the amount previously credited in respect to such property. The book cost of the property so retired less the amount chargeable to this account and less the net proceeds realized at retirement shall be included in Account 421.1, Gain on Disposition of Property, or Account 421.2, Loss on Disposition of Property, as appropriate.

C. For general ledger and balance sheet purposes, this account shall be regarded and treated as a single composite provision for amortization. For purposes of analysis, however, each utility shall maintain subsidiary records in which this account is segregated according to the following functional classification for electric plant: (1) Steam production, (2) Nuclear production, (3) Hydraulic production, (4) Other production, (5) Transmission, (6) Distribution, and (7) General. These subsidiary records shall reflect the current credits and debits to this account in sufficient detail to show separately for each such functional classification: (1) the amount of accrual for amortization, (2) the book cost of property retired, (3) cost of removal, (4) salvage, and (5) other items, including recoveries from insurance.

D. The utility is restricted in its use of the accumulated provision for amortization to the purposes set forth above. It shall not transfer any portion of this account to retained earnings or make any other use thereof without authorization by RUS.

112–113 [Reserved]

114 Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments

A. This account shall include the difference between the cost to the accounting utility of electric plant acquired as an operating unit or system by purchase, merger, consolidation, liquidation, or otherwise, and the original cost, estimated, if not known, of such property, less the amount or amounts credited by the accounting utility at the time of acquisition to accumulated provisions for depreciation and amortization and contributions in aid of construction with respect to such property.

B. With respect to acquisitions after the effective date of this system of accounts, this account shall be subdivided so as to show the amounts included herein for each property acquisition and to electric plant in service, electric plant held for future use, and electric plant leased to others. (See §1767.16 (e).)

C. Debit amounts recorded in this account related to plant and land acquisition may be amortized to Account 425, Miscellaneous Amortization, over a period not longer than the estimated remaining life of the properties to which such amounts relate. Amounts related to the acquisition of land only may be amortized to Account 425 over a period of not more than 15 years. Should a utility wish to account for debit amounts in this account in any other manner, it shall petition RUS for authority to do so. Credit amounts recorded in this account shall be accounted for as directed by RUS.

115 Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments

This account shall be credited or debited with amounts which are includible in Account 406, Amortization of Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments, or Account 425, Miscellaneous Amortization, for the purpose of providing for the extinguishment of amounts in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments, in instances where the amortization of Account 114 is not being made by direct write-off of the account.

116 Other Electric Plant Adjustments

A. This account shall include the difference between the original cost, estimated if not known, and the book cost of electric plant to the extent that such difference is not properly includible in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments. (See §1767.16 (a)(3))

B. Amounts included in this account shall be classified in such manner as to show the origin of each amount and shall be disposed of as RUS may approve or direct.

Note: The provisions of this account shall not be construed as approving or authorizing the recording of appreciation of electric plant.

118 Other Utility Plant

This account shall include the balances in accounts for utility plant, other than electric plant, such as gas, or railway.

119 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation and Amortization of Other Utility Plant

This account shall include the accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization applicable to utility property other than electric plant.

120.1 Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment, and Fabrication

A. This account shall include the original cost to the utility of nuclear fuel materials while in process of refinement, conversion, enrichment, and fabrication into nuclear fuel assemblies and components, including processing, fabrication, and necessary shipping costs. This account shall also include the salvage value of nuclear materials which are actually being reprocessed for use and were transferred from Account 120.5, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies. (See §1767.10 (a)(27).)

B. This account shall be credited and Account 120.2, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Assemblies—Stock Account, shall be debited for the cost of completed fuel assemblies delivered for use in refueling or to be held as spares. In the case of the initial core loading, the transfer shall be made directly to Account 120.3, Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor, upon the conclusion of the experimental or test period of the plant prior to its becoming available for service.

Items

1. Cost of natural uranium, uranium ores concentrates or other nuclear fuel sources, such as thorium, plutonium, and U–233.

2. Value of recovered nuclear materials being reprocessed for use.

3. Milling process costs.

4. Sampling and weighing, and assaying costs.

5. Purification and conversion process costs.

6. Costs of enrichment by gaseous diffusion or other methods.

7. Costs of fabrication into fuel forms suitable for insertion in the reactor.

8. All shipping costs of materials and components, including shipping of fabricated fuel assemblies to the reactor site.

9. Use charges on leased nuclear materials while in process of refinement, conversion, enrichment, and fabrication.

120.2 Nuclear Fuel Materials and Assemblies—Stock Account

A. This account shall be debited and Account 120.1, Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment and Fabrication, shall be credited with the cost of fabricated fuel assemblies delivered for use in refueling or to be carried in stock as spares. It shall also include the original cost of fabricated fuel assemblies purchased in completed form. This account shall also include the original cost of partially irradiated fuel assemblies being held in stock for reinsertion in a reactor which had been transferred from Account 120.3, Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor.

B. When fuel assemblies included in this account are inserted in a reactor, this account shall be credited and Account 120.3, Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor, debited for the cost of such assemblies.

C. This account shall also include the cost of nuclear materials and byproduct materials being held for future use and not actually in process in Account 120.1, Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment and Fabrication.

120.3 Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor

A. This account shall include the cost of nuclear fuel assemblies when inserted in a reactor for the production of electricity. The amounts included herein shall be transferred from Account 120.2, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Assemblies—Stock Account, except for the initial core loading which will be transferred directly from Account 120.1, Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment and Fabrication.

B. Upon removal of fuel assemblies from a reactor, the original cost of the assemblies removed shall be transferred to Account 120.4, Spent Nuclear Fuel, or Account 120.2, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Assemblies—Stock Account, as appropriate.

120.4 Spent Nuclear Fuel

A. This account shall include the original cost of nuclear fuel assemblies, in the process of cooling, transferred from Account 120.3, Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor, upon removal from a reactor pending reprocessing.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 120.5, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies, debited for fuel assemblies, after the cooling period is over, at the cost recorded in this account.

120.5 Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies

A. This account shall be credited and Account 518, Nuclear Fuel Expense, shall be debited for the amortization of the net cost of nuclear fuel assemblies used in the production of energy. The net cost of nuclear fuel assemblies subject to amortization shall be the original cost of nuclear fuel assemblies, plus or less the expected net salvage value of uranium, plutonium, and other by-products.

B. This account shall be credited with the net salvage value of uranium, plutonium, and other nuclear by-products when such items are sold, transferred or otherwise disposed. Account 120.1, Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment and Fabrication, shall be debited with the net salvage value of nuclear materials to be reprocessed. Account 157, Nuclear Materials Held for Sale, shall be debited for the net salvage value of nuclear materials not to be reprocessed but to be sold or otherwise disposed of and Account 120.2, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Assemblies—Stock Account, will be debited with the net salvage value of nuclear materials that will be held for future use and not actually in process, in Account 120.1, Nuclear Fuel in Process of Refinement, Conversion, Enrichment, and Fabrication.

C. This account shall be debited and Account 120.4, Spent Nuclear Fuel, shall be credited with the cost of fuel assemblies at the end of the cooling period.

120.6 Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases

A. This account shall include the amount recorded under capital leases for nuclear fuel leased from others for use by the utility in its utility operations.

B. Records shall be maintained with respect to each capital lease reflecting: (1) name of lessor, (2) basic details of lease, (3) terminal date, (4) original cost or fair market value of nuclear fuel leased, (5) future minimum lease payments, (6) the amount representing interest and the interest rate used, and (7) expenses paid.

Other Property and Investments

121 Nonutility Property

A. This account shall include the book cost of land, structure, and equipment or other tangible or intangible property owned by the utility, but used in utility service and not properly includible in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use. This account shall also include, where applicable, amounts recorded for asset retirement costs associated with nonutility plant.

B. This account shall also include the amount recorded under capital leases for property leased from others and used by the utility in its nonutility operations. Records shall be maintained with respect to each lease reflecting: (1) name of lessor, (2) basic details of lease, (3) terminal date, (4) original cost or fair market value of property leased, (5) future minimum lease payments, (6) executory costs, (7) present value of minimum lessee payments, (8) the amount representing interest and the interest rate used, and (9) expenses paid.

C. This account shall be subdivided so as to show the amount of property used in operations which are nonutility in character but nevertheless constitute a distinct operating activity of the company (such as operation of an ice department where such activity is not classed as a utility) and the amount of miscellaneous property not used in operations. The records in support of each subaccount shall be maintained so as to show an appropriate classification of the property.

Note: The gain from the sale or other disposition of property included in this account which had been previously recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, shall be accounted for in accordance with Paragraph C of Account 105.

122 Accumulated Provision for Depreciation and Amortization of Nonutility Property

This account shall include the accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization applicable to nonutility property.

123 Investment in Associated Companies

A. This account shall include the book cost of investments in securities issued or assumed by associated companies and investment advances to such companies, including interest accrued thereon when such interest is not subject to current settlement, provided that the investment does not relate to a subsidiary company. (If the investment relates to a subsidiary company, it shall be included in Account 123.11, Investment in Subsidiary Companies.) Include herein the offsetting entry to the recording of amortization of discount or premium on interest bearing investments. (See Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income.)

B. This account shall be maintained in such manner as to show the investment in securities of, and advances to, each associated company together with full particulars regarding any of such investments that are pledged.

Note A: Securities and advances of associated companies owned and pledged shall be included in this account, but such securities, if held in special deposits or in special funds, shall be included in the appropriate deposit or fund account. A complete record of securities pledged shall be maintained.

Note B: Securities of associated companies held as temporary cash investments are includible in Account 136, Temporary Cash Investments.

Note C: Balances in open accounts with associated companies, which are subject to current settlement, are includible in Account 146, Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies.

Note D: The utility may write down the cost of any security in recognition of a decline in the value thereof. Securities shall be written off or written down to a nominal value if there is no reasonable prospect of substantial value. Fluctuations in market value shall not be recorded but a permanent impairment in the value of securities shall be recognized in the accounts. When securities are written off or written down, the amount of the adjustment shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, or to an appropriate account for accumulated provisions for loss in value established as a separate subdivision of this account.

C. Account 123 shall be subaccounted as follows:

123.1 Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives

123.3 Investment in Associated Organizations—Federal Economic Development Loans

123.4 Investment in Associated Organizations—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

123.11 Investment in Subsidiary Companies

123.21 Subscriptions to Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

123.22 Investment in Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

123.23 Other Investments in Associated Organizations

123.1 Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives

This account shall include patronage capital credits allocated to the accounting borrower by G&T cooperatives. It shall also include capital credits, deferred patronage refunds, or like items from other associated cooperatives. The account shall be maintained so as to reflect separately, the allocations of patronage capital and patronage refunds from each organization that makes such allocations to the borrower.

123.3 Investment in Associated Organizations—Federal Economic Development Loans

This account shall include investment advances of Federal funds received from a Rural Economic Development Grant to associated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

123.4 Investment in Associated Organizations—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

This account shall include investment advances of non-Federal funds from the Rural Economic Development Grant revolving fund to associated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

123.11 Investment in Subsidiary Companies

A. This account shall include the cost of investments in securities issued or assumed by subsidiary companies and investment advances to such companies, including interest accrued thereon when such interest is not subject to current settlement, plus the equity in undistributed earnings or losses of such subsidiary companies since acquisition. This account shall be credited with any dividends declared by such subsidiaries.

B. This account shall be maintained in such a manner as to show separately for each subsidiary: the cost of such investments in the securities of the subsidiary at the time of acquisition; the amount of equity in the subsidiary's undistributed net earnings or net losses since acquisition; advances or loans to such subsidiary; and full particulars regarding any such investments that are pledged.

123.21 Subscriptions to Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

This account shall include the total subscriptions to capital term certificates of CFC. When subscriptions are paid, this account shall be credited and Account 123.22, Investments in Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing, debited.

123.22 Investments in Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

This account shall include paid subscriptions in capital term certificates of CFC or other supplemental lenders.

123.23 Other Investments in Associated Organizations

This account shall include investments in capital stock, securities, membership fees, and investment advances to associated organizations other than provided for elsewhere. This account shall be maintained in such a manner as to show the investment in stock and securities of and advances to each associated organization.

Items

1. Investments in capital stock of associated organizations.

2. Investments in securities issued by associated organizations.

3. Membership fees in associated organizations, including NRECA, and Statewide associations of RUS-financed borrowers.

4. Investment advances to associated organizations.

124 Other Investments

A. This account shall include the book cost of investments in securities issued or assumed by nonassociated companies, investment advances to such companies, and any investments not accounted for elsewhere. This account shall also included unrealized holding gains and losses on trading and available-for-sale types of security investments. Include also the offsetting entry to the recording of amortization of discount or premium on interest bearing investments. (See Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income.)

B. The records shall be maintained in such manner as to show the amount of each investment and the investment advances to each person.

C. Account 124 shall be subaccounted as follows:

124.1 Other Investments—Federal Economic Development Loans

124.2 Other Investments—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

Note A: Securities owned and pledged shall be included in this account, but securities held in special deposits or in special funds shall be included in appropriate deposit or fund accounts. A complete record of securities pledged shall be maintained.

Note B: Securities held as temporary cash investments shall not be included in this account.

Note C: See Note D of Account 123.

124.1 Other Investments—Federal Economic Development Loans

This account shall include investment advances of Federal funds received from a Rural Economic Development Grant to nonassociated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

124.2 Other Investments—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

This account shall include investment advances of non-Federal funds from the Rural Economic Development Grant revolving fund to nonassociated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

125 Sinking Funds

This account shall include the amount of cash and book cost of investments held in sinking funds. This account shall also include unrealized holding gains and losses on trading and available-for-sale types of investments. A separate account, with appropriate title, shall be kept for each sinking fund. Transfers from this account to special deposit accounts, may be as necessary for the purpose of paying matured sinking fund obligations, or obligations called for redemption but not presented, or the interest thereon.

126 Depreciation Fund

This account shall include the amount of cash and the book cost of investments which have been segregated in a special fund for the purpose of identifying such assets with the accumulated provisions for depreciation. This account shall also include unrealized holding gains and losses on trading and available-for-sale types of security investments.

128 Other Special Funds

This account shall include the amount of cash and book cost of investments which have been segregated in special funds for insurance, employee pensions, savings, relief, hospital, and other purposes not provided for elsewhere. This account shall also include unrealized holding gains and losses on trading and available-for-sale types of security investments. A separate account, with appropriate title, shall be kept for each fund.

Note: Amounts deposited with a trustee under the terms of an irrevocable trust agreement for pensions or other employee benefits shall not be included in this account.

Current and Accrued Assets

Current and accrued assets are cash, those assets which are readily convertible into cash or are held for current use in operations or construction, current claims against others, payment of which is reasonably assured, and amounts accruing to the utility which are subject to current settlement, except such items for which accounts other than those designated as current and accrued assets are provided. There shall not be included in the category of accounts designated as current and accrued assets any item, the amount or collectibility of which is not reasonably assured, unless an adequate provision for possible loss has been made therefor. Items of current character but of doubtful value may be written down, and for record purposes carried in these accounts at nominal value.

131 Cash

A. This account shall include the amount of current cash funds except working funds.

B. Account 131 shall be subaccounted as follows:

131.1 Cash—General

131.2 Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee

131.3 Cash—Installation Loan and Collection Fund

131.4 Transfer of Cash

131.12 Cash—General—Economic Development Loan Funds

131.13 Cash—General—Economic Development Grant Funds

131.14 Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

131.1 Cash—General

This account shall include all cash of the organization not provided for elsewhere. Separate subaccounts may be maintained for each bank account in which general cash is maintained. Funds held by others for current obligations shall be recorded in Account 134, Other Special Deposits.

131.2 Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee

This account shall include the cash received from the Rural Utilities Service, CFC, and any other source of supplemental financing for financing the construction, purchase, and operation of electric facilities. RUS construction loan fund advances shall be charged to this account and credited to Account 224.4, RUS Notes Executed—Construction—Debit. CFC and other supplemental lender construction loan fund advances shall be charged to this account and credited to Account 224.13, Supplemental Financing Notes Executed—Debit.

131.3 Cash—Installation Loan and Collection Fund

A. This account shall include the cash advanced on installation loans made subsequent to September 13, 1957. Such advances shall be debited to this account as received and credited to Account 224.10, RUS Notes Executed—Installation—Debit. This account shall also include interest and principal collections received on consumers' loans financed from RUS loans made subsequent to September 13, 1957.

B. Payments shall be made from this account solely for financing consumers' loans for the purpose of wiring of consumers' premises, and the acquisition and installation of electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment by consumers. The cash in this account is also used for the payment of principal and interest on installation loans made by RUS, subsequent to September 13, 1957, in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement.

131.4 Transfer of Cash

This account shall be used in transferring funds from one bank account to another. This account is charged when the check is drawn for the transfer and entered in the check register, and credited when the amount transferred is entered in the cash receipts book. This account is to be used as a clearing account and should not have a balance at the end of an accounting period.

131.12 Cash—General—Economic Development Funds

This account shall include the cash received from the Rural Utilities Service for Rural Economic Development Loans. Economic development loan advances shall be charged to this account and credited to Account 224.17, RUS Notes Executed—Economic Development—Debit.

131.13 Cash—General—Economic Development Grant Funds

This account shall include cash received from the Rural Utilities Service for Rural Economic Development Grants. Economic development grant funds shall be charged to this account and credited to Account 224.18, Other Long-Term Debt—Grant Funds; Account 208, Donated Capital; or Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, as appropriate. This account shall be credited and either Account 123.3, Investment in Associated Organizations—Federal Economic Development Loans, or Account 124.1, Other Investments—Federal Economic Development Loans, shall be debited, as appropriate, with the amount of an economic development revolving fund loan.

131.14 Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

This account shall include all non-Federal funds comprising the economic development revolving fund. It shall include all funds supplied by the borrower as well as all cash received from the repayment of loans made from the economic development revolving fund. This account shall be credited and either Account 123.4, Investment in Associated Organizations—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans, or Account 124.2, Other Investments—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans, shall be debited, as appropriate, with the amount of an economic development revolving fund loan.

132 Interest Special Deposits

This account shall include special deposits with fiscal agents or others for the payment of interest.

133 Dividend Special Deposits

This account shall include special deposits with fiscal agents or others for the payment of dividends.

134 Other Special Deposits

This account shall include deposits with fiscal agents or others for special purposes other than the payment of interest and dividends. Such special deposits may include cash deposited with Federal, state, or municipal authorities as a guaranty for the fulfillment of obligations; cash deposited with trustees to be held until mortgaged property sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of is replaced; and cash realized from the sale of the accounting utility's securities and deposited with trustees to be held until invested in property of the utility. Entries to this account shall specify the purpose for which the deposit is made.

Note: Assets available for general corporate purposes shall not be included in this account. Further, deposits for more than one year, which are not offset by current liabilities, shall not be charged to this account but to Account 128, Other Special Funds.

135 Working Funds

This account shall include cash advanced to officers, agents, employees, and others as petty cash or working funds.

136 Temporary Cash Investments

A. This account shall include the book cost of investments, such as demand and time loans, bankers' acceptances, United States Treasury certificates, marketable securities, and other similar investments, acquired for the purpose of temporarily investing cash.

B. This account shall be so maintained as to show separately temporary cash investments in securities of associated companies and of others. Records shall be kept of any pledged investments.

141 Notes Receivable

A. This account shall include the book cost, not includible elsewhere, of all collectible obligations in the form of notes receivable and similar evidences (except interest coupons) of money due on demand or within one year from the date of issue, except, however, notes receivable from associated companies. (See Account 136, Temporary Cash Investments, and Account 145, Notes Receivable from Associated Companies.)

Note: The face amount of notes receivable discounted, sold, or transferred without releasing the utility from liability as endorser thereon, shall be credited to a separate subdivision of this account and appropriate disclosure shall be made in the financial statements of any contingent liability arising from such transactions.

B. Account 141 shall be subaccounted as follows:

141.1 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Notes—Credit

141.1 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Notes—Credit

This account shall be credited with amounts provided for losses on notes receivable which may become uncollectible, and also with collections on notes previously charged hereto. Concurrent charges shall be made to Account 904, Uncollectible Accounts.

142 Customer Accounts Receivable

A. This account shall include amounts due from customers for utility service and for merchandising, jobbing, and contract work. This account shall not include amounts due from associated companies.

B. This account shall be maintained so as to permit ready segregation of the amounts due for merchandising, jobbing, and contract work.

C. Account 142 shall be subaccounted as follows:

142.1 Customer Accounts Receivable—Electric

142.2 Customer Accounts Receivable—Other

142.1 Customer Accounts Receivable—Electric

This account shall include amounts due from customers for utility service.

142.2 Customer Accounts Receivable—Other

This account shall include amounts due from customers for merchandising, jobbing, and contract work.

143 Other Accounts Receivable

A. This account shall include amounts due the utility upon open accounts, other than amounts due from associated companies and from customers for utility services and merchandising, jobbing and contract work.

B. This account shall be maintained so as to show separately amounts due on subscriptions to capital stock and from officers and employees. The account shall not include amounts advanced to officers or others as working funds. (See Account 135, Working Funds.)

144 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts—Credit

A. This account shall include amounts provided for losses on accounts receivable which may become uncollectible, and also with collections on accounts previously charged hereto. Concurrent charges shall be made to Account 904, Uncollectible Accounts, for amounts applicable to utility operations, and to corresponding accounts for other operations. Records shall be maintained so as to show the write-offs of accounts receivable for each utility department.

B. Account 144 shall be subaccounted as follows:

144.1 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Customer Accounts—Credit

144.2 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Merchandising Accounts—Credit

144.3 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts, Officers and Employees—Credit

144.4 Accumulated Provision for Other Uncollectible Accounts—Credit

144.1 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Customer Accounts—Credit

This account shall be credited with amounts provided for losses on accounts receivable which may become uncollectible, and also with collections on accounts previously charged hereto. Concurrent charges shall be made to Account 904, Uncollectible Accounts.

144.2 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Merchandising Accounts—Credit

This account shall be credited with amounts provided for losses on merchandising, jobbing, and contract work which may become uncollectible, and also with collections on accounts previously charged hereto. Concurrent charges shall be made to Account 904, Uncollectible Accounts, for amounts applicable to utility operations, and to corresponding accounts for other operations.

144.3 Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts, Officers and Employees—Credit

This account shall be credited with amounts provided for losses on accounts receivable from officers and employees which may become uncollectible and also with collections on accounts previously charged hereto. Concurrent charges shall be made to Account 904, Uncollectible Accounts.

144.4 Accumulated Provision for Other Uncollectible Accounts—Credit

This account shall be credited with amounts provided for losses on accounts receivable which may become uncollectible and for which the recording of this credit has not been provided for elsewhere. This account shall also be credited with collections on accounts previously charged hereto. Concurrent charges shall be made to Account 904, Uncollectible Accounts, for amounts applicable to utility operations and to corresponding accounts for other operations.

145 Notes Receivable from Associated Companies

This account shall include notes upon which associated companies are liable, and which mature and are expected to be paid in full not later than one year from the date of issue, together with any interest thereon, and debit balances subject to current settlement in open accounts with associated companies. Items which do not bear a specified due date but which have been carried for more than twelve months and items which are not paid within twelve months from due date shall be transferred to Account 123, Investment in Associated Companies.

Note: The face amount of notes receivable discounted, sold or transferred without releasing the utility from liability as endorser thereon, shall be credited to a separate subdivision of this account and appropriate disclosure shall be made in the financial statements of any contingent liability arising from such transactions.

146 Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies

This account shall include drafts upon which associated companies are liable, and which mature and are expected to be paid in full not later than one year from the date of issue, together with any interest thereon, and debit balances subject to current settlement in open accounts with associated companies. Items which do not bear a specified due date but which have been carried for more than twelve months and items which are not paid within twelve months from due date shall be transferred to Account 123, Investment in Associated Companies.

Note: On the balance sheet, accounts receivable from an associated company may be offset against accounts payable to the same company.

151 Fuel Stock

This account shall include the book cost of fuel on hand.

Items

1. Invoice price of fuel less any cash or other discounts.

2. Freight, switching, demurrage, and other transportation charges, not including, however, any charges for unloading from the shipping medium.

3. Excise taxes, purchasing agents' commissions, insurance, and other expenses directly assignable to cost of fuel.

4. Operating, maintenance and depreciation expenses, and ad valorem taxes on utility-owned transportation equipment used to transport fuel from the point of acquisition to the unloading point.

5. Lease or rental costs of transportation equipment used to transport fuel from the point of acquisition to the unloading point.

152 Fuel Stock Expenses Undistributed

A. This account may include the cost of labor and of supplies used and expenses incurred in unloading fuel from the shipping medium and in the handling thereof prior to its use, if such expenses are sufficiently significant in amount to warrant being treated as a part of the cost of fuel inventory rather than being charged direct to expense as incurred.

B. Amounts included herein shall be charged to expense as the fuel is used to the end that the balance herein shall not exceed the expenses attributable to the inventory of fuel on hand.

Items

Labor:

1. Procuring and handling of fuel.

2. All routine fuel analyses.

3. Unloading from shipping facility and placing in storage.

4. Moving of fuel in storage and transferring from one station to another.

5. Handling from storage or shipping facility to first bunker, hopper, bucket, tank, or holder of boiler house structure.

6. Operation of mechanical equipment such as locomotives, trucks, cars, boats, barges, and cranes.

Supplies and Expenses:

1. Tools, lubricants and other supplies.

2. Operating supplies for mechanical equipment.

3. Transportation and other expenses in moving fuel.

4. Stores expenses applicable to fuel.

153 Residuals

This account shall include the book cost of any residuals produced in the production or manufacturing processes.

154 Plant Materials and Operating Supplies

A. This account shall include the cost of materials purchased primarily for use in the utility business for construction, operation and maintenance purposes. It shall also include the book cost of materials recovered in connection with construction, maintenance, or the retirement of property, such materials being credited to construction, maintenance, or accumulated depreciation provision, respectively, and included herein as follows:

1. Reusable materials consisting of large individual items shall be included in this account at original cost, estimated if not known. The cost of repairing such items shall be charged to the maintenance account appropriate for the previous use.

2. Reusable materials consisting of relatively small items, the identity of which (from the date of original installation to the final abandonment or sale thereof) cannot be ascertained without undue refinement in accounting, shall be included in this account at current prices new for such items. The cost of repairing such items shall be charged to the appropriate expense account as indicated by previous use.

3. Scrap and nonusable materials included in this account shall be carried at the estimated net amount realizable therefrom. The difference between the amounts realized for scrap and nonusable materials sold and the net amount at which the materials were carried in this account, as far as practicable, shall be adjusted to the accounts credited when the materials were charged to this account.

B. Materials and supplies issued shall be credited hereto and charged to the appropriate construction, operating expense, or other account on the basis of a unit price determined by the use of cumulative average, first-in-first-out, or such other method of inventory accounting as conforms with accepted accounting standards consistently applied.

Items

1. Invoice price of materials less cash or other discounts.

2. Freight, switching, or other transportation charges when practicable to include as part of the cost of particular materials to which they relate.

3. Customs duties and excise taxes.

4. Costs of inspection and special tests prior to acceptance.

5. Insurance and other directly assignable charges.

Note: Where expenses applicable to materials purchased cannot be directly assigned to particular purchases, they shall be charged to Account 163, Stores Expense Undistributed.

155 Merchandise

This account shall include the book cost of materials and supplies and appliances and equipment held primarily for merchandising, jobbing, and contract work. The principles prescribed in accounting for utility materials and supplies shall be observed with respect to items carried in this account.

156 Other Materials and Supplies

This account shall include the book cost of materials and supplies held primarily for nonutility purposes. The principles prescribed in accounting for utility materials and supplies shall be observed with respect to items carried in this account.

157 Nuclear Materials Held for Sale

This account shall include the net salvage value of uranium, plutonium, and other nuclear materials held by the company for sale or other disposition that are not to be reused by the company in its electric utility operations. This account shall be debited and Account 120.5, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies, credited for such net salvage value. Any difference between the amount recorded in this account and the actual amount realized from the sale of materials shall be debited or credited, as appropriate, to Account 518, Nuclear Fuel Expense, at the time of such sale.

158.1 Allowance Inventory

A. This account shall include the cost of allowances owned by the utility and not withheld by the Environmental Protection Agency. See §1767.15 (u) and Account 158.2, Allowances Withheld.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 509, Allowances, shall be debited concurrent with the monthly emission of sulfur dioxide.

C. Separate subdivisions of this account shall be maintained so as to separately account for those allowances usable in the current year and in each subsequent year. The underlying records of these subdivisions shall be maintained in sufficient detail so as to identify each allowance included; the origin of each allowance; and the acquisition cost, if any, of the allowance.

158.2 Allowances Withheld

A. This account shall include the cost of allowances owned by the utility but withheld by the Environmental Protection Agency. (See §1767.15 (u).)

B. The inventory cost of the allowances released by the Environmental Protection Agency for use by the utility shall be transferred to Account 158.1, Allowance Inventory.

C. The underlying records of this account shall be maintained in sufficient detail so as to identify each allowance included; the origin of each allowance; and the acquisition cost, if any, of the allowances.

163 Stores Expense Undistributed

A. This account shall include the cost of supervision, labor, and expenses incurred in the operation of general storerooms, including purchasing, storage, handling, and distribution of materials and supplies.

B. This account shall be cleared by adding to the cost of materials and supplies issued, a suitable loading charge which will distribute the expense equitably over stores issues. The balance in the account at the close of the year shall not exceed the amount of stores expenses reasonably attributable to the inventory of materials and supplies, exclusive of fuel, as any amount applicable to fuel costs should be included in Account 152, Fuel Stock Expenses Undistributed.

Items

Labor:

1. Inspecting and testing materials and supplies when not assignable to specific items.

2. Unloading from shipping facility and placing in storage.

3. Supervision of purchasing and stores department to extent assignable to materials handled through stores.

4. Getting materials from stock and in readiness to go out.

5. Inventorying stock received or stock on hand by stores employees but not including inventories by general department employees as part of internal or general audits.

6. Purchasing department activities in checking material needs, investigating sources of supply, analyzing prices, preparing and placing orders, and related activities to extent applicable to materials handled through stores. (Optional: Purchasing department expenses may be included in administrative and general expenses.)

7. Maintaining stores equipment.

8. Cleaning and tidying storerooms and stores offices.

9. Keeping stock records, including the recording and posting of material receipts and issues and maintaining inventory records of stock.

10. Collecting and handling scrap materials in stores.

Supplies and Expenses:

1. Adjustments of inventories of materials and supplies but not including large differences which can readily be assigned to important classes of materials and equitably distributed

among the accounts to which such classes of materials have been charged since the previous inventory.

2. Cash and other discounts not practically assignable to specific materials.

3. Freight and express charges when not assignable to specific items.

4. Heat, light, and power for storerooms and store offices.

5. Brooms, brushes, sweeping compounds and other supplies used in cleaning and tidying storerooms and stores offices.

6. Injuries and damages.

7. Insurance on materials and supplies and on stores equipment.

8. Losses due to breakage, leakage, evaporation, fire or other causes, less credits for amounts received from insurance, transportation companies, or others in compensation of such losses.

9. Postage, printing, stationery, and office supplies.

10. Rent of storage space and facilities.

11. Communication service.

12. Excise and other similar taxes not assignable to specific materials.

13. Transportation expense on inward movement of stores and on transfer between storerooms but not including charges on materials recovered from retirements which shall be accounted for as part of the cost of removal.

Note: A physical inventory of each class of materials and supplies shall be made at least every two years.

165 Prepayments

A. This account shall include amounts representing prepayments of insurance, rents, taxes, interest, and miscellaneous items, and shall be kept or supported in such manner as to disclose the amount of each class of prepayment.

B. Account 165 shall be subaccounted as follows:

165.1 Prepayments—Insurance

165.2 Other Prepayments

171 Interest and Dividends Receivable

This account shall include the amount of interest on bonds, mortgages, notes, commercial paper, loans, open accounts, and deposits, the payment of which is reasonably assured, and the amount of dividends declared or guaranteed on stocks owned.

Note A: Interest which is not subject to current settlement shall not be included herein but in the account in which the associated principle is recorded.

Note B: Interest and dividends receivable from associated companies shall be included in

Account 146, Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies.

172 Rents Receivable

This account shall include rents receivable or accrued on property rented or leased by the utility to others.

Note: Rents receivable from associated companies shall be included in Account 146, Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies.

173 Accrued Utility Revenues

At the option of the utility, the estimated amount accrued for service rendered, but not billed at the end of any accounting period, may be included herein. If accruals are made for unbilled revenues, accruals shall also be made for unbilled expenses, such as the purchase of energy.

174 Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Assets

This account shall include the book cost of all other current and accrued assets, appropriately designated and supported so as to show the nature of each asset included herein.

175 Derivative Instrument Assets

This account shall include the amounts paid for derivative instruments, and the change in the fair value hedges. Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, shall be credited or debited, as appropriate, with the corresponding amount of the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument.

176 Derivative Instrument Assets—Hedges

A. This account shall include the amounts paid for derivative instruments, and the change in the fair value of derivative instrument assets designated by the utility as cash flow or fair value hedges.

B. When a utility designates a derivative instrument asset as a cash flow hedge it will record the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument in this account with a concurrent charge to Account 209, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, with the effective portion of the gain or loss. The ineffective portion of the cash flow hedge shall be charged to the same income or expense account that will be used when the hedged item enters into the determination of net income.

C. When a utility designates a derivative instrument as a fair value hedge it shall record the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument in this account with a concurrent charge to a subaccount of the asset or liability that carries the item being hedged. The ineffective portion of the fair value hedge shall be charged to the same income or expense account that will be used when the hedged item enters into the determination of net income.

Deferred Debits

181 Unamortized Debt Expense

This account shall include expenses related to the issuance or assumption of debt securities. Amounts recorded in this account shall be amortized over the life of each respective issue under a plan which will distribute the amount equitably over the life of the security. The amortization shall be on a monthly basis, and the amounts thereof shall be charged to Account 428, Amortization of Debt Discount and Expense. Any unamortized amounts outstanding at the time that the related debt is prematurely reacquired shall be accounted for as indicated in §1767.15 (q).

182.1 Extraordinary Property Losses

A. When authorized or directed by RUS, this account shall include extraordinary losses which could not reasonably have been anticipated and which are not covered by insurance or other provisions, such as unforeseen damages to property.

B. Application to RUS for permission to use this account shall be accompanied by a statement giving a complete explanation with respect to the items which it is proposed to include herein, the period over which, and the accounts to which it is proposed to write off the charges, and other pertinent information.

182.2 Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs

A. This account shall include: (1) nonrecurring costs of studies and analyses mandated by regulatory bodies related to plants in service, transferred from Account 183, Preliminary Survey and Investigations Charges, and not resulting in construction; and (2) when authorized by RUS, significant unrecovered costs of plant facilities where construction has been cancelled or which have been prematurely retired.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 407, Amortization of Property Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs, shall be debited over the period specified by RUS.

C. Any additional costs incurred, relative to the cancellation or premature retirement, may be included in this account and amortized over the remaining period of the original amortization period. Should any gains or recoveries be realized relative to the cancelled or prematurely retired plant, such amounts shall be used to reduce the unamortized amount of the costs recorded herein.

D. In the event that the recovery of costs included herein is disallowed in the rate proceedings, the disallowed costs shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, in the year of such disallowance.

182.3 Other Regulatory Assets

A. This account shall include the amounts of regulatory-created assets, not includable in other accounts, resulting from the ratemaking actions of regulatory agencies. (See the definition of regulatory assets and liabilities.)

B. The amounts included in this account are to be established by those charges which would have been included in net income, or accumulated other comprehensive income, determinations in the current period under the general requirements of the Uniform System of Accounts but for it being probable that such items will be included in a different period(s) for purposes of developing the rates that the utility is authorized to charge for its utility services. When specific identification of the particular source of a regulatory asset cannot be made, such as in plant phase-ins, rate moderation plans, or rate levelization plans, Account 407.4, Regulatory Credits, shall be credited. The amounts recorded in this account are generally to be charged, concurrently with the recovery of the amounts in rates, to the same account that would have been charged if included in income when incurred, except all regulatory assets established through the use of Account 407.4 shall be charged to Account 407.3, Regulatory Debits, concurrent with the recovery of the amounts in rates.

C. If rate recovery of all or part of an amount included in this account is disallowed, the disallowed amount shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, or Account 435, Extraordinary Deductions, in the year of the disallowance.

D. The records supporting the entries to this account shall be kept so that the utility can furnish full information as to the nature and amount of each regulatory asset included in this account, including justification for inclusion of such amounts in this account.

183 Preliminary Survey and Investigation Charges

A. This account shall be charged with all expenditures for preliminary surveys, plans, and investigations made for the purpose of determining the feasibility of utility projects under contemplation. If construction results, this account shall be credited and the appropriate utility plant account charged. If the work is abandoned, the charge shall be made to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, or to the appropriate operating expense account.

B. This account shall also include costs of studies and analyses mandated by regulatory bodies related to plant in service. If construction results from such studies, this account shall be credited and the appropriate utility plant account charged with an equitable portion of such study costs directly attributable to new construction. The portion of such study costs not attributable to new construction or the entire cost if construction does not result shall be charged to Account 182.2, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs, or the appropriate operating expense account. The costs of such studies relative to plant under construction shall be included directly inAccount 107, Construction Work in Progress—Electric.

C. The records supporting the entries to this account shall be so kept that the utility can furnish complete information as to the nature and the purpose of the survey, plans, or investigations, and the nature and amounts of the sever several charges.

Note: The amount of preliminary survey and investigation charges transferred to utility plant shall not exceed the expenditures which may reasonably be determined to contribute directly and immediately and without duplication to utility plant.

184 Clearing Accounts

A. This caption shall include undistributed balances in clearing accounts at the date of the balance sheet. Balances in clearing account shall be substantially cleared not later than the end of the calendar year unless items held therein relate to a future period.

B. Account 184 shall be subaccounted as follows:

184.1 Transportation Expense—Clearing

184.2 Clearing Accounts—Other

185 Temporary Facilities

This account shall include amounts shown by work orders for plant installed for temporary use in utility service for periods of less than one year. Such work orders shall be charged with the cost of temporary facilities and credited with payments received from customers and net salvage realized on removal of the temporary facilities. Any net credit or debit resulting shall be cleared to Account 451, Miscellaneous Service Revenues.

186 Miscellaneous Deferred Debits

This account shall include all debits not elsewhere provided for, such as miscellaneous work in progress, and unusual or extraordinary expenses, not included in other accounts, which are in process of amortization and items the proper final disposition of which is uncertain.

187 Deferred Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant

This account shall include losses from the sale or other disposition of property previously recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, under the provisions of Paragraphs B, C, and D thereof, where such losses are significant and are to be amortized over a period of 5 years, unless otherwise authorized by RUS. The amortization of the amounts in this account shall be made by debits to Account 411.7, Losses from Disposition of

Utility Plant. (See Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use.)

188 Research, Development, and Demonstration Expenditures

A. This account shall be charged with the cost of all expenditures coming within the meaning of Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) of this USoA (See §1767.10 (a)(34)) except those expenditures properly chargeable to Account 107, Construction Work in Progress—Electric.

B. Costs that are minor or of a general or recurring nature shall be transferred from this account to the appropriate operating expense function or if such costs are common to the overall operations or cannot be feasibly allocated to the various operating accounts, such costs shall be recorded in Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses.

C. In certain instances, a company may incur large and significant research, development, and demonstration expenditures which are nonrecurring and which would distort the annual research, development, and demonstration charges for the period. In such a case, the portion of such amounts that cause the distortion may be amortized to the appropriate operating expense account over a period not to exceed 5 years unless otherwise authorized by RUS.

D. The entries in this account must be so maintained as to show separately each project along with complete detail of the nature and purpose of the research, development, and demonstration project together with the related costs.

189 Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt

This account shall include the losses on long-term debt reacquired or redeemed. The amounts in this account shall be amortized in accordance with §1767.15 (q).

190 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes

A. This account shall be debited and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be credited with an amount equal to that by which income taxes payable for the year are higher because of the inclusion of certain items in income for tax purposes, which items for general accounting purposes will not be fully reflected in the utility's determination of annual net income until subsequent years.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, or Account 410.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be debited with an amount equal to that by which income taxes payable for the year are lower because of prior payment of taxes as provided by Paragraph A above, because of difference in timing for tax purposes of particular items of income or income deductions from that recognized by the utility for general accounting purposes. Such credit to this account and debit to Account 410.1 or Account 410.2 shall, in general, represent the effect on taxes payable in the current year of the smaller amount of book income recognized for tax purposes as compared to the amount recognized in the utility's current accounts with respect to the item or class of items for which deferred tax accounting by the utility was authorized by RUS.

C. Vintage year records with respect to entries to this account, as described above, and the account balance, shall be so maintained as to show the factor of calculation with respect to each annual amount of the item or class of items for which deferred tax accounting by the utility is utilized.

D. The utility is restricted in its use of this account to the purpose set forth above. It shall not make use of the balance in this account or any portion thereof except as provided in the text of this account, without prior approval of RUS. Any remaining deferred tax account balance with respect to an amount for any prior year's tax deferral, the amortization of which or other recognition in the utility's income accounts has been completed, or other disposition made, shall be debited to Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, or Account 410.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, or otherwise disposed of as RUS may authorize or direct. (See §1767.15 (t).)

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 27436, May 27, 1994; 60 FR 55429, 55430, Nov. 1, 1995; 73 FR 30282, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.19 Liabilities and other credits.

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The liabilities and other credit accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Liabilities and Other Credits

Margins and Equities

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200.1 Memberships Issued

200.2 Memberships Subscribed But Unissued

201 Patronage Capital

201.1 Patronage Capital Credits

201.2 Patronage Capital Assignable

202–207 [Reserved]

208 Donated Capital

209 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

210 [Reserved]

211 Consumers' Contributions for Debt Service

212–214 [Reserved]

215 Appropriated Margins

215.1 Unrealized Gains and Losses—Debt and Equity Securities

216 [Reserved]

216.1 Unappropriated Undistributed Subsidiary Earnings

217 Retired Capital Credits—Gain

218 Capital Gains and Losses

219 Other Margins and Equities

219.1 Operating Margins

219.2 Nonoperating Margins

219.3 Other Margins

219.4 Other Margins and Equities—Prior Periods

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221 Bonds

222 Reacquired Bonds

223 Advances from Associated Companies

224 Other Long-Term Debt

224.1 Long-Term Debt—RUS Construction Loan Contract

224.2 RUS Loan Contract—Construction—Debit

224.3 Long-Term Debt—RUS Construction Notes Executed

224.4 RUS Notes Executed—Construction—Debit

224.5 Interest Accrued—Deferred—RUS Construction

224.6 Advance Payments Unapplied—RUS Long-Term Debt—Debit

224.7 Long-Term Debt—Installation Loan Contract

224.8 RUS Loan Contract—Installation—Debit

224.9 Long-Term Debt—Installation Notes Executed

224.10 RUS Notes Executed—Installation—Debit

224.11 Other Long-Term Debt—Subscriptions

224.12 Other Long-Term Debt—Supplemental Financing

224.13 Supplemental Financing Notes Executed—Debit

224.14 Other Long-Term Debt—Miscellaneous

224.15 Notes Executed—Other—Debit

224.16 Long-Term Debt—RUS Economic Development Notes Executed

224.17 RUS Notes Executed—Economic Development—Debit

224.18 Other Long-Term Debt—Grant Funds

225 Unamortized Premium on Long-Term Debt

226 Unamortized Discount on Long-Term Debt—Debit

Other Noncurrent Liabilities

227 Obligations Under Capital Leases—Noncurrent

228.1 Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance

228.2 Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damages

228.3 Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

228.4 Accumulated Miscellaneous Operating Provisions

229 Accumulated Provision for Rate Refunds

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231 Notes Payable

232 Accounts Payable

232.1 Accounts Payable—General

232.2 Accounts Payable—RUS Construction

232.3 Accounts Payable—Other

233 Notes Payable to Associated Companies

234 Accounts Payable to Associated Companies

235 Customer Deposits

236 Taxes Accrued

236.1 Accrued Property Taxes

236.2 Accrued U.S. Social Security Tax—Unemployment

236.3 Accrued U.S. Social Security Tax—F.I.C.A.

236.4 Accrued State Social Security Tax—Unemployment

236.5 Accrued State Sales Tax—Consumers

236.6 Accrued Gross Revenue or Gross Receipts Tax

236.7 Accrued Taxes—Other

237 Interest Accrued

238 Patronage Capital and Patronage Refunds Payable

238.1 Patronage Capital Payable

238.2 Patronage Refunds Payable

239 Matured Long-Term Debt

240 Matured Interest

241 Tax Collections Payable

242 Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities

242.1 Accrued Rentals

242.2 Accrued Payroll

242.3 Accrued Employees' Vacations and Holidays

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242.5 Other Current and Accrued Liabilities

243 Obligations Under Capital Leases—Current

Deferred Credits

251 [Reserved]

252 Customer Advances for Construction

253 Other Deferred Credits

253.1 Other Deferred Credits—Consumers' Energy Prepayments

254 Other Regulatory Liabilities

255 Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits

256 Deferred Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant

257 Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt

281 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Accelerated Amortization Property

282 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other Property

283 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other

Liabilities and Other Credits

Margins and Equities

200 Memberships

A. This account shall include the total amount of memberships issued and subscribed.

B. Account 200 shall be subaccounted as follows:

200.1 Memberships Issued

200.2 Memberships Subscribed But Unissued

200.1 Memberships Issued

A. This account shall include the face value of membership certificates outstanding. A detailed record shall be maintained to show for each member, the name, address, date of payment, amount paid, and certificate number.

B. If membership fees are applied against energy bills, this account shall be debited for the full amount of the membership with the offsetting credit to the appropriate accounts receivable, and to accounts payable for any refundable amounts. Any balances that cannot be refunded, due to inability to locate the member or because of bylaw restrictions, shall be credited to Account 208, Donated Capital. If determination of the ultimate disposition of the fees cannot be made immediately, the amount involved should be transferred to Account 253, Other Deferred Credits, until the determination is made.

C. When a transfer fee is collected, the transaction shall be recorded by debiting Account 131.1, Cash—General, and crediting Account 451, Miscellaneous Service Revenues, with the fee collected.

200.2 Memberships Subscribed But Unissued

This account shall include the face value of memberships subscribed for but not issued. When certificates are issued, the amount of the memberships shall be transferred to Account 200.1, Memberships Issued.

201 Patronage Capital

A. This account shall include the total amount of patronage capital assignable and assigned.

B. Account 201 shall be subaccounted as follows:

201.1 Patronage Capital Credits

201.2 Patronage Capital Assignable

201.1 Patronage Capital Credits

A. This account shall include the amounts of patronage capital which have been assigned to individual patrons. A subsidiary record, "patronage capital ledger," shall be maintained, containing an account for each patron who has furnished capital under a capital credits plan.

B. When the return of patrons' capital to individual patrons has been authorized by the board of directors (or trustees), the amounts authorized shall be transferred to Account 238.1, Patronage Capital Payable. (See also Account 217, Retired Capital Credits-Gain.)

201.2 Patronage Capital Assignable

A. This account shall include all amounts transferred from Account 219.1, Operating Margins; Account 219.2, Nonoperating Margins; Account 219.3, Other Margins; and Account 219.4, Other Margins and Equities—Prior Periods, which are assignable to individual patrons' capital accounts.

B. Entries to this account shall be made so as to clearly disclose the nature and source of each transaction. Amounts so assigned shall be transferred to Account 201.1, Patronage Capital Credits.

202–207 [Reserved]

208 Donated Capital

This account shall include credits arising from forfeiture of membership fees and from donations of capital not otherwise provided for. Entries to this account shall be made so as to clearly disclose the nature and source of each transaction.

209 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

A. This account shall include revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that are properly includable in other comprehensive income during the period. Examples of other comprehensive income include foreign currency items, minimum pension liability adjustment, unrealized gains and losses on certain investments in debt and equity securities, and cash flow hedges. Records supporting the entries to this account shall be maintained so that the utility can furnish the amount of other comprehensive income for each item included in this account.

B. This account shall also be debited or credited, as appropriate, with amounts of accumulated other comprehensive income that have been included in the determination of net income during the period and in accumulated other comprehensive income in prior periods. Separate records for each category of items shall be maintained to identify the amount of the reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income to earning made during the period.

210 [Reserved]

211 Consumers' Contributions for Debt Service

This account shall include the amounts billed to consumers as “amortization charges” for the purpose of servicing long-term debt.

212–214 [Reserved]

215 Appropriated Margins

This account shall include all amounts appropriated as reserves from margins. The account shall be so maintained as to show the amount of each separate reserve and the nature and amounts of the debits and credits thereto.

215.1 Unrealized Gains and Losses—Debt and Equity Securities

This account shall include the unrealized holding gains and losses for available-for-sale securities.

216 [Reserved]

216.1 Unappropriated Undistributed Subsidiary Earnings

This account shall include the balances, either debit or credit, of undistributed retained earnings of subsidiary companies since their acquisition. When dividends are received from subsidiary companies relating to amounts included in this account, this account shall be debited and Account 219.2, Nonoperating Margins, credited.

217 Retired Capital Credits—Gain

A. This account shall include credits resulting from the retirement of patronage capital through settlement of individual patrons' capital credits at less than 100 percent of the capital assigned to the patron. The portion of patronage capital not returned to the patrons, under such settlements, shall be debited to Account 201.1, Patronage Capital Credits, and credited to this account.

B. This account shall also include amounts representing patronage capital authorized to be retired to patrons who cannot be located. Returned checks issued for retirements of patronage capital, after an appropriate waiting period, shall be credited to this account, and a record maintained adequate to enable the cooperative to make payment to the patron if and when a claim has been established by the consumer.

218 Capital Gains and Losses

No entries shall be made to this account without the prior approval of RUS unless it is to distribute past capital gains and losses as capital credits or to eliminate accumulated capital losses in conformance with the bylaws of the cooperative.

219 Other Margins and Equities

A. This account shall include total amount of margins and equities from all sources.

B. Account 219 shall be subaccounted as follows:

219.1 Operating Margins

219.2 Nonoperating Margins

219.3 Other Margins

219.4 Other Margins and Equities—Prior Periods

219.1 Operating Margins

This account shall be debited or credited with the balances arising from transactions, the details of which have been recorded in Accounts 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 412, 413, 414, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, and 431. Accounts 400, 401, and 402 are control accounts and, at the option of the borrower may or may not be used. If they are not used, the detailed revenue and expense accounts shall be closed directly to this account.

219.2 Nonoperating Margins

This account shall be debited or credited with the balances arising from transactions, the details of which have been recorded in Accounts 415, 416, 417, 417.1, 418, 419, 419.1, 421, 421.1, 421.2, 422, 434, and 435.

219.3 Other Margins

No entries shall be made to this account unless it is to distribute or eliminate prior balances in conformance with the bylaws of the cooperative.

219.4 Other Margins and Equities—Prior Periods

A. This account shall include significant nonrecurring transactions relating to prior periods. To be significant, the transaction must be of sufficient magnitude to justify redistribution of patronage capital credits already allocated for such prior periods.

B. All entries to this account must receive RUS prior approval.

C. These transactions are limited to items to (1) correct an error in the financial statements of a prior year, and (2) make adjustments that result from realization of income tax benefits of preacquisition operating loss carryforwards. This account shall also include the related income taxes (state and Federal) on items included herein.

D. Amounts in this account shall be transferred at the end of the year to Account 219.1, Operating Margins, or Account 219.2, Nonoperating Margins, as appropriate. Also, at the end of the year, these amounts should be transferred from Account 219.1, or Account 219.2 to Account 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable, when appropriate.

Long-Term Debt

221 Bonds

This account shall include, in a separate subdivision for each class and series of bonds, the face value of the actually issued and unmatured bonds which have not been retired or cancelled; also the face value of such bonds issued by others, the payment of which has been assumed by the utility.

222 Reacquired Bonds

A. This account shall include the face value of bonds actually issued or assumed by the utility and reacquired by it and not retired or cancelled. The account for reacquired debt shall not include securities which are held by trustees in sinking or other funds.

B. When bonds are reacquired, the difference between face value, adjusted for unamortized discount, expenses or premium, and the amount paid upon reacquisition, shall be included in Account 189, Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt, or Account 257, Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt, as appropriate. (See §1767.15 (q).)

223 Advances from Associated Companies

A. This account shall include the face value of notes payable to associated companies and the amount of open book accounts representing advances from associated companies. It does not include notes and open accounts representing indebtedness subject to current settlement which are includible in Account 233, Notes Payable to Associated Companies, or Account 234, Accounts Payable to Associated Companies.

B. The records supporting the entries to this account shall be so kept that the utility can furnish complete information concerning each note and open account.

224 Other Long-Term Debt

A. This account shall include, until maturity, all long-term debt not otherwise provided for. This covers such items as receivers' certificates, real estate mortgages executed or assumed, assessments for public improvements, notes and unsecured certificates of indebtedness not owned by associated companies, receipts outstanding for long-term debt, and other obligations maturing more than one year from the date of issue or assumption.

B. Account 224 shall be subaccounted as follows:

224.1 Long-Term Debt—RUS Construction Loan Contract

224.2 RUS Loan Contract—Construction—Debit

224.3 Long-Term Debt—RUS Construction Notes Executed

224.4 RUS Notes Executed—Construction—Debit

224.5 Interest Accrued—Deferred—RUS Construction

224.6 Advance Payments Unapplied—RUS Long-Term Debt—Debit

224.7 Long-Term Debt—Installation Loan Contract

224.8 RUS Loan Contract—Installation—Debit

224.9 Long-Term Debt—Installation Notes Executed

224.10 RUS Notes Executed—Installation—Debit

224.11 Other Long-Term Debt—Subscriptions

224.12 Other Long-Term Debt—Supplemental Financing

224.13 Supplemental Lender Notes Executed—Debit

224.14 Other Long-Term Debt—Miscellaneous

224.15 Notes Executed—Other—Debit

224.16 Long-Term Debt—RUS Economic Development Notes Executed

224.17 RUS Notes Executed—Economic Development—Debit

224.18 Other Long-Term Debt—Grant Funds

224.1 Long-Term Debt—RUS Construction Loan Contract

A. This account shall include the contractual obligation to RUS on construction loans covered by loan contract but not by executed notes.

B. This account is to be used at the option of the borrower.

224.2 RUS Loan Contract—Construction—Debit

A. This account shall include the total loans (for construction purposes) which are covered by loan contract but not by executed notes.

B. This account is to be used at the option of the borrower.

224.3 Long-Term Debt—RUS Construction Notes Executed

This account shall include the contractual liability to RUS on construction notes executed. Records shall be maintained to show separately for each class of obligation all details as to the date of obligation, date of maturity, interest date and rate, and securities for the obligation.

224.4 RUS Notes Executed—Construction—Debit

This account shall include the total amount of the unadvanced RUS loans for construction purposes, which are covered by executed notes. When advances are received from the RUS for construction, this account shall be credited and Account 131.2, Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee, debited with the amount of cash advanced.

224.5 Interest Accrued—Deferred—RUS Construction

This account shall include interest on RUS construction obligations deferred by the terms of mortgage notes or extension agreements.

224.6 Advance Payments Unapplied—RUS Long-Term Debt—Debit

A. This account shall include principal payments on mortgage notes paid in advance of the date due and not applied to a specific note. Also, include in this account interest savings which are accrued and added to the advance payment unapplied.

B. At such time as these payments are applied to a specific note or loan balances, this account shall be credited and the long-term debt account debited with the amount so applied.

224.7 Long-Term Debt—Installation Loan Contract

A. This account shall include the contractual obligation to RUS on installation loans covered by loan contract but not covered by executed notes.

B. This account is to be used at the option of the borrower.

224.8 RUS Loan Contract—Installation—Debit

A. This account shall include the total loans for installation purposes which are covered by loan contract but not by executed notes.

B. This account is to be used at the option of the borrower.

224.9 Long-Term Debt—Installation Notes Executed

This account shall include the contractual liability to RUS on installation notes executed.

224.10 RUS Notes Executed—Installation—Debit

This account shall include the total amount of unadvanced loans for installation purposes, which are covered by executed note. When advances are received from RUS, this account shall be credited and Account 131.3, Cash—Installation Loan and Collection Fund, debited with the amount of cash advanced.

224.11 Other Long-Term Debt—Subscriptions

This account shall include the contractual obligation to purchase CFC Capital Term Certificates and any other similar obligation relating to supplemental financing.

224.12 Other Long-Term Debt—Supplemental Financing

This account shall include the contractual liability to CFC or other supplemental lenders for that portion of funds borrowed which mature in more than one year.

224.13 Supplemental Financing Notes Executed—Debit

This account shall include the total amount of the unadvanced loans for construction purposes, which are covered by executed notes to CFC or other supplemental lender. This account shall be debited with the face amount of notes executed. When advances are received from a supplemental lender for construction, this account shall be credited and Account 131.2, Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee, debited with the amount of cash advanced.

224.14 Other Long-Term Debt—Miscellaneous

This account shall include the amount of other long-term debt not provided for elsewhere.

224.15 Notes Executed—Other—Debit

This account shall include the total amount of the unadvanced loans for construction purposes, which are covered by executed notes to others not included in the foregoing accounts. When advances are received from such supplemental lender, this account shall be credited and Account 131.2, Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee, debited with the amount of cash so advanced.

224.16 Long-Term Debt—RUS Economic Development Notes Executed

This account shall include the contractual liability to RUS on rural economic development notes executed. Records shall be maintained to show separately for each class of obligation all details as to the date of obligation, date of maturity, interest date and rate, and securities for the obligation.

224.17 RUS Notes Executed—Economic Development—Debit

This account shall include the total amount of the unadvanced RUS loans for rural economic development purposes, which are covered by executed notes. When advances are received from the RUS for rural economic development projects, this account shall be credited and Account 131.12, Cash—General—Economic Development Funds, debited with the amount of cash advanced.

224.18 Other Long-Term Debt—Grant Funds

This account shall include the total amount of Rural Development grant funds awarded for rural economic development purposes, which are subject to repayment at the conclusion of the project. (See Sec. 1767.41, Interpretation 626, Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program.)

225 Unamortized Premium on Long-Term Debt

A. This account shall include the excess of the cash value of consideration received over the face value upon the issuance or assumption of long-term debt securities.

B. Amounts recorded in this account shall be amortized over the life of each respective issue under a plan which will distribute the amount equitably over the life of the security. The amortization shall be on a monthly basis, with the amounts thereof to be credited to Account 429, Amortization of Premium on Debt—Credit. (See §1767.15 (q).)

226 Unamortized Discount on Long-Term Debt—Debit

A. This account shall include the excess of the face value of long-term debt securities over the cash value of consideration received therefor, related to the issue or assumption of all types and classes of debt.

B. Amounts recorded in this account shall be amortized over the life of the respective issues under a plan which will distribute the amount equitably over the life of the securities. The amortization shall be on a monthly basis, wit the amounts thereof charged to Account 428, Amortization of Debt Discount and Expense. (See §1767.15 (q).)

Other Noncurrent Liabilities

227 Obligations Under Capital Leases—Noncurrent

This account shall include the portion not due within one year, of the obligations recorded for the amounts applicable to leased property recorded as assets in Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases; Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases; or Account 121, Nonutility Property.

Special Instructions

No amounts shall be credited to Accounts 228.1 through 228.4 unless authorized by a regulatory authority or authorities to be collected in the utility's rates.

228.1 Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance

A. This account shall include amounts reserved by the utility for losses through accident, fire, flood, or other hazards to its own property or property leased from others, not covered by insurance. The amounts charged to Account 924, Property Insurance, or other appropriate accounts to cover such risks shall be credited to this account. A schedule of risks covered shall be maintained, giving a description of the property involved, the character of the risks covered and the rates used.

B. Charges shall be made to this account for losses covered, not to exceed the account balance. Details of these charges shall be maintained according to the year the casualty occurred which gave rise to the loss.

228.2 Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damages

A. This account shall be credited with amounts charged to Account 925, Injuries and Damages, or other appropriate accounts, to meet the probable liability, not covered by insurance, for deaths or injuries to employees and others and for damages to property neither owned nor held under lease by the utility.

B. When liability for any injury or damage is admitted by the utility either voluntarily or because of the decision of a court or other lawful authority, such as a workmen's compensation board, the admitted liability shall be charged to this account and credited to the appropriate current liability account. Details of these charges shall be maintained according to the year the casualty occurred which gave rise to the loss.

Note: Recoveries or reimbursements for losses charged to this account shall be credited hereto; the cost of repairs to property of others, if provided for herein, shall be charged to this account.

228.3 Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

A. This account shall include provisions made by the utility and amounts contributed by employees for pensions, accident and death benefits, savings, relief, hospital, and other provident purposes, where the funds are included in the assets of the utility either in general or in segregated fund accounts.

B. Amounts paid by the utility for the purpose for which this liability is established shall be charged hereto.

C. A separate account shall be kept for each kind of provision included herein.

Note: If employee pension or benefit plan funds are not included among the assets of the utility but are held by outside trustees, payments into such funds, or accruals therefor, shall not be included in this account.

228.4 Accumulated Miscellaneous Operating Provisions

A. This account shall include all operating provisions which are not provided for elsewhere.

B. This account shall be maintained in such a manner as to show the amount of each separate provision and the nature and amounts of the debits and credits thereto.

Note: This account includes only provisions as may be created for operating purposes and does not include any reservations of income, the credits for which should be recorded in Account 215, Appropriated Margins.

229 Accumulated Provision for Rate Refunds

A. This account shall be credited with amounts charged to Account 449.1, Provision for Rate Refunds, to provide for estimated refunds where the utility is collecting amounts in rates subject to refund.

B. When a refund of any amount recorded in this account is ordered by a regulatory authority, such amount shall be charged hereto and credited to Account 242, Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities.

C. Records supporting the entries to this account shall be kept so as to identify each amount recorded by the respective rate filing docket number.

Current and Accrued Liabilities

Current and accrued liabilities are those obligations which have either matured or which become due within 1 year from the date thereof; except however, bonds, receivers' certificates, and similar obligations which shall be classified as long-term debt until date of maturity; accrued taxes, such as income taxes, which shall be classified as accrued liabilities even though payable more than one year from date; compensation awards, which shall be classified as current liabilities regardless of date due; and minor amounts payable in installments which may be classified as current liabilities. If a liability is due more than 1 year from the date of issuance or assumption by the utility, it shall be credited to a long-term debt account appropriate for the transaction; except however, the current liabilities previously mentioned.

230 Asset Retirement Obligations

A. This account shall include the amount of liabilities for the recognition of asset retirement obligations related to electric utility plant and nonutility plant that gives rise to the obligations. This account shall be credited for the amount of the liabilities for asset retirement obligations with amounts charged to the appropriate electric utility plant accounts or nonutility plant account to record the related asset retirement costs.

B. The utility shall charge the accretion expense to Account 411.10, Accretion Expense, for electric utility plant, Account 413, Expenses for Electric Plant Leased to Others, for electric plant leased to others, or Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, for nonutility plant, as appropriate, and credit Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations.

C. This account shall be debited with amounts paid to settle the asset retirement obligations recorded herein.

D. The utility shall clear from this account any gains or losses resulting from the settlement of asset retirement obligations in accordance with the instruction prescribed in Sec. 1767.15(y).

231 Notes Payable

This account shall include the face value of all notes, drafts, acceptances, or other similar evidences of indebtedness, payable on demand or within a time not exceeding 1 year from the date of issue, to other than associated companies.

232 Accounts Payable

A. This account shall include all amounts payable by the utility within 1 year, which are not provided for in other accounts.

B. Account 232 shall be subaccounted as follows:

232.1 Accounts Payable—General

232.2 Accounts Payable—RUS Construction

232.3 Accounts Payable—Other

233 Notes Payable to Associated Companies

This account shall include amounts owing to associated companies on notes, drafts, acceptances, or other similar evidences of indebtedness payable on demand or not more than 1 year from the date of issue or creation.

Note: Notes which are includible in Account 223, Advances from Associated Companies, shall be excluded from this account.

234 Accounts Payable to Associated Companies

This account shall include amounts owing to associated companies on open accounts payable on demand.

Note: Accounts which are includible in Account 223, Advances from Associated Companies, shall be excluded from this account.

235 Customer Deposits

This account shall include all amounts deposited with the utility by its customers as security for the payment of bills.

236 Taxes Accrued

A. This account shall be credited with the amount of taxes accrued during the accounting period, corresponding debits being made to the appropriate accounts for tax charges. Such credits may be based upon estimates, but from time to time during the year as the facts become known, the amount of the periodic credits shall be adjusted so as to include, as nearly as can be determined in each year, the taxes applicable thereto. Any amount representing a prepayment of taxes applicable to the period subsequent to the date of the balance sheet, shall be shown under Account 165, Prepayments.

B. If accruals for taxes are found to be insufficient or excessive, correction therefor shall be made through current tax accruals.

C. Accruals for taxes shall be based upon the net amounts payable after credit for any discounts, and shall not include any amounts for interest on tax deficiencies or refunds. Interest received on refunds shall be credited to Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income, and interest paid on deficiencies shall be charged to Account 431, Other Interest Expense.

D. Account 236 shall be subaccounted as follows:

236.1 Accrued Property Taxes

236.2 Accrued U.S. Social Security Tax—Unemployment

236.3 Accrued U.S. Social Security Tax—F.I.C.A.

236.4 Accrued State Social Security Tax—Unemployment

236.5 Accrued State Sales Tax—Consumers

236.6 Accrued Gross Revenue or Gross Receipts Tax

236.7 Accrued Taxes—Other

237 Interest Accrued

This account shall include the amount of interest accrued but not matured on all liabilities of the utility not including, however, interest which is added to the principal of the debt on which incurred. Supporting records shall be maintained so as to show the amount of interest accrued on each obligation.

238 Patronage Capital and Patronage Refunds Payable

A. This account shall include the total amount of patronage capital authorized to be returned and paid to patrons.

B. Account 238 shall be subaccounted as follows:

238.1 Patronage Capital Payable

238.2 Patronage Refunds Payable

238.1 Patronage Capital Payable

This account shall include the amount of patronage capital which has been authorized to be returned to the patron.

238.2 Patronage Refunds Payable

This account shall include the amount of patronage refunds which have been authorized to be paid to patrons.

239 Matured Long-Term Debt

This account shall include the amount of long-term debt (including any obligation for premiums) matured and unpaid, without specific agreement for extension of the time of payment and bonds called for redemption but not presented.

240 Matured Interest

This account shall include the amount of matured interest on long-term debt or other obligations of the utility at the date of the balance sheet unless such interest is added to the principal of the debt on which incurred.

241 Tax Collections Payable

This account shall include the amount of taxes collected by the utility through payroll deductions or otherwise, pending transmittal of such taxes to the proper taxing authority.

Note: Do not include liabilities for taxes assessed directly against the utility which are accounted for as part of the utility's own tax expense.

242 Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities

A. This account shall include the amount of all other current and accrued liabilities not provided for elsewhere appropriately designated and supported so as to show the nature of each liability.

B. Account 242 shall be subaccounted as follows:

242.1 Accrued Rentals

242.2 Accrued Payroll

242.3 Accrued Employees' Vacations and Holidays

242.4 Accrued Insurance

242.5 Other Current and Accrued Liabilities

242.1 Accrued Rentals

This account shall include unpaid joint use pole rentals and other rentals. The records supporting the entries to this account shall be maintained so as to show for each class of rental, the amount accrued, the basis for the accrual, the accounts to which charged, and the amount of rentals paid.

242.2 Accrued Payroll

This account shall include the accrued liability for salaries and wages at the end of an accounting period for which the appropriate expense or other accounts have been charged. This account is to be used whether salaries and wages are paid on a weekly, semimonthly, or monthly basis.

242.3 Accrued Employees' Vacations and Holidays

This account shall include the liability for accrued wages for employees' vacation, holidays, and sick leave.

242.4 Accrued Insurance

A. This account shall most commonly be used in case of workmen's compensation and public liability insurance for recording the excess amounts of earned premium over the advance premiums. Earned premiums are computed each month by applying the insurance rates to the actual payrolls.

B. Until the amount of the advance premiums is exhausted, the earned premium is credited to Account 165, Prepayments. Earned premiums in excess of the advance premiums are credited to this account.

242.5 Other Current and Accrued Liabilities

This account shall include current and accrued liabilities not provided for elsewhere.

243 Obligations Under Capital Leases—Current

This account shall include the portion, due within 1 year, of the obligations recorded for the amounts applicable to leased property recorded as assets in Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases; Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases; or Account 121, Nonutility Property.

244 Derivative Instrument Liabilities

This account shall include the change in the fair value of all derivative instrument liabilities not designated as cash flow or fair value hedges. Account 426, Other Deductions, shall be debited or credited as appropriate with the corresponding amount of the change in the fair value of the derivative instrument.

245 Derivative Instrument Liabilities—Hedges

A. This account shall include the change in the fair value of derivative instrument liabilities designated by the utility as cash flow or fair value hedges.

B. A utility shall record the change in the fair value of a derivative instrument liability related to a cash flow hedge in this account, with a concurrent charge to Account 209, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, with the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss. The ineffective portion of the cash flow hedge shall be charged to the same income or expense account that will be used when the hedged item enters into the determination of net income.

C. A utility shall record the change in the fair value of a derivative instrument liability related to a fair value hedge in this account, with a concurrent charge to a subaccount of the asset or liability that carries the item being hedged. The ineffective portion or the fair value hedge shall be charged to the same income or expense account that will be used when the hedged item enters into the determination of net income.

Deferred Credits

251 [Reserved]

252 Customer Advances for Construction

This account shall include consumer advances for construction which are to be refunded either wholly or in part. When a customer is refunded the entire amount to which he is entitled, according to the agreement or rule under which the advance was made, the balance, if any, remaining in this account shall be credited to the respective plant accounts.

253 Other Deferred Credits

This account shall include advance billings and receipts and other deferred credit items, not provided for elsewhere, including amounts which cannot be entirely cleared or disposed of until additional information has been received.

253.1 Other Deferred Credits—Consumers' Energy Prepayments

This account shall include the amount of advance payments made by consumers in connection with electric service.

254 Other Regulatory Liabilities

A. This account shall include the amounts of regulatory liabilities, not includible in other accounts, imposed on the utility by the ratemaking actions of regulatory agencies.

B. The amounts included in this account are to be established by those credits which would have been included in net income, or accumulated other comprehensive income, determinations in the current period under the general requirements of the Uniform System of Accounts but for it being probable that: (1) Such items will be included in a different period(s) for purposes of developing the rates that the utility is authorized to charge for its utility services; or (2) refunds to customers, not provided for in other accounts, will be required. When specific identification of the particular source of the regulatory liability cannot be made or when the liability arises from revenues collected pursuant to tariffs on file at a regulatory agency, Account 407.3, Regulatory Debits, shall be debited. The amounts recorded in this account generally are to be credited to the same account that would have been credited if included in income when earned except: (1) All regulatory liabilities established through the use of Account 407.3 shall be credited to Account 407.4, Regulatory Credits; and (2) in the case of refunds, a cash account or other appropriate account should be credited when the obligation is satisfied.

C. If it is later determined that the amounts recorded in this account will not be returned to customers through rates or refunds, such amounts shall be credited to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, or Account 434, Extraordinary Income, as appropriate, in the year such determination is made.

D. The records supporting the entries to this account shall be kept in such a manner that the utility can furnish full information as to the nature and amount of each regulatory liability included in this account, including justification for inclusion of such amounts in this account.

255 Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits

A. This account shall be credited with all investment tax credits deferred by companies which have elected to follow deferral accounting, partial or full, rather than recognizing, in the income statement, the total benefits of the tax credit as realized. After such election, a company may not transfer amounts from this account, except as authorized herein and in Account 411.4, Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Utility Operations; Account 411.5, Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Nonutility Operations; and Account 420, Investment Tax Credits, or with approval of RUS.

B. Where the company's accounting provides that investment tax credits are to be passed on to customers, this account shall be debited and Account 411.4 credited with a proportionate amount determined in relation to the average useful life of electric utility property to which the tax credits relate or such lesser period of time as allowed by a regulatory agency having rate jurisdiction. If, however, the deferral procedure provides that investment tax credits are not to be passed on to customers, the proportionate restorations to income shall be credited to Account 420.

C. Subdivisions of this account, by department, shall be maintained for deferred investment tax credits that are related to nonelectric utility or other operations. Contra entries affecting such account subdivisions shall be appropriately recorded in Account 413, Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others; or Account 414, Other Utility Operating Income. Use of deferral or nondeferral accounting procedures adopted for nonelectric utility or other operations are to be followed on a consistent basis.

D. Separate records for electric and nonelectric utility or other operations shall be maintained identifying the properties giving rise to the investment tax credits for each year with the weighted-average service life of such properties and any unused balances of such credits. Such records are not necessary unless the tax credits are deferred.

256 Deferred Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant

This account shall include gains from the sale or other disposition of property previously recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, under the provisions of Paragraphs B, C, and D thereof, where such gains are significant and are to be amortized over a period of 5 years, unless otherwise authorized by RUS. The amortization of the amounts in this account shall be made by credits to Account 411.6, Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant. (See Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use.)

257 Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt

This account shall include the amounts of discount realized upon reacquisition or redemption of long-term debt. The amounts in this account shall be amortized in accordance with §1767.15 (q).

Special Instructions

Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes

Before using the deferred tax accounts provided below, refer to §1767.15 (r), Comprehensive Interperiod Income Tax Allocation. The text of these accounts are designed primarily to cover deferrals of Federal income taxes. However, they are also to be used when making deferrals of state and local income taxes. Utilities and licensees which, in addition to an electric utility department, have another utility department, gas or water and nonutility property, and which have deferred taxes on income with respect thereto shall separately classify such deferrals in the accounts provided below so as to allow ready identification of items relating to each utility deductions.

281 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Accelerated Amortization Property

A. This account shall include tax deferrals resulting from adoption of the principles of comprehensive interperiod tax allocation described in §1767.15 (s) that relate to property for which the utility has availed itself of the use of accelerated (5-year) amortization of (1) certified defense facilities as permitted by Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, and (2) certified pollution control facilities as permitted by Section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, or Account 410.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be debited with tax effects related to property described in Paragraph A above where taxable income is lower than pretax accounting income due to differences between the periods in which revenue and expense transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income.

C. This account shall be debited and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes-Credit, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be credited with taxes related to property described in Paragraph A above where taxable income is higher than pretax accounting income due to differences between the periods in which revenue and expense transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income.

D. The utility is restricted in its use of this account to the purposes set forth above. It shall not transfer the balance in this account or any portion thereof to retained earnings or make any use thereof except as provided in the text of this account without prior approval of RUS. Upon the disposition by sale, exchange, transfer, abandonment, or premature retirement of plant on which there is a related balance therein, this account shall be charged with an amount equal to the related income tax expense, if any, arising from such disposition and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be credited. When the remaining balance, after consideration of any related income tax expense, is less than $25,000, this account shall be charged and Account 411.1 or Account 411.2, as appropriate, credited with such balance. If after consideration of any related income tax expense, there is a remaining amount of $25,000 or more, RUS shall authorize or direct how such amount shall be accounted for at the time approval for the disposition of accounting is granted. When plant is disposed of by transfer to a wholly owned subsidiary, the related balance in this account shall also be transferred. When the disposition relates to retirement of an item or items under a group method of depreciation where there is no tax effect in the year of retirement, no entries are required in this account if it can be determined that the related balances would be necessary to be retained to offset future group item tax deficiencies.

282 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other Property

A. This account shall include the tax deferrals resulting from adoption of the principle of comprehensive interperiod income tax allocation described in §1767.15 (r) which are related to all property other than accelerated amortization property.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, or Account 410.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be debited with tax effects related to property described in Paragraph A above where taxable income is lower than pretax accounting income due to differences between the periods in which revenue and expense transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income.

C. This account shall be debited and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be credited with tax effects related to property described in Paragraph A above where taxable income is higher than pretax accounting income due to differences between the periods in which revenue and expense transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income.

D. The utility is restricted in its use of this account to the purposes set forth above. It shall not transfer the balance in this account or any portion thereof to retained earnings or make any use thereof except as provided in the text of this account without prior approval of RUS. Upon the disposition by sale, exchange, transfer, abandonment, or premature retirement of plant on which there is a related balance herein, this account shall be charged with an amount equal to the related income tax expense, if any, arising from such disposition and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions, shall be credited. When the remaining balance after consideration of any related tax expenses, is less than $25,000, this account shall be charged and Account 411.1 or Account 411.2, as appropriate, credited with such balance. If after consideration any related income tax expense, there a remaining amount of $25,00 or more, RUS shall authorize or direct how such amount shall be accounted for at the time approval for the disposition of accounting is granted. When plant is disposed of by transfer to a wholly owned subsidiary, the related balance in this account shall also be transferred. When the disposition relates to retirement of an item or items under a group method of depreciation where there is no tax effect in the year of retirement, no entries are required in this account if it can be determined that the related balance would be necessary to be retained to offset future group item tax deficiencies.

283 Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other

A. This account shall include all credit tax deferrals resulting from the adoption of the principles of comprehensive interperiod income tax allocation described in §1767.15 (r) other than those deferrals which are includible in Account 281, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Accelerated Amortization Property, and Account 282, Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes—Other Property.

B. This account shall be credited and Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, or Account 410.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be debited with tax effects related to items described in Paragraph A above where taxable income is lower than pretax accounting income due to differences between the periods in which revenue and expense transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income.

C. This account shall be debited and Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—

Credit, Utility Operating Income or Account 411.2, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be credited with tax effects related to items described in Paragraph A above where taxable income is higher than pretax accounting income due to differences between the periods in which revenue and expense transactions affect taxable income and the periods in which they enter into the determination of pretax accounting income.

D. Records with respect to entries to this account, as described above, and the account balance, shall be so maintained as to show the factors of calculation with respect to each annual amount of the item or class of items.

E. The utility is restricted in its use of this account to the purposes set forth above. It shall not transfer the balance in the account or any portion thereof to retained earnings or to any other account or make any use thereof except as provided in the text of this account, without prior approval of RUS. Upon the disposition by sale, exchange, transfer, abandonment, or premature retirement of items on which there is a related balance herein, this account shall be charged with an amount equal to the related income tax effect, if any, arising from such disposition and Account 411.1, Provision For Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.2, Provision For Deferred Income Taxes-Credit, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate, shall be credited. When the remaining balance, after consideration of any related tax expenses, is less than $25,000, this account shall be charged and Account 411.1 or Account 411.2, as appropriate, credited with such balance. If after consideration of any related income tax expense, there is a remaining amount of $25,000 or more, RUS shall authorize or direct how such amount shall be accounted for at the time approval for the disposition of accounting is granted.

When plant is disposed of by transfer to a wholly owned subsidiary, the related balance in this account shall also be transferred. When the disposition relates to retirement of an item or items under a group method of depreciation where there is no tax effect in the year of retirement, no entries are required in this account if it can be determined that the related balance would be necessary to be retained to offset future group item tax deficiencies.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 27436, May 27, 1994; 60 FR 55430, Nov. 1, 1995; 73 FR 30283, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.20 Plant accounts.

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The plant accounts identified in this section shall be used by all Rural Development borrowers.

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303 Miscellaneous Intangible Plant

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326 Asset Retirement Costs for Nuclear Production Plant

Hydraulic Production

330 Land and Land Rights

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332 Reservoirs, Dams and Waterways

333 Water Wheels, Turbines and Generators

334 Accessory Electric Equipment

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336 Roads, Railroads and Bridges

337 Asset Retirement Costs for Hydraulic Production Plant

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340 Land and Land Rights

341 Structures and Improvements

342 Fuel Holders, Producers and Accessories

343 Prime Movers

344 Generators

345 Accessory Electric Equipment

346 Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment

347 Asset Retirement Costs for Other Production Plant

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351 [Reserved]

352 Structures and Improvements

353 Station Equipment

354 Tower and Fixtures

355 Poles and Fixtures

356 Overhead Conductors and Devices

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359 Roads and Trails

359.1 Asset Retirement Costs for Transmission Plant

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360 Land and Land Rights

361 Structures and Improvements

362 Station Equipment

363 Storage Battery Equipment

364 Poles, Towers and Fixtures

365 Overhead Conductors and Devices

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369 Services

370 Meters

371 Installations on Customers' Premises

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373 Street Lighting and Signal Systems

374 Asset Retirement Costs for Distribution Plant

Regional Transmission Market Operation Plant

380 Land and Land Rights

381 Structures and Improvements

382 Computer Hardware

383 Computer Software

384 Communication Equipment

385 Miscellaneous Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

386 Asset Retirement Costs for Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

General Plant

389 Land and Land Rights

390 Structures and Improvements

391 Office Furniture and Equipment

392 Transportation Equipment

393 Stores Equipment

394 Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment

395 Laboratory Equipment

396 Power Operated Equipment

397 Communication Equipment

398 Miscellaneous Equipment

399 Other Tangible Property

399.1 Asset Retirement Costs for General Plant

Intangible Plant

301 Organization

This account shall include all fees paid to Federal or state governments for the privilege of incorporation and expenditures incident to organizing the corporation, partnership, or other enterprise and putting it into readiness to do business.

Items

1. Cost of obtaining certificates authorizing an enterprise to engage in the public-utility business.

2. Fees and expenses for incorporation.

3. Fees and expenses for mergers or consolidations.

4. Office expenses incident to organizing the utility.

5. Stock and minute books and corporate seal.

Note A: This account shall not include any discounts upon securities issued or assumed; nor shall it include any costs incident to negotiating loans, selling bonds or other evidences of debt or expenses in connection with the authorization, issuance, or sale of capital stock.

Note B: Exclude from this account and include in the appropriate expense account the cost of preparing and filing papers in connection with the extension of the term of incorporation unless the first organization costs have been written off. When charges are made to this account for expenses incurred in mergers, consolidations, or reorganizations, amounts previously included herein or in similar accounts in the books of the companies concerned shall be excluded from this account.

302 Franchises and Consents

A. This account shall include amounts paid to the Federal Government, to a state or to a political subdivision thereof in consideration for franchises, consents, water power licenses, or certificates, running in perpetuity or for a specified term of more than one year, together with necessary and reasonable expenses incident to procuring such franchises, consents, water power licenses, or certificates of permission and approval, including expenses of organizing and merging separate corporations, where statutes require, solely for the purpose of acquiring franchises.

B. If a franchise, consent, water power license, or certificate is acquired by assignment, the charge to this account in respect thereof shall not exceed the amount paid therefor by the utility to the assignor, nor shall it exceed the amount paid by the original grantee, plus the expense of acquisition to such grantee. Any excess of the amount actually paid by the utility over the amount above specified shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions.

C. When any franchise has expired, the book cost thereof shall be credited hereto and charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, or to Account 111, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant, as appropriate.

D. Records supporting this account shall be kept so as to show separately the book cost of each franchise or consent.

Note: Annual or other periodic payments under franchises shall not be included herein but in the appropriate operating expense account.

303 Miscellaneous Intangible Plant

A. This account shall include the cost of patent rights, licenses, privileges, and other intangible property necessary or valuable in the conduct of utility operations and not specifically chargeable to any other account.

B. When any item included in this account is retired or expires, the book cost thereof shall be credited hereto and charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, or Account 111, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant, as appropriate.

C. This account shall be maintained in such a manner that the utility can furnish full information with respect to the amounts included herein.

Production Plant

Steam Production

310 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with steam-power generation. (See §1767.16 (g).)

311 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used in connection with steam-power generation. (See §1767.16 (h).)

Note: Include steam production roads and railroads in this account.

312 Boiler Plant Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of furnaces, boilers, coal and ash handling and coal preparing equipment, steam and feed water piping, boiler apparatus, and accessories used in the production of steam, mercury, or other vapor, to be used primarily for generating electricity.

Items

1. Ash handling equipment, including hoppers, gates, cars, conveyors, hoists, sluicing equipment, including pumps and motors, sluicing water pipe and fittings, sluicing trenches and accessories, except sluices which are a part of a building.

2. Boiler feed system, including feed water heaters, evaporator condensers, heater drain pumps, heater drainers, deaerators, and vent condensers, boiler feed pumps, surge tanks, feed water regulators, feed water measuring equipment, and all associated drives.

3. Boiler plant cranes and hoists and associated drives.

4. Boilers and equipment, including boilers and baffles, economizers, superheaters, soot blowers, foundations and settings, water walls, arches, grates, insulation, blowdown system, drying out of new boilers, also associated motors or other power equipment.

5. Breeching and accessories, including breeching, dampers, soot spouts, hoppers and gates, cinder eliminators, breeching insulation, soot blowers and associated motors.

6. Coal handling and storage equipment, including coal towers, coal lorries, coal cars, locomotives and tracks when devoted principally to the transportation of coal, hoppers, downtakes, unloading and hoisting equipment, skip hoists and conveyors, weighing equipment, magnetic separators, cable ways, and housings and supports for coal handling equipment.

7. Draft equipment, including air preheaters and accessories, induced and forced draft fans, air ducts, combustion control mechanisms, and associated motors or other power equipment.

8. Gas-burning equipment, including holders, burner equipment and piping, and control

equipment.

9. Instruments and devices, including all measuring, indicating, and recording equipment for boiler plant service together with mountings and supports.

10. Lighting systems.

11. Oil-burning equipment, including tanks, heaters, pumps with drive, burner equipment and piping, and control equipment.

12. Pulverized fuel equipment, including pulverizers, accessory motors, primary air fans, cyclones and ducts, dryers, pulverized fuel bins, pulverized fuel conveyors and equipment, burners, burner piping, priming equipment, air compressors, and motors.

13. Stacks, including foundations and supports, stack steel and ladders, stack brickwork, stack concrete, stack lining, stack painting (first), when set on separate foundations, independent of substructures or superstructures of building.

14. Station piping, including pipe, valves, fittings, separators, traps, desuperheaters, hangers, excavation, and covering for station piping system, including all steam, condensate, boiler feed and water supply piping, but not condensing water, plumbing, building heating, oil, gas, air piping or piping specifically provided for in Account 313.

15. Stoker or equivalent feeding equipment, including stokers and accessory motors, clinker grinders, fans and motors.

16. Ventilating equipment.

17. Water purification equipment, including softeners and accessories, evaporators and accessories, heat exchanges, filters, tanks for filtered or softened water, pumps, and motors.

18. Water-supply systems, including pumps, motors, strainers, raw-water storage tanks, boiler wash pumps, intake and discharge pipes, and tunnels not a part of a building.

19. Wood fuel equipment, including hoppers, fuel hogs and accessories, elevators and conveyors, bins and gates, spouts, measuring equipment and associated drives.

Note: When the system for supplying boiler or condenser water is elaborate, and when it includes a dam, reservoir, canal, pipe line, cooling ponds, or where gas or oil is used as a fuel for producing steam and is supplied through a pipe line system owned by the utility, the cost of such special facilities shall be charged to a subdivision of Account 311, Structures and Improvements.

313 Engines and Engine Driven Generators

This account shall include the cost installed of steam engines, reciprocating or rotary, and their associated auxiliaries; and engine-driven main generators, except turbogenerator units.

Items

1. Air cleaning and cooling apparatus, including blowers, drive equipment, air ducts, not a part of building, louvers, pumps, and hoods.

2. Belting, shafting, pulleys, and reduction gearing.

3. Circulating pumps, including connections between condensers and intake and discharge tunnels.

4. Cooling system, including towers, pumps, tank, and piping.

5. Condensers, including condensate pumps, air and vacuum pumps, ejector unloading valves and vacuum breakers, expansion devices, and screens.

6. Cranes and hoists, including items wholly identified with items listed herein.

7. Engines, reciprocating or rotary.

8. Fire-extinguishing systems.

9. Foundations and settings, especially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

10. Generators-Main, a.c. or d.c., including field rheostats and connections for self-excited units, and excitation systems when identified with the generating unit.

11. Governors.

12. Lighting systems.

13. Lubricating systems, including gauges, filters, tanks, pumps, piping, and motors.

14. Mechanical meters, including gauges, recording instruments, sampling and testing equipment.

15. Piping-main exhaust, including connections between generator and condenser and between condenser and hotwell.

16. Piping-main stream, including connections from main throttle valve to turbine inlet.

17. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

18. Pressure oil system, including accumulators, pumps, piping, and motors.

19. Throttle and inlet valve.

20. Tunnels, intake and discharge, for condenser system, when not a part of a structure.

21. Water screens and motors.

314 Turbogenerator Units

This account shall include the cost installed of main turbine-driven units and accessory equipment used in generating electricity by steam.

Items

1. Air leaning and cooling apparatus, including blowers, drive equipment, air ducts not a part of building, louvers, pumps, and hoods.

2. Circulating pumps, including connections between condensers and intake and discharge tunnels.

3. Condensers, including condensate pumps, air and vacuum pumps, ejectors, unloading valves and vacuum breakers, expansion devices, and screens.

4. Generator hydrogen, gas piping, and detrainment equipment.

5. Cooling system, including towers, pumps, tanks, and piping.

6. Cranes and hoists, including items wholly identified with items listed herein.

7. Excitation system, when identified with main generating units.

8. Fire-extinguishing systems.

9. Foundations and settings, especially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

10. Governors.

11. Lighting systems.

12. Lubricating systems, including gauges, filters, water separators, tanks, pumps, piping, and motors.

13. Mechanical meters, including gauges, recording instruments, sampling and testing equipment.

14. Piping-main exhaust, including connections between turbogenerator and condenser and between condenser and hotwell.

15. Piping-main steam, including connections from main throttle valve to turbine inlet.

16. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

17. Pressure oil systems, including accumulators, pumps, and piping motors.

18. Steelwork, specially constructed for apparatus listed herein.

19. Throttle and inlet valve.

20. Tunnels, intake and discharge, for condenser system, when not a part of structure, and water screens.

21. Turbogenerators-main, including turbine and generator, field rheostats and electric connections for self-excited units.

22. Water screens and motors.

23. Moisture separator for turbine steam.

24. Turbine lubricating oil (initial charge).

315 Accessory Electric Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of auxiliary generating apparatus, conversion equipment, and equipment used primarily in connection with the control and switching of electric energy produced by steam power, and the protection of electric circuits and equipment, except electric motors used to drive equipment included in other accounts. Such motors shall be included in the account in which the equipment with which they are associated is included.

Items

1. Auxiliary generators, including boards, compartments, switching equipment, control equipment, and connections to auxiliary power bus.

2. Excitation system, including motor, turbine and dual-drive exciter sets and rheostats, storage batteries and charging equipment, circuit breakers, panels and accessories, knife switches and accessories, surge arresters, instrument shunts, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, generator field and exciter switch panels, exciter bus tie panels, generator and exciter rheostats and special housing and protective screens.

3. Generator main connections, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports for generator main leads, grounding switch, and special housings and protective screens.

4. Station buses including main, auxiliary, transfer, synchronizing and fault ground buses, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, reactors and accessories, voltage regulators and accessories, compensators, resistors, starting transformers, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, storage batteries and charging equipment, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports, special housings, concrete pads, general station grounding system, special fire-extinguishing system, and test equipment.

5. Station control system, including station switchboards with panel wiring, panels with instruments and control equipment only, panels with switching equipment mounted or mechanically connected, truck-type boards complete, cubicles, station supervisory control boards, generator and exciter signal stands, temperature recording devices, frequency-control equipment, master clocks, watt-hour meters and synchronoscope in the turbine room, station totalizing wattmeter, boiler-room load indicator equipment, storage batteries, panels and charging sets, instrument transformers for supervisory metering, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, switchboards, batteries, special housing for batteries, protective screens, and doors.

Note A: Do not include in this account transformers and other equipment used for changing the voltage or frequency of electricity for the purposes of transmission or distribution.

Note B: When any item of equipment listed herein is used wholly to furnish power to equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

316 Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of miscellaneous equipment in and about the steam generating plant devoted to general station use, and which is not properly includible in any of the foregoing steam-power production accounts.

Items

1. Compressed air and vacuum cleaning systems, including tanks, compressors, exhausters, air filters, and piping.

2. Cranes and hoisting equipment, including cranes, cars, crane rails, monorails, and hoists with electric and mechanical connections.

3. Fire-extinguishing equipment for general station use.

4. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

5. Locomotive cranes not includible elsewhere.

6. Locomotives not includible elsewhere.

7. Marine equipment, including boats and barges.

8. Miscellaneous belts, pulleys, and countershafts.

9. Miscellaneous equipment, including atmospheric and weather indicating devices, intrasite communication equipment, laboratory equipment, signal systems, callophones, emergency whistles and sirens, fire alarms, insect-control equipment, and other similar equipment.

10. Railway cars not includible elsewhere.

11. Refrigerating systems, including compressors, pumps, and cooling coils.

12. Station maintenance equipment, including lathes, shapers, planers, drill presses, hydraulic presses, and grinders with motors, shafting, hangers, and pulleys.

13. Ventilating equipment, including items wholly identified with apparatus listed herein.

Note: When any item of equipment listed herein is wholly used in connection with equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

317 Asset Retirement Costs for Steam Production Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the steam production function.

Nuclear Production

320 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with nuclear power generation. (See §1767.16(g).)

321 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used and useful in connection with nuclear power generation. (See §1767.16 (h).)

Note: Include vapor containers and nuclear production roads and railroads in this account.

322 Reactor Plant Equipment

This account shall include the installed cost of reactors, reactor fuel handling and storage equipment, pressurizing equipment, coolant charging equipment, purification and discharging equipment, radioactive waste treatment and disposal equipment, boilers, steam and feed water piping, reactor and boiler apparatus and accessories and other reactor plant equipment used in the production of steam to be used primarily for generating electricity, including auxiliary superheat boilers and associated equipment in systems which change temperatures or pressure of steam from the reactor system.

Items

1. Auxiliary superheat boilers and associated fuel storage handling preparation and burning equipment. (See Account 312, Boiler Plant Equipment, for items, but exclude water supply,

water flow lines, and steam lines, as well as other equipment not strictly within the superheat function.)

2. Boiler feed system, including feed water heaters, evaporator condensers, heater drain pumps, heater drainers, deaerators, and vent condensers, boiler feed pumps, surge tanks, feed water regulators, feed water measuring equipment, and all associated drivers.

3. Boilers and heat exchangers.

4. Instruments and devices, including all measuring, indicating, and recording equipment for reactor and boiler plant service together with mountings and supports.

5. Lighting systems.

6. Moderators, such as heavy water, and graphite, initial charge.

7. Reactor coolant; primary and secondary systems, initial charge.

8. Radioactive waste treatment and disposal equipment, including tanks, ion exchangers, incinerators, condensers, chimneys, and diluting fans and pumps.

9. Foundations and settings, especially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

10. Reactor including shielding, control rods and mechanisms.

11. Reactor fuel handling equipment, including manipulating and extraction tools, underwater viewing equipment, seal cutting and welding equipment, fuel transfer equipment, and fuel disassembly machinery.

12. Reactor fuel element failure detection system.

13. Reactor emergency poison container and injection system.

14. Reactor pressuring and pressure relief equipment, including pressurizing tanks and immersion heaters.

15. Reactor coolant or moderator circulation charging, purification, and discharging equipment, including tanks, pumps, heat exchangers, demineralizers, and storage.

16. Station piping, including pipes, valves, fittings, separators, traps, desuperheaters, hangers, excavation, and covering for station piping system, including all-reactor coolant, steam, condensate, boiler feed and water supply piping, but not condensing water, plumbing, building heating, oil, gas, or air piping.

17. Ventilating equipment.

18. Water purification equipment, including softeners, demineralizers and accessories, evaporators and accessories, heat exchangers, filters, tanks for filtered or softened water, pumps, and motors.

19. Water supply systems, including pumps, motors, strainers, raw-water storage tanks, boiler wash pumps, intake and discharge pipes and tunnels not a part of a building.

20. Reactor plant cranes and hoists, and associated drives.

Note: When the system for supplying boiler or condenser water is elaborate, as when it includes a dam, reservoir, canal, pipe lines, or cooling ponds, the cost of such special facilities shall be charged to a subdivision of Account 321, Structures and Improvements.

323 Turbogenerator Units

This account shall include the cost installed of main turbine-driven units and accessory equipment used in generating electricity by steam.

Items

1. Air cleaning and cooling apparatus, including blowers, drive equipment, air ducts, not a part of building, louvers, pumps, and hoods.

2. Circulating pumps, including connections between condensers, and intake and discharge tunnels.

3. Condensers, including condensate pumps, air and vacuum pumps, ejectors, unloading valves and vacuum breakers, expansion devices, and screens.

4. Generator hydrogen gas piping system and hydrogen detrainment equipment, and bulk hydrogen gas storage equipment.

5. Cooling system, including towers, pumps, tanks, and piping.

6. Cranes and hoists, including items wholly identified with items listed herein.

7. Excitation system, when identified with main generating units.

8. Fire extinguishing systems.

9. Foundations and settings, especially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

10. Governors.

11. Lighting systems.

12. Lubricating systems, including gauges, filters, water separators, tanks, pumps, piping, and motors.

13. Mechanical meters, including gauges, recording instruments, sampling and testing equipment.

14. Piping-main steam, including connections between turbogenerator and condenser and between condenser and hotwell.

15. Piping-main steam, including connections from main throttle valve to turbine inlet.

16. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

17. Pressure oil systems, including accumulators, pumps, piping, and motors.

18. Steelwork, specially constructed for apparatus listed herein.

19. Throttle and inlet valve.

20. Tunnels, intake and discharge, for condenser system, when not a part of structure, and water screens.

21. Turbogenerators-main, including turbine and generator, field rheostats and electric connections for self-excited units.

22. Water screens and motors.

23. Moisture separators for turbine steam.

24. Turbine lubricating oil, initial charge.

324 Accessory Electric Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of auxiliary generating apparatus, conversion equipment, and equipment used primarily in connection with the control and switching of electric energy produced by nuclear power, and the protection of electric circuits and equipment, except electric motors used to drive equipment included in other accounts. Such motors shall be included in the account in which the equipment with which they are associated is included.

Note: Do not include in this account transformers and other equipment used for changing the voltage or frequency of electric energy for the purpose of transmission or distribution.

Items

1. Auxiliary generators, including boards, compartments, switching equipment, control equipment, and connections to auxiliary power bus.

2. Excitation system, including motor, turbine and dual-drive exciter sets and rheostats, storage batteries, and charging equipment, circuit breakers, panels and accessories, knife switches and accessories, surge arresters, instrument shunts, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, generator field and exciter switch panels, exciter bus tie panels, generator and exciter rheostats and special housing and protective screens.

3. Generator main connections, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports for generator main leads, grounding switch, special housings and protective screens.

4. Station buses, including main, auxiliary, transfer, synchronizing and fault ground buses, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, reactors and accessories, voltage regulators and accessories, compensators, resistors, starting transformers, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, storage batteries and charging equipment, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports, special housings, concrete pads, general station grounding system, fire-extinguishing system, and test equipment.

5. Station control system, including station switchboards with panel wiring, panels with instruments and control equipment only, panels with switching equipment mounted or mechanically connected, truck-type boards complete, cubicles, station supervisory control boards, generator and exciter signal stands, temperature recording devices, frequency-control equipment, master clocks, watt-hour meters and synchronoscope in the turbine room, station totalizing wattmeter, boiler-room load indicator equipment, storage batteries, panels and charging sets, instrument transformers for supervisory metering, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, switchboards, batteries, special housing for batteries, protective screens, and doors.

Note: When any item of equipment listed herein is used wholly to furnish power to equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

325 Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of miscellaneous equipment in and about the nuclear generating plant devoted to general station use, which is not properly includible in any of the foregoing nuclear-power production accounts.

Items

1. Compressed air and vacuum cleaning systems, including tanks, compressors, exhausters, air filters, and piping.

2. Cranes and hoisting equipment, including cranes, cars, crane rails, monorails, and hoists with electric and mechanical connections.

3. Fire-extinguishing equipment for general station and site use.

4. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

5. Locomotive cranes not includible elsewhere.

6. Locomotives not included elsewhere.

7. Marine equipment, including boats and barges.

8. Miscellaneous belts, pulleys, and countershafts.

9. Miscellaneous equipment, including atmospheric and weather recording devices, intrasite communication equipment, laboratory equipment, signal systems, callophones, emergency whistles and sirens, fire alarms, insect-control equipment, and other similar equipment.

10. Railway cars or special shipping containers not includible elsewhere.

11. Refrigerating systems, including compressors, pumps, and cooling coils.

12. Station maintenance equipment, including lathes, shapers, planers, drill presses, hydraulic presses, and grinders with motors, shafting, hangers, and pulleys.

13. Ventilating equipment, including items wholly identified with apparatus listed herein.

14. Station and area radiation monitoring equipment.

Note: When any item of equipment listed herein is wholly used in connection with equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

326 Asset Retirement Costs for Nuclear Production Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the nuclear production function.

Hydraulic Production

330 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with hydraulic power generation. (See §1767.16 (g).) It shall also include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with (1) the conservation of fish and wildlife, and (2) recreation. Separate subaccounts shall be maintained for each of the above.

331 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used in connection with hydraulic power generation. (See §1767.16 (h).) It shall also include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used in connection with (1) the conservation of fish and wildlife, and (2) recreation. Separate subaccounts shall be maintained for each of the above.

332 Reservoirs, Dams, and Waterways

This account shall include the cost in place of facilities used for impounding, collecting, storage, diversion, regulation, and delivery of water used primarily for generating electricity. It shall also include the cost in place of facilities used in connection with (1) the conservation of fish and wildlife, and (2) recreation. Separate subaccounts shall be maintained for each of the above. (See §1767.16 (h)(3).)

Items

1. Bridges and culverts, when not a part of roads or railroads.

2. Clearing and preparing land.

3. Dams, including wasteways, spillways, flash boards, spillway gates with operating and control mechanisms, tunnels, gate houses, and fish ladders.

4. Dikes and embankments.

5. Electric system, including conductors, control system, transformers, and lighting fixtures.

6. Excavation, including shoring, bracing, bridging, refill, and disposal of excess excavated material.

7. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

8. Intakes, including trash racks, rack cleaners, control gates and valves with operating mechanisms, and intake house when not a part of station structure.

9. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to structures listed herein.

10. Power line wholly identified with items included herein.

11. Retaining walls.

12. Water conductors and accessories, including canals, tunnels, flumes, penstocks, pipe conductors, forebays, tailraces, navigation locks and operating mechanisms, water-hammer and surge tanks, and supporting trestles and structures.

13. Water storage reservoirs, including dams, flashboards, spillway gates and operating mechanisms, inlet and outlet tunnels, regulating valves and valve towers, silt and mud sluicing tunnels with valve or gate towers, and all other structures wholly identified with any of the foregoing items.

333 Water Wheels, Turbines and Generators

This account shall include the cost installed of water wheels and hydraulic turbines (from connection with penstock or flume to tailrace) and generators driven thereby devoted to the production of electricity by water power or for the production of power for industrial or other purposes, if the equipment used for such purposes is a part of the hydraulic power plant works.

Items

1. Exciter water wheels and turbines, including runners, gates, governors, pressure regulators, oil pumps, operating mechanisms, scroll cases, draft tubes, and draft-tube supports.

2. Fire-extinguishing equipment.

3. Foundations and settings, specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

4. Generator cooling system, including air cooling and washing apparatus, air fans and accessories, and air ducts.

5. Generators-main, a.c. or d.c., including field rheostats and connections for self-excited units and excitation system when identified with the generating unit.

6. Lighting systems.

7. Lubricating systems, including gauges, filters, tanks, pumps, and piping.

8. Main penstock valves and appurtenances, including main valves, control equipment, bypass valves and fittings, and other accessories.

9. Main turbines and water wheels, including runners, gates, governors, pressure regulators, oil pumps, operating mechanisms, scroll cases, draft tubes, and draft-tube supports.

10. Mechanical meters and recording instruments.

11. Miscellaneous water-wheel equipment, including gauges, thermometers, meters, and other instruments.

12. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

13. Scroll case filling and drain system, including gates, pipe, valves, and fittings.

14. Water-actuated pressure-regulator system, including tanks and housings, pipes, valves, fittings and insulators, piers and anchorage, and excavation and backfill.

334 Accessory Electric Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of auxiliary generating apparatus, conversion equipment, and equipment used primarily in connection with the control and switching of electric energy produced by hydraulic power and the protection of electric circuits and equipment, except electric motors used to drive equipment included in other accounts, such motors being included in the account in which the equipment with which they are associated is included.

Items

1. Auxiliary generators, including boards, compartments, switching equipment, control equipment, and connections to auxiliary power bus.

2. Excitation system, including motor, turbine, and dual-drive exciter sets and rheostats, storage batteries and charging equipment, circuit breakers, panels and accessories, knife switches and accessories, surge arresters, instrument shunts, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, generator field and exciter switch panels, exciter bus tie panels, generator and exciter rheostats and special housings and protective screens.

3. Generator main connections, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports for generator main leads, grounding switch, and special housings and protective screens.

4. Station buses, including main, auxiliary, transfer, synchronizing, and fault ground buses, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, reactors and accessories, voltage regulators and accessories, compensators, resistors starting transformers, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, storage batteries, and charging equipment, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports, special fire-extinguishing system, and test equipment.

5. Station control system, including station switchboards with panel wiring, panels with instruments and control equipment only, panels with switching equipment mounted for mechanically connected, truck-type boards complete, cubicles, station supervisory control devices, frequency control equipment, master clocks, watt-hour meter, station totalizing watt-meter, storage batteries, panels and charging sets, instrument transformers for supervisory metering, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, switchboards, batteries, special housings for batteries, protective screens, and doors.

Note A: Do not include in this account transformers and other equipment used for changing the voltage or frequency of electricity for the purpose of transmission or distribution.

Note B: When any item of equipment listed herein is used wholly to furnish power to equipment, it shall be included in such equipment account.

335 Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of miscellaneous equipment in and about the hydroelectric generating plant which is devoted to general station use and is not properly includible in other hydraulic production accounts. It shall also include the cost of equipment used in connection with (1) the conservation of fish and wildlife, and (2) recreation. Separate subaccounts shall be maintained for each of the above.

Items

1. Compressed air and vacuum cleaning systems, including tanks, compressors, exhausters, air filters, and piping.

2. Cranes and hoisting equipment, including cranes, cars, crane rails, monorails, and hoists with electric and mechanical connections.

3. Fire-extinguishing equipment for general station use.

4. Foundations and settings, specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

5. Locomotive cranes not includible elsewhere.

6. Locomotives not includible elsewhere.

7. Marine equipment, including boats and barges.

8. Miscellaneous belts, pulleys, and countershafts.

9. Miscellaneous equipment, including atmospheric and weather indicating devices. Intrasite communication equipment, laboratory equipment, insect control equipment, signal systems, callophones, emergency whistles and sirens, fire alarms, and other similar equipment.

10. Railway cars, not includible elsewhere.

11. Refrigerating system, including compressors, pumps, and cooling coils.

12. Station maintenance equipment, including lathes, shapers, planers, drill presses, hydraulic presses, and grinders with motors, shafting, hangers, and pulleys.

13. Ventilating equipment, including items wholly identified with apparatus listed herein.

Note: When any item of equipment, listed herein, is used wholly in connection with equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

336 Roads, Railroads, and Bridges

This account shall include the cost of roads, railroads, trails, bridges, and trestles used primarily as production facilities. It also includes those roads necessary to connect the plant with highway transportation systems, except when such roads are dedicated to public use and maintained by public authorities.

Items

1. Bridges, including foundations, piers, girders, trusses, and flooring.

2. Clearing land.

3. Railroads, including grading, ballast, ties, rails, culverts, and hoists.

4. Roads, including grading, surfacing, and culverts.

5. Structures, constructed and maintained in connection with items listed herein.

6. Trails, including grading, surfacing, and culverts.

7. Trestles, including foundations, piers, girders, trusses, and flooring.

Note A: Roads intended primarily for connecting employees' houses with the power plant, and roads used primarily in connection with fish and wildlife, and recreation activities, shall not be included herein but in Account 331, Structures and Improvements.

Note B: The cost of temporary roads and bridges necessary during the period of construction but abandoned or dedicated to public use upon completion of the plant, shall not be included herein but shall be charged to the accounts appropriate for the construction.

337 Asset Retirement Costs for Hydraulic Production Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the hydraulic production function.

Other Production

340 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with other power generation. (See §1767.16 (g).)

341 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost in place of structures and improvements used in connection with other power generation. (See §1767.16 (h).)

342 Fuel Holders, Producers, and Accessories

This account shall include the cost installed of fuel handling and storage equipment used between the point of fuel delivery to the station and the intake pipe through which fuel is directly drawn to the engine, also the cost of gas producers and accessories devoted to the production of gas for use in prime movers driving main electric generators.

Items

1. Blower and fans.

2. Boilers and pumps.

3. Economizers.

4. Exhauster outfits.

5. Flues and piping.

6. Pipe system.

7. Producers.

8. Regenerators.

9. Scrubbers.

10. Steam injectors.

11. Tanks for storage of oil and gasoline.

12. Vaporizers.

343 Prime Movers

This account shall include the cost installed of Diesel or other prime movers devoted to the generation of electric energy, together with their auxiliaries.

Items

1. Air-filtering system.

2. Belting, shafting, pulleys, and reduction gearing.

3. Cooling system, including towers, pumps, tanks, and piping.

4. Cranes and hoists, including items wholly identified with apparatus listed herein.

5. Engines, Diesel, gasoline, gas, or other internal combustion.

6. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

7. Governors.

8. Ignition system.

9. Inlet valve.

10. Lighting systems.

11. Lubricating systems, including filters, tanks, pumps, and piping.

12. Mechanical meters, including gauges, recording instruments, sampling, and testing equipment.

13. Mufflers.

14. Piping.

15. Starting systems, compressed air, or other, including compressors and drives, tanks, piping, motors, boards and connections, and storage tanks.

16. Steelwork, specially constructed for apparatus listed herein.

17. Waste heat boilers and antifluctuators.

344 Generators

This account shall include the cost installed of Diesel or other power driven main generators.

Items

1. Cranes and hoists, including items wholly identified with such apparatus.

2. Fire-extinguishing equipment.

3. Foundations and settings, specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

4. Generator cooling system, including air cooling and washing apparatus, air fans and accessories, and air ducts.

5. Generators-main, a.c. or d.c., including field rheostats and connections for self-excited units and excitation system when identified with the generating unit.

6. Lighting systems.

7. Lubricating system, including tanks, filters, strainers, pumps, piping, and coolers.

8. Mechanical meters and recording instruments.

9. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

Note: If prime movers and generators are so integrated that it is not practical to classify them separately, the entire unit may be included in Account 344, Generators.

345 Accessory Electric Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of auxiliary generating apparatus, conversion equipment, and equipment used primarily in connection with the control and switching of electric energy produced in other power generating stations, and the protection of electric circuits and equipment, except electric motors used to drive equipment included in other accounts. Such motors shall be included in the account in which the equipment with which it is associated is included.

Items

1. Auxiliary generators, including boards, compartments, switching equipment, control equipment, and connections to auxiliary power bus.

2. Excitation system, including motor, turbine and dual-drive exciter sets and rheostats, storage batteries and charging equipment, circuit breakers, panels and accessories, knife switches and accessories, surge arresters, instrument shunts, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, generator field and exciter switch panels, exciter bus tie panels, generator and exciter rheostats and special housings and protective screens.

3. Generator main connections, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports for generator main leads, grounding switch, and special housing and protective screens.

4. Station control system, including station switchboards with panel wiring, panels with instruments and control equipment only, panels with switching equipment mounted or mechanically connected, trunk-type boards complete, cubicles, station supervisory control boards, generator and exciter signal stands, temperature-recording devices, frequency control equipment, master clocks, watt-hour meter, station totalizing wattmeter, storage batteries, panels and charging sets, instrument transformers for supervisory metering, conductors and conduit, special supports for conduit, switchboards, batteries, special housing for batteries, protective screens, and doors.

5. Station buses, including main, auxiliary, transfer, synchronizing and fault ground buses, including oil circuit breakers and accessories, disconnecting switches and accessories, operating mechanisms and interlocks, reactors and accessories, voltage regulators and accessories, compensators, resistors, starting transformers, current transformers, potential transformers, protective relays, storage batteries and charging equipment, isolated panels and equipment, conductors and conduit, special supports, special housings, concrete pads, general station ground system, special fire-extinguishing system, and test equipment.

Note A: Do not include in this account transformers and other equipment used for changing the voltage or frequency of electric energy for the purpose of transmission or distribution.

Note B: When any item of equipment listed herein is used wholly to furnish power to equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

346 Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of miscellaneous equipment in and about the other power generating plant, devoted to general station use, and not properly includible in any of the foregoing other power production accounts.

Items

1. Compressed air and vacuum cleaning systems, including tanks, compressors, exhausters, air filters, and piping.

2. Cranes and hoisting equipment, including cranes, cars, crane rails, monorails, and hoists with electric and mechanical connections.

3. Fire-extinguishing equipment for general station use.

4. Foundations and settings, specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

5. Miscellaneous equipment, including atmospheric and weather indicating devices, intrasite communication equipment, laboratory equipment, signal systems, callophones, emergency whistles and sirens, fire alarms, and other similar equipment.

6. Miscellaneous belts, pulleys, and countershafts.

7. Refrigerating systems including compressors, pumps, and cooling coils.

8. Station maintenance equipment, including lathes, shapers, planters, drill presses, hydraulic presses, and grinders with motors, shafting, hangers, or pulleys.

9. Ventilating equipment, including items wholly identified with apparatus listed herein.

Note: When any item of equipment, listed herein is used wholly in connection with equipment included in another account, its cost shall be included in such other account.

347 Asset Retirement Costs for Other Production Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the other production function.

Transmission Plant

350 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with transmission operations. (See §1767.16 (g).)

351 [Reserved]

352 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used in connection with transmission operations. (See §1767.16 (h).)

353 Station Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of transforming, conversion, and switching equipment used for the purpose of changing the characteristics of electricity in connection with its transmission or for controlling transmission circuits.

Items

1. Bus compartments, concrete, brick, and sectional steel, including items permanently attached thereto.

2. Conduit, including concrete and iron duct runs not a part of a building.

3. Control equipment, including batteries, battery charging equipment, transformers, remote relay boards, and connections.

4. Conversion equipment, including transformers, indoor and outdoor, frequency changers, motor generator sets, rectifiers, synchronous converters, motors, cooling equipment, and associated connections.

5. Fences.

6. Fixed and synchronous condensers, including transformers, switching equipment, blowers, motors and connections.

7. Foundations and settings, specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

8. General station equipment, including air compressors, motors, hoists, cranes, test equipment, and ventilating equipment.

9. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

10. Primary and secondary voltage connections, including bus runs and supports, insulators, potheads, lightning arresters, cable and wire runs from and to outdoor connections or to manholes and the associated regulators, reactors, resistors, surge arresters, and accessory equipment.

11. Switchboards, including meters, relays, and control wiring.

12. Switching equipment, indoor and outdoor, including oil circuit breakers and operating mechanisms, truck switches, and disconnect switches.

13. Tools and appliances.

354 Towers and Fixtures

This account shall include the cost installed of towers and appurtenant fixtures used for supporting overhead transmission conductors.

Items

1. Anchors, guys, and braces.

2. Brackets.

3. Crossarms, including braces.

4. Excavation, backfill, and disposal of excess excavated material.

5. Foundations.

6. Guards.

7. Insulator pins and suspension bolts.

8. Ladder and steps.

9. Railings.

10. Towers.

355 Poles and Fixtures

This account shall include the cost installed of transmission line poles, wood, steel, concrete, or other material, together with appurtenant fixtures used for supporting overhead transmission conductors.

Items

1. Anchors, head arm and other guys, including guy guards, guy clamps, strain insulators, and pole plates.

2. Brackets.

3. Crossarms and braces.

4. Excavation and backfill, including disposal of excess excavated material.

5. Extension arms.

6. Gaining, roofing, stenciling, and tagging.

7. Insulator pins and suspension belts.

8. Paving.

9. Pole steps.

10. Poles, wood, steel, concrete, or other material.

11. Racks complete with insulators.

12. Reinforcing and stubbing.

13. Settings.

14. Shaving and painting.

356 Overhead Conductors and Devices

This account shall include the cost installed of overhead conductors and devices used for transmission purposes.

Items

1. Circuit breakers.

2. Conductors, including insulated and bare wires and cables.

3. Ground wires and ground clamps.

4. Insulators, including pin, suspension, and other types.

5. Lightning arresters.

6. Switches.

7. Other line devices.

357 Underground Conduit

This account shall include the cost installed of underground conduit and tunnels used for housing transmission cables or wires. (See §1767.16 (n).)

Items

1. Conduit, concrete, brick or tile, including iron pipe, fiber pipe, Murray duct, and standpipe on pole or tower.

2. Excavation, including shoring, bracing, bridging, backfill, and disposal of excess excavated material.

3. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

4. Lighting systems.

5. Manholes, concrete or brick, including iron or steel, frames and covers, hatchways, gratings, ladders, cable racks and hangers, permanently attached to manholes.

6. Municipal inspection.

7. Pavement disturbed, including cutting and replacing pavement, pavement base and sidewalks.

8. Permits.

9. Protection of street openings.

10. Removal and relocation of subsurface obstructions.

11. Sewer connections, including drains, traps, tide valves, and check valves.

12. Sumps, including pumps.

13. Ventilating equipment.

358 Underground Conductors and Devices

This account shall include the cost installed of underground conductors and devices used for transmission purposes.

Items

1. Armored conductors, buried, including insulators, insulating materials, splices, potheads,

and trenching.

2. Armored conductors, submarine, including insulators, insulating materials, splices in terminal chambers, and potheads.

3. Cables in standpipe, including pothead and connection from terminal chamber of manhole to insulators on pole.

4. Circuit breakers.

5. Fireproofing, in connection with any items listed herein.

6. Hollow-core oil-filled cable, including straight or stop joints, pressure tanks, auxiliary air tanks, feeding tanks, terminals, potheads and connections, and ventilating equipment.

7. Lead and fabric covered conductors, including insulators, compound filled, oil filled, or vacuum splices, and potheads.

8. Lightning arresters.

9. Municipal inspection.

10. Permits.

11. Protection of street openings.

12. Racking of cables.

13. Switches.

14. Other line devices.

359 Roads and Trails

This account shall include the cost of roads, trails, and bridges used primarily as transmission facilities.

Items

1. Bridges, including foundation piers, girders, trusses, and flooring.

2. Clearing land.

3. Roads, including grading, surfacing, and culverts.

4. Structures, constructed and maintained in connection with items included herein.

5. Trails, including grading, surfacing, and culverts.

Note: The cost of temporary roads, and bridges necessary during the period of construction but abandoned or dedicated to public use upon completion of the plant, shall be charged to the accounts appropriate for the construction.

359.1 Asset Retirement Costs for Transmission Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the transmission plant function.

Distribution Plant

360 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with distribution operations. (See §1767.16 (g).)

Note: Do not include the cost of permits to erect poles, or towers or to trim trees in this account. (See Account 364, Poles, Towers and Fixtures, and Account 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices.)

361 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used in connection with distribution operations. (See §1767.16 (h).)

362 Station Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of station equipment, including transformer banks, which are used for the purpose of changing the characteristics of electricity in connection with its distribution.

Items

1. Bus compartments, concrete, brick and sectional steel, including items permanently attached thereto.

2. Conduit, including concrete and iron duct runs not part of building.

3. Control equipment, including batteries, battery charging equipment, transformers, remote relay boards, and connections.

4. Conversion equipment, indoor and outdoor, frequency changers, motor generator sets, rectifiers, synchronous converters, motors, cooling equipment, and associated connections.

5. Fences.

6. Fixed and synchronous condensers, including transformers, switching equipment, blowers, motors, and connections.

7. Foundations and settings, specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which provided.

8. General station equipment, including air compressors, motors, hoists, cranes, test equipment, and ventilating equipment.

9. Platforms, railings, steps, and gratings appurtenant to apparatus listed herein.

10. Primary and secondary voltage connections, including bus runs and supports, insulators, potheads, lightning arresters, cable and wire runs from and to outdoor connections or to manholes and the associated regulators, reactors, resistors, surge arresters, and accessory equipment.

11. Switchboards, including meters, relays, and control wiring.

12. Switching equipment, indoor and outdoor, including oil circuit breakers and operating mechanisms, truck switches, disconnect switches.

Note: The cost of rectifiers, series transformers, and other special station equipment devoted exclusively to street lighting service shall not be included in this account, but in Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems.

363 Storage Battery Equipmentis account shall include the cost installed of storage battery equipment used for the purpose of supplying electricity to meet emergency or peak demands.

Items

1. Batteries, including elements, tanks, and tank insulators.

2. Battery room connections, including cable or bus runs and connections.

3. Battery room flooring, when specially laid for supporting batteries.

4. Charging equipment, including motor generator sets and other charging equipment and connections, and cable runs from generator or station bus to battery room connections.

5. Miscellaneous equipment, including instruments, and water stills.

6. Switching equipment, including endcell switches and connections, boards and panels, used exclusively for battery control, not part of general station switchboard.

7. Ventilating equipment, including fans and motors, louvers, and ducts not part of building.

Note: Storage batteries used for control and general station purposes shall not be included in this account but in the account appropriate for their use.

364 Poles, Towers and Fixtures

This account shall include the cost installed of poles, towers, and appurtenant fixtures used for supporting overhead distribution conductors and service wires.

Items

1. Anchors, head arm, and other guys, including guy guards, guy clamps, strain insulators, and pole plates.

2. Brackets.

3. Crossarms and braces.

4. Excavation and backfill, including disposal of excess excavated material.

5. Extension arms.

6. Foundations.

7. Guards.

8. Insulator pins and suspension bolts.

9. Paving.

10. Permits for construction.

11. Pole steps and ladders.

12. Poles, wood, steel, concrete, or other material.

13. Racks complete with insulators.

14. Railings.

15. Reinforcing and stubbing.

16. Settings.

17. Shaving, painting, gaining, roofing, stenciling, and tagging.

18. Towers.

19. Transformer racks and platforms.

365 Overhead Conductors and Devices

This account shall include the cost installed of overhead conductors and devices used for distribution purposes.

Items

1. Circuit breakers.

2. Conductors, including insulated and bare wires and cables.

3. Ground wires and clamps.

4. Insulators, including pin, suspension, and other types, and tie wire or clamps.

5. Lightning arresters.

6. Railroad and highway crossing guards.

7. Splices.

8. Switches.

9. Tree trimming, initial cost including the cost of permits therefor.

10. Other line devices.

11. Oil circuit reclosers (OCR).

12. Sectionalizers.

13. Labor costs for installation of OCRs and Sectionalizers, first only.

Note: The cost of conductors used solely for street lighting or signal systems shall not be included in this account but in Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems.

366 Underground Conduit

This account shall include the cost installed of underground conduit and tunnels used for housing distribution cables or wires.

Items

1. Conduit, concrete, brick and tile, including iron pipe, fiber pipe, Murray duct, and standpipe on pole or tower.

2. Excavation, including shoring, bracing, bridging, backfill, and disposal of excess excavated material.

3. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the apparatus for which constructed.

4. Lighting systems.

5. Manholes, concrete or brick, including iron or steel frames and covers, hatchways, gratings, ladders, cable racks, and hangers permanently attached to manholes.

6. Municipal inspection.

7. Pavement disturbed, including cutting and replacing pavement, pavement base, and sidewalks.

8. Permits.

9. Protection of street openings.

10. Removal and relocation of subsurface obstructions.

11. Sewer connections, including drains, traps, tide valves, and check valves.

12. Sumps, including pumps.

13. Ventilating equipment.

Note: The cost of underground conduit used solely for street lighting or signal systems shall be included in Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems.

367 Underground Conductors and Devices

This account shall include the cost installed of underground conductors and devices used for distribution purposes.

Items

1. Armored conductors, buried, including insulators, insulating materials, splices, potheads, and trenching.

2. Armored conductors, submarine, including insulators, insulating materials, splices in terminal chamber, and potheads.

3. Cables in standpipe, including pothead and connection from terminal chamber or manhole to insulators on pole.

4. Circuit breakers.

5. Fireproofing, in connection with any items listed herein.

6. Hollow-core oil-filled cable, including straight or stop joints, pressure tanks, auxiliary air tanks, feeding tanks, terminals, potheads and connections.

7. Lead and fabric covered conductors, including insulators, compound-filled, oil-filled or vacuum splices, and potheads.

8. Lightning arresters.

9. Municipal inspection.

10. Permits.

11. Protection of street openings.

12. Racking of cables.

13. Switches.

14. Other line devices.

Note: The cost of underground conductors and devices used solely for street lighting or signal systems shall be included in Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems.

368 Line Transformers

A. This account shall include the cost installed of overhead and underground distribution line transformers and pole-type and underground voltage regulators owned by the utility, for use in transforming electricity to the voltage at which it is to be used by the customer, whether actually in service or held in reserve.

B. When a transformer is permanently retired from service, the original installed cost thereof shall be credited to this account.

C. The records covering line transformers shall be so kept that the utility can furnish the number of transformers of various capacities in service and those in reserve, and the location and the use of each transfer.

Items

1. Installation, labor of (first installation only).

2. Transformer cut-out boxes.

3. Transformer lightning arresters.

4. Transformers, line and network.

5. Capacitors.

6. Network protectors.

7. Voltage regulators.

Note: The cost of removing and resetting line transformers shall not be charged to this account but to Account 583, Overhead Line Expenses, or Account 584, Underground Line Expenses, as appropriate. The cost of line transformers used solely for street lighting or signal systems shall be included in Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems.

369 Services

This account shall include the cost installed of overhead and underground conductors leading from a point where wires leave the last pole of the overhead system or the distribution box or manhole, or the top of the pole of the distribution line, to the point of connection with the customer's outlet or wiring. Conduit used for underground service conductors shall be included herein.

Items

1. Brackets.

2. Cables and wires.

3. Conduit.

4. Insulators.

5. Municipal inspection.

6. Overhead to underground, including conduit or standpipe and conductor from last splice on pole to connection with customer's wiring.

7. Pavement disturbed, including cutting and replacing pavement, pavement base, and sidewalks.

8. Permits.

9. Protection of street openings.

10. Service switch.

11. Suspension wire.

370 Meters

A. This account shall include the cost installed of meters or devices and appurtenances thereto, for use in measuring the electricity delivered to its users, whether actually in service or held in reserve.

B. When a meter is permanently retired from service, the installed cost included herein shall be credited to this account.

C. The records covering meters shall be so kept that the utility can furnish information as to the number of meters of various capacities in service and in reserve as well as the location of each meter owned.

Items

1. Alternate current, watt-hour meters.

2. Current limiting devices.

3. Demand indicators.

4. Demand meters.

5. Direct current watt-hour meters.

6. Graphic demand meters.

7. Installation, labor of (first installation only).

8. Instrument transformers.

9. Maximum demand meters.

10. Meter badges and their attachments.

11. Meter boards and boxes.

12. Meter fittings, connections, and shelves (first set).

13. Meter switches and cut-outs.

14. Prepayment meters.

15. Protective devices.

16. Testing new meters.

Note A: This account shall not include meters for recording output of a generating station, or substation meters. It includes only those meters used to record energy delivered to customers.

Note B: The cost of removing and resetting meters shall be charged to Account 586, Meter Expenses.

371 Installations on Customers' Premises

This account shall include the cost installed of equipment on the customer's side of a meter when the utility incurs such cost and when the utility retains title to and assumes full responsibility for maintenance and replacement of such property. This account shall not include leased equipment. (See Account 372, Leased Property on Customers' Premises.)

Items

1. Cable vaults.

2. Commercial lamp equipment.

3. Foundations and settings specially provided for equipment included herein.

4. Frequency changer sets.

5. Motor generator sets.

6. Motors.

7. Switchboard panels, high or low tension.

8. Wire and cable connections to incoming cables.

Note: Do not include in this account any costs incurred in connection with merchandising, jobbing, or contract work activities.

372 Leased Property on Customers' Premises

This account shall include the cost of electric motors, transformers, and other equipment on customers' premises (including municipal corporations), leased or loaned to customers, but not including property held for sale.

Note A: The cost of setting and connecting such appliances or equipment on the premises of customers and the cost of resetting or removal shall not be charged to this account but to operating expenses, Account 587, Customer Installations Expenses.

Note B: Do not include in this account any costs incurred in connection with merchandising, jobbing, or contract work activities.

373 Street Lighting and Signal Systems

This account shall include the cost installed of equipment used wholly for public street and highway lighting or traffic, fire alarm, police, and other signal systems.

Items

1. Armored conductors, buried or submarine, including insulators, insulating materials, splices, and trenching.

2. Automatic control equipment.

3. Conductors, overhead or underground, including lead or fabric covered, parkway cables, including splices, and insulators.

4. Lamps, arc, incandescent, or other types, including glassware, suspension fixtures, and brackets.

5. Municipal inspection.

6. Ornamental lamp posts.

7. Pavement disturbed, including cutting and replacing pavement, pavement base, and sidewalks.

8. Permits.

9. Posts and standards.

10. Protection of street openings.

11. Relays or time clocks.

12. Series contactors.

13. Switches.

14. Transformers, pole or underground.

374 Asset Retirement Costs for Distribution Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the distribution plant function.

Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

380 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used in connection with regional transmission and market operations.

381 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost in place of structures and improvement used for regional transmission and market operations.

382 Computer Hardware

This account shall include the cost of computer hardware and miscellaneous information technology equipment to provide scheduling, system control and dispatching, system planning, standards development, market monitoring, and market administration activities. Records shall be maintained identifying to the maximum extent practicable computer hardware owned and used for:

(1) Scheduling, system control and dispatching, (2) System planning and standards development, and (3) Market monitoring and market administration activities.

Items

1. Personal computers

2. Servers

3. Workstations

4. Energy Management System (EMS) hardware

5. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system hardware

6. Peripheral equipment

7. Networking components

383 Computer Software

This account shall include the cost of off-the-shelf and in-house developed software purchased and used to provide scheduling, system control and dispatching, system planning, standards development, market monitoring, and market administration activities. Records shall be maintained identifying to the maximum extent practicable the cost of software used for:

(1) Scheduling, system control and dispatching,

(2) System planning and standards development, and

(3) Market monitoring and market administration activities.

Items

1. Software licenses

2. User interface software

3. Modeling software

4. Database software

5. Tracking and monitoring software

6. Energy Management System (EMS) software

7. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system software

8. Evaluation and assessment system software

9. Operating, planning and transaction scheduling software

10. Reliability applications

11. Market application software

384 Communication Equipment

This account shall include the cost of communication equipment owned and used to acquire or share data and information used to control and dispatch the system.

Items

1. Fiber optic cable

2. Remote terminal units

3. Microwave towers

4. Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment

5. Servers

6. Workstations

7. Telephones

385 Miscellaneous Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

This account shall include the cost of regional transmission and market operation plant and equipment not provided for elsewhere.

386 Asset Retirement Costs for Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on regional transmission and market operations plant and equipment.

General Plant

389 Land and Land Rights

This account shall include the cost of land and land rights used for utility purposes, the cost of which is not properly includible in other land and land rights accounts. (See §1767.16 (g).)

390 Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost, in place, of structures and improvements used for utility purposes, the cost of which is not properly includible in other structures and improvements accounts. (See §1767.16 (h).)

391 Office Furniture and Equipment

This account shall include the cost of office furniture and equipment owned by the utility and devoted to utility service, and not permanently attached to buildings, except the cost of such furniture and equipment which the utility elects to assign to other plant accounts on a functional basis.

Items

1. Bookcases and shelves.

2. Desks, chairs, and desk equipment.

3. Drafting-room equipment.

4. Filing, storage, and other cabinets.

5. Floor covering.

6. Library and library equipment.

7. Mechanical office equipment, such as accounting machines, and typewriters.

8. Safes.

9. Tables.

392 Transportation Equipment

This account shall include the cost of transportation vehicles used for utility purposes.

Items

1. Airplanes.

2. Automobiles.

3. Bicycles.

4. Electrical vehicles.

5. Motor trucks.

6. Motorcycles.

7. Repair cars or trucks.

8. Tractors and trailers.

9. Other transportation vehicles.

393 Stores Equipment

This account shall include the cost of equipment used for the receiving, shipping, handling, and storage of materials and supplies.

Items

1. Chain falls.

2. Counters.

3. Cranes (portable).

4. Elevating and stacking equipment (portable).

5. Hoists.

6. Lockers.

7. Scales.

8. Shelving.

9. Storage bins.

10. Trucks, hand and power driven.

11. Wheelbarrows.

394 Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment

This account shall include the cost of tools, implements, and equipment used in construction, repair work, general shops and garages and not specifically provided for or includible in other accounts.

Items

1. Air compressors.

2. Anvils.

3. Automobile repair shop equipment.

4. Battery charging equipment.

5. Belts, shafts and countershafts.

6. Boilers.

7. Cable pulling equipment.

8. Concrete mixers.

9. Drill presses.

10. Derricks.

11. Electric equipment.

12. Engines.

13. Forges.

14. Furnaces.

15. Foundations and settings specially constructed for and not expected to outlast the equipment for which provided.

16. Gas producers.

17. Gasoline pumps, oil pumps, and storage tanks.

18. Greasing tools and equipment.

19. Hoists.

20. Ladders.

21. Lathes.

22. Machine tools.

23. Motor-driven tools.

24. Motors.

25. Pipe threading and cutting tools.

26. Pneumatic tools.

27. Pumps.

28. Riveters.

29. Smithing equipment.

30. Tool racks.

31. Vises.

32. Welding apparatus.

33. Work benches.

395 Laboratory Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of laboratory equipment used for general laboratory purposes and not specifically provided for or includible in other departmental or functional plant accounts.

Items

1. Ammeters.

2. Current batteries.

3. Frequency changers.

4. Galvanometers.

5. Inductometers.

6. Laboratory standard millivolt meters.

7. Laboratory standard volt meters.

8. Meter-testing equipment.

9. Millivolt meters.

10. Motor generator sets.

11. Panels.

12. Phantom loads.

13. Portable graphic ammeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters.

14. Portable loading devices.

15. Potential batteries.

16. Potentiometers.

17. Rotating standards.

18. Standard cell, reactance, resistor, and shunt.

19. Switchboards.

20. Synchronous timers.

21. Testing panels.

22. Testing resistors.

23. Transformers.

24. Voltmeters.

25. Other testing, laboratory, or research equipment not provided for elsewhere.

396 Power Operated Equipment

This account shall include the cost of power operated equipment used in construction or repair work exclusive of equipment includible in other accounts. Include, also, the tools and accessories acquired for use with such equipment and the vehicle on which such equipment is mounted.

Items

1. Air compressors, including driving unit and vehicle.

2. Back filling machines.

3. Boring machines.

4. Bulldozers.

5. Cranes and hoists.

6. Diggers.

7. Engines.

8. Pile drivers.

9. Pipe cleaning machines.

10. Pipe coating or wrapping machines.

11. Tractors-Crawler type.

12. Trenchers.

13. Other power operated equipment.

Note: It is intended that this account include only such large units as are generally self-propelled or mounted on movable equipment.

397 Communication Equipment

This account shall include the cost installed of telephone, telegraph, and wireless equipment for general use in connection with utility operations.

Items

1. Antennae.

2. Booths.

3. Cables.

4. Distributing boards.

5. Extension cords.

6. Gongs.

7. Hand sets, manual and dial.

8. Insulators.

9. Intercommunicating sets.

10. Loading coils.

11. Operators' desks.

12. Poles and fixtures used wholly for telephone or telegraph wire.

13. Radio transmitting and receiving sets.

14. Remote control equipment and lines.

15. Sending keys.

16. Storage batteries.

17. Switchboards.

18. Telautograph circuit connections.

19. Telegraph receiving sets.

20. Telephone and telegraph circuits.

21. Testing instruments.

22. Towers.

23. Underground conduit used wholly for telephone or telegraph wires and cable wires.

398 Miscellaneous Equipment

This account shall include the cost of equipment, and apparatus used in the utility operations, which is not includible in other accounts.

Items

1. Hospital and infirmary equipment.

2. Kitchen equipment.

3. Employees' recreation equipment.

4. Radios.

5. Restaurant equipment.

6. Soda fountains.

7. Operators' cottage furnishings.

8. Other miscellaneous equipment.

Note: Miscellaneous equipment of the nature indicated above wherever practicable, shall be included in the utility plant accounts on a functional basis.

399 Other Tangible Property

This account shall include the cost of tangible utility plant not provided for elsewhere.

399.1 Asset Retirement Costs for General Plant

This account shall include asset retirement costs on plant included in the general plant function.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30284, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.21 Operating income.

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The operating income accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Utility Operating Income

400 Operating Revenues

401 Operation Expense

402 Maintenance Expense

403 Depreciation Expense

403.1 Depreciation Expense—Steam Production Plant

403.2 Depreciation Expense—Nuclear Production Plant

403.3 Depreciation Expense—Hydraulic Production Plant

403.4 Depreciation Expense—Other Production Plant

403.5 Depreciation Expense—Transmission Plant

403.6 Depreciation Expense—Distribution Plant

403.7 Depreciation Expense—General Plant

403.8 Depreciation Expense-Asset Retirement Costs

403.9 Depreciation Expense-Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

404 Amortization of Limited-Term Electric Plant

405 Amortization of Other Electric Plant

406 Amortization of Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments

407 Amortization of Property Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs

407.3 Regulatory Debits

407.4 Regulatory Credits

408 Taxes Other than Income Taxes

408.1 Taxes—Property

408.2 Taxes—U.S. Social Security—Unemployment

408.3 Taxes—U.S. Social Security—F.I.C.A.

408.4 Taxes—State Social Security—Unemployment

408.5 Taxes—State Sales—Consumers

408.6 Taxes—Gross Revenue or Gross Receipts Tax

408.7 Taxes—Other

409 [Reserved]

409.1 Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income

409.2 Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions

409.3 Income Taxes, Extraordinary Items

410 [Reserved]

410.1 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income

410.2 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions

411 [Reserved]

411.1 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income

411.2 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions

411.3 [Reserved]

411.4 Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Utility Operations

411.5 Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Nonutility Operations

411.6 Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant

411.7 Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant

411.8 Gains from Disposition of Allowances

411.9 Losses from Disposition of Allowances

411.10 Accretion Expense

412 Revenues from Electric Plant Leased to Others

413 Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others

414 Other Utility Operating Income

Utility Operating Income

400 Operating Revenues

There shall be shown under this caption the total amount included in the electric operating revenue accounts provided herein.

401 Operation Expense

There shall be shown under this caption the total amount included in the electric operation expense accounts provided herein. (See note to §1767.17 (c).)

402 Maintenance Expense

There shall be shown under this caption the total amount included in the electric maintenance expense accounts provided herein.

403 Depreciation Expense

A. This account shall include the amount of depreciation expense for all classes of depreciable electric plant in service except such depreciation expense as is chargeable to clearing accounts or to Account 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work.

B. The utility shall keep such records of property and property retirements as will reflect the service life of property which has been retired and aid in estimating probable service life by mortality, turnover, or other appropriate methods; and also such records as will reflect the percentage of salvage and costs of removal for property retired from each account, or subdivision thereof, for depreciable electric plant.

Note A: Depreciation expense applicable to property included in Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others, shall be charged to Account 413, Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others.

Note B: Depreciation expenses applicable to transportation equipment, shop equipment, tools, work equipment, power operated equipment, and other general equipment may be charged to clearing accounts as necessary in order to obtain a proper distribution of expenses between construction and operation.

Note C: Depreciation expense applicable to transportation equipment used for transportation of fuel from the point of acquisition to the unloading point shall be charged to Account 151, Fuel Stock.

C. Account 403 shall be subaccounted as follows:

403.1 Depreciation Expense—Steam Production Plant

403.2 Depreciation Expense—Nuclear Production Plant

403.3 Depreciation Expense—Hydraulic Production Plant

403.4 Depreciation Expense—Other Production Plant

403.5 Depreciation Expense—Transmission Plant

403.6 Depreciation Expense—Distribution Plant

403.7 Depreciation Expense—General Plant

403.8 Depreciation Expense-Asset Retirement Costs

403.9 Depreciation Expense-Regional Transmission and Market Operation Plant

404 Amortization of Limited-Term Electric Plant

This account shall include amortization charges applicable to amounts included in the electric plant accounts for limited-term franchises, licenses, patent rights, limited-term interests in land, and expenditures on leased property where the service life of the improvements is terminable by action of the lease. The charges to this account shall be such as to distribute the book cost of each investment as evenly as may be over the period of its benefit to the utility. (See Account 111, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Electric Utility Plant.)

405 Amortization of Other Electric Plant

A. When authorized by RUS, this account shall include charges for amortization of intangible or other electric utility plant which does not have a definite or terminable life and which is not subject to charges for depreciation expense.

B. This account shall be supported in such detail as to show the amortization applicable to each investment being amortized, together with the book cost of the investment and the period over which it is being written off.

406 Amortization of Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments

This account shall be debited or credited, as appropriate, with amounts includible in operating expenses, pursuant to approval or order of RUS, for the purpose of providing for the extinguishment of the amount in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments.

407 Amortization of Property Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Recovery Study Costs

This account shall be charged with amounts credited to Account 182.1, Extraordinary Property Losses, when RUS has authorized the amount in the latter account to be amortized by charges to electric operations.

407.3 Regulatory Debits

This account shall be debited, when appropriate, with the amounts credited to Account 254, Other Regulatory Liabilities, to record regulatory liabilities imposed on the utility by the ratemaking actions of regulatory agencies. This account shall also be debited, when appropriate, with the amounts credited to Account 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets, concurrent with the recovery of such amounts in rates.

407.4 Regulatory Credits

This account shall be credited, when appropriate, with the amounts debited to Account 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets, to establish regulatory assets. This account shall also be credited, when appropriate, with the amounts debited to Account 254, Other Regulatory Liabilities, concurrent with the return of such amounts to customers through rates.

408 Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

A. This account shall include the amounts of ad valorem, gross revenue, or gross receipts taxes, state unemployment insurance, franchise taxes, Federal excise taxes, social security taxes, and all other taxes assessed by Federal, state, county, municipal, or other local governmental authorities, except income taxes.

B. These accounts shall be charged in each accounting period with the amounts of taxes which are applicable thereto, with concurrent credits to Account 236, Taxes Accrued, or Account 165, Prepayments, as appropriate. When it is not possible to determine the exact amounts of taxes, the amounts shall be estimated and adjustments made in current accruals as the actual tax levies become known.

C. The charges to these accounts shall be made or supported so as to show the amount of each tax and the basis upon which each charge is made. In the case of a utility rendering more than one utility service, taxes of the kind includible in these accounts shall be assigned directly to the utility department the operation of which gave rise to the tax, in so far as practicable. Where the tax is not attributable to a specific utility department, it shall be distributed among the utility departments or nonutility operations on an equitable basis after appropriate study to determine such basis.

Note A: Special assessments for street and similar improvements shall be included in the appropriate utility plant or nonutility property account.

Note B: Taxes specifically applicable to construction and retirement activities shall be included in the cost of construction or the retirement.

Note C: Gasoline and other sales taxes shall be charged as far as practicable to the same account as the materials on which the tax is levied.

Note D: Social security and other forms of payroll taxes shall be charged to nonutility operations, the specific functional operations, maintenance, and administrative expense accounts, and to construction and retirement activities on a basis related to payroll either directly or by transfers from this account.

Note E: Property taxes applicable to the various utility functions shall be charged to the specific functional operations and administrative expense accounts either directly or by transfers from this account.

Note F: Interest on tax refunds or deficiencies shall not be included in these accounts but in Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income, or Account 431, Other Interest Expense, as appropriate.

D. Account 408 shall be subaccounted as follows:

408.1 Taxes—Property

408.2 Taxes—U.S. Social Security—Unemployment

408.3 Taxes—U.S. Social Security—F.I.C.A.

408.4 Taxes—State Social Security—Unemployment

408.5 Taxes—State Sales—Consumers

408.6 Taxes—Gross Revenue or Gross Receipts Tax

408.7 Taxes—Other

409 [Reserved]

Special Instructions

Accounts 409.1, 409.2, and 409.3

A. These accounts shall include the amount of local, state, and Federal income taxes on income properly accruable during the period covered by the income statement to meet the actual liability for such taxes. Concurrent credits for the tax accruals shall be made to Account 236, Taxes Accrued, and as the exact amounts of taxes become known, the current tax accruals shall be adjusted by charges or credits to these accounts.

B. The accruals for income taxes shall be apportioned among utility departments and to Other Income and Deductions so that, as nearly as practicable, each tax shall be included in the expenses of the utility department or Other Income and Deductions, the income from which gave rise to the tax. The tax effects relating to interest charges shall be allocated between utility and nonutility operations. The basis for this allocation shall be the ratio of net investment in utility plant to net investment in nonutility plant.

Note A: Taxes assumed by the utility on interest shall be charged to Account 431, Other Interest Expense.

Note B: Interest on tax refunds or deficiencies shall not be included in these accounts but in Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income, or Account 431, Other Interest Expense, as appropriate.

409.1 Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income

This account shall include the amount of those local, state, and Federal income taxes which relate to utility operating income. This account shall be maintained so as to allow ready identification of tax effects (both positive and negative) relating to Utility Operating Income (by department), Utility Plant Leased to Others, and Other Utility Operating Income.

409.2 Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions

This account shall include the amount of those local, state, and Federal income taxes (both positive and negative), which relate to Other Income and Deductions.

409.3 Income Taxes, Extraordinary Items

This account shall include the amount of those local, state, and Federal income taxes (both positive and negative), which relate to Extraordinary Items.

410 [Reserved]

Special Instructions

Accounts 410.1, 410.2, 411.1, and 411.2

A. Accounts 410.1 and 410.2 shall be debited, and Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes, shall be credited, with amounts equal to any current deferrals of taxes on income or any allocations of deferred taxes originating in prior periods, as provided by the texts of Accounts 190, 281, 282, and 283. There shall not be netted against entries required to be made to these accounts any credit amounts appropriately includible in Account 411.1 or Account 411.2.

B. Accounts 411.1 or 411.2 shall be credited, and Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes, shall be debited, with amounts equal to any allocations of deferred taxes originating in prior periods or any current deferrals of taxes on income, as provided by the texts of Accounts 190, 281, 282, and 283. There shall not be netted against entries required to be made to these accounts any debit amounts appropriately includible in Account 410.1 or Account 410.2.

410.1 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income

This account shall include the amounts of those deferrals of taxes and allocations of deferred taxes which relate to Utility Operating Income (by department).

410.2 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions

This account shall include the amounts of those deferrals of taxes and allocations of deferred taxes which relate to Other Income and Deductions.

411 [Reserved]

411.1 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income

This account shall include the amounts of those allocations of deferred taxes and deferrals of taxes, credit, which relate to Utility Operating Income (by department).

411.2 Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Other Income and Deductions

This account shall include the amounts of those allocations of deferred taxes and deferrals of taxes, credit, which relate to Other Income and Deductions.

411.3 [Reserved]

Special Instructions

Accounts 411.4 and 411.5

A. Account 411.4 shall be debited with the amounts of investment tax credits related to electric utility property that are credited to Account 255, Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits, by companies which do not apply the entire amount of the benefits of the investment credit as a reduction of the overall income tax expense in the year in which such credit is realized. (See Account 255).

B. Account 411.4 shall be credited with the amounts debited to Account 255 for proportionate amounts of tax credit deferrals allocated over the average useful life of electric utility property to which the tax credits relate or such lesser period of time as may be adopted and consistently followed by the company.

C. Account 411.5 shall be debited and credited as directed in paragraphs A and B, for investment tax credits related to nonutility property.

411.4 Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Utility Operations

This account shall include the amount of those investment tax credit adjustments related to property used in Utility Operations (by department).

411.5 Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Nonutility Operations

This account shall include the amount of those investment tax credit adjustments related to property used in Nonutility Operations.

411.6 Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant

A. This account shall include, as approved by RUS, amounts relating to gains from the disposition of future use utility plant including amounts which were previously recorded in and transferred from Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, under the Provisions of Paragraphs B, C, and D thereof. Income taxes relating to gains recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income.

B. The utility shall record in this account gains resulting from the settlement of asset retirement obligations related to utility plant in accordance with the accounting prescribed in Sec. 1767.15(y).

411.7 Losses from Disposition of Utility Plant

A. This account shall include, as approved by RUS, amounts relating to losses from the disposition of future use utility plant including amounts which were previously recorded in and transferred from Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, under the provisions of Paragraphs B, C, and D thereof. Income taxes relating to losses recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income.

B. The utility shall record in this account losses resulting from the settlement of asset retirement obligations related to utility plant in accordance with the accounting prescribed in Sec. 1767.15(y).

411.8 Gains from Disposition of Allowances

This account shall be credited with the gain on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of allowances in accordance with §1767.15 (u)(8). Income taxes relating to gains recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income.

411.9 Losses from Disposition of Allowances

This account shall be debited with the loss on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of allowances in accordance with §1767.15 (u)(8). Income taxes relating to losses recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income.

411.10 Accretion Expense

This account shall be charged for accretion expense on the liabilities associated with asset retirement obligations included in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations, relating to electric utility plant.

412 Revenues from Electric Plant Leased to Others

This account shall include revenues from electric property constituting a distinct operating unit or system leased by the utility to others, and which property is properly includible in Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others.

Note: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, as appropriate.

413 Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others

A. This account shall include expenses from electric property constituting a distinct operating unit or system leased by the utility to others, and which property is properly includible in Account 104, Electric Plant Leased to Others.

B. The detail of expenses shall be kept or supported so as to show separately the following:

1. Operation.

2. Maintenance.

3. Depreciation.

4. Amortization.

Note: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, as appropriate.

414 Other Utility Operating Income

A. This account shall include the revenues received and expenses incurred in connection with the operations of utility plant, the book cost of which is included in Account 118, Other Utility Plant.

B. The expenses shall include every element of cost incurred in such operations, including depreciation, rents, and insurance.

Note: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.1, Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, as appropriate.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42290, Aug. 6, 1997; 73 FR 30285, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.22 Other income and deductions.

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The other income and deductions accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Other Income and Deductions

415 Revenues from Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work

416 Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work

417 Revenues from Nonutility Operations

417.1 Expenses of Nonutility Operations

418 Nonoperating Rental Income

418.1 Equity in Earnings of Subsidiary Companies

419 Interest and Dividend Income

419.1 Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

420 Investment Tax Credits

421 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income

421.1 Gain on Disposition of Property

421.2 Loss on Disposition of Property

422 Nonoperating Taxes

423 Generation and Transmission Cooperative Capital Credits

424 Other Capital Credits and Patronage Capital Allocations

425 Miscellaneous Amortization

426 [Reserved]

426.1 Donations

426.2 Life Insurance

426.3 Penalties

426.4 Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political, and Related Activities

426.5 Other Deductions

Other Income and Deductions

415 Revenues from Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work

A. This account shall include all revenues derived from the sale of merchandise and jobbing or contract work, including any profit or commission accruing to the utility on jobbing work performed by it as agent under contracts whereby it does jobbing work for another for a stipulated profit or commission. Interest related income from installment sales shall be recorded in Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income.

B. Records in support of this account shall be so kept as to permit ready summarization of revenues by such major items as are feasible.

Note: The classification of revenues of merchandising, jobbing, and contract work as nonoperating, and thus included in this account, is for accounting purposes. It does not preclude consideration of justification to the contrary for ratemaking or other purposes.

Items

1. Revenues from sale of merchandise and from jobbing and contract work.

2. Discounts and allowances made in settlement of bills for merchandise and jobbing work.

416 Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work

A. This account shall include all expenses derived from the sale of merchandise and jobbing or contract work.

B. Records in support of this account shall be so kept as to permit ready summarization of costs and expenses by such major items as are feasible.

Note: The classification of costs and expenses of merchandising, jobbing, and contract work as nonoperating, and thus included in this account, is for accounting purposes. It does not preclude consideration of justification to the contrary for ratemaking or other purposes.

Items

Labor:

1. Canvassing and demonstrating appliances in homes and other places for the purpose of selling appliances.

2. Demonstrating and selling activities in sales rooms.

3. Installing appliances on customer premises where such work is done only for purchasers of appliances from the utility.

4. Installing wire, piping, or other property work, on a jobbing or contract basis.

5. Preparing advertising materials for appliance sales purposes.

6. Receiving and handling customer orders for merchandise or for jobbing services.

7. Cleaning and tidying sales rooms.

8. Maintaining display counters and other equipment used in merchandising.

9. Arranging merchandise in sales rooms and decorating display windows.

10. Reconditioning repossessed appliances.

11. Bookkeeping and other clerical work in connection with merchandise and jobbing activities.

12. Supervising merchandise and jobbing operations.

13. Advertising in newspapers, periodicals, radio, and television.

14. Cost of merchandise sold and of materials used in jobbing work.

15. Stores expenses on merchandise and jobbing stocks.

16. Fees and expenses of advertising and commercial artists' agencies.

17. Printing booklets, dodgers, and other advertising data.

18. Premiums given as inducement to buy appliances.

19. Light, heat, and power.

20. Depreciation on equipment used primarily for merchandise and jobbing operations.

21. Rent of sales rooms or of equipment.

22. Transportation expense in delivery and pick-up of appliances by utility's facilities or by others.

23. Stationery and office supplies and expenses.

24. Losses from uncollectible merchandise and jobbing accounts.

417 Revenues from Nonutility Operations

This account shall include revenues applicable to operations which are nonutility in character but nevertheless constitute a distinct operating activity of the enterprise as a whole, such as the operation of an ice department where applicable statutes do not define such operation as a utility, or the operation of a servicing organization for furnishing supervision, management, engineering, and similar services to others.

Note: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate.

417.1 Expenses of Nonutility Operations

A. This account shall include expenses applicable to operations which are nonutility in character but nevertheless constitute a distinct operating activity of the enterprise as a whole, such as the operation of an ice department where applicable statutes do not define such operation as a utility, or the operation of a servicing organization for furnishing supervision, management, engineering, and similar services to others.

B. The expenses shall include all elements of costs incurred in such operations, and the accounts shall be maintained so as to permit ready summarization as follows:

1. Operation.

2. Maintenance.

3. Rents.

4. Depreciation.

5. Amortization.

Note: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate.

418 Nonoperating Rental Income

A. This account shall include all rent revenues and related expenses of land, buildings, or other property included in Account 121, Nonutility Property, which is not used in operations covered by Account 417 or Account 417.1.

B. The expenses shall include all elements of costs incurred in the ownership and rental of property and the accounts shall be maintained so as to permit ready summarization as follows:

1. Operation.

2. Maintenance.

3. Rents.

4. Depreciation.

5. Amortization.

Note: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate.

418.1 Equity in Earnings of Subsidiary Companies

This account shall include the utility's equity in the earnings or losses of subsidiary companies for the year.

419 Interest and Dividend Income

A. This account shall include interest revenues on securities, loans, notes, advances, special deposits, tax refunds, and all other interest-bearing assets, and dividends on stocks of other companies, whether the securities on which the interest and dividends are received are carried as investments or included in sinking or other special fund accounts.

Note A: Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate.

Note B: Interest accrued, the payment of which is not reasonably assured, dividends receivable which have not been declared or guaranteed, and interest or dividends upon reacquired securities issued or assumed by the utility shall not be credited to this account.

419.1 Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

This account shall include concurrent credits for allowance for funds other than borrowed funds used for construction purposes during the period of construction, based upon a reasonable rate. (See §1767.16 (c)(17).)

420 Investment Tax Credits

This account shall be credited as follows with investment tax credit amounts not passed on to customers:

1. By amounts equal to debits to Account 411.4, Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Utility Operations, and Account 411.5, Investment Tax Credit Adjustments, Nonutility Operations, for investment tax credits used in calculating income taxes for the year when the company's accounting provides for non-deferral of all or a portion of such credits.

2. By amounts equal to debits to Account 255, Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits, for proportionate amounts of tax credit deferrals allocated over the average useful life of the property to which the tax credits relate, or such lesser period of time as may be adopted and consistently used by the company.

421 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income

This account shall include all revenue and expense items, except taxes properly includible in the income account, not provided for elsewhere. Related taxes shall be recorded in Account 408, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, or Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions, as appropriate.

Items

1. Profit on sale of timber. (See §1767.16 (g)(3).)

2. Profits from operations of others realized by the utility under contracts.

3. Gains on disposition of investments. Also, gains on reacquisition and resale or retirement of the utility's debt securities when the gain is not amortized or used by a jurisdictional regulatory agency to reduce embedded debt cost in establishing rates. (See §1767.15 (q).)

4. This account shall include the accretion expense on the liability for an asset retirement obligation included in Account 230, Asset Retirement Obligations, related to nonutility plant.

5. This account shall include the depreciation expense for asset retirement costs related to nonutility plant.

6. The utility shall record in this account gains resulting from the settlement of asset retirement obligations related to nonutility plant in accordance with the accounting prescribed in §1767.15(y).

421.1 Gain on Disposition of Property

This account shall be credited with the gain on the sale, conveyance, exchange, or transfer of utility or other property to another. Amounts relating to gains on land and land rights held for future use recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, will be accounted for as prescribed in Paragraphs B, C, and D thereof. (See §1767.16 (e)(6), (g)(5), and (j)(5).) Income taxes on gains recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions.

421.2 Loss on Disposition of Property

This account shall be charged with the loss on the sale, conveyance, exchange, or transfer of utility or other property to another. Amounts relating to losses on land and land rights held for future use recorded in Account 105, Electric Plant Held for Future Use, will be accounted for as prescribed in Paragraphs B, C, and D thereof. (See §1767.16 (e)(6), (g)(5), and (j)(5).) The reduction in income taxes relating to losses recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.2, Income Taxes, Other Income and Deductions.

422 Nonoperating Taxes

This account shall be charged with taxes relating to nonoperating income.

423 Generation and Transmission Cooperative Capital Credits

This account shall be credited with the annual capital furnished the power supply cooperative through payment of power bills. The amount of capital furnished the power supply cooperative should be recorded in the applicable year even though, in most cases, the power supplier's notice of the allocation will not have been received until after the close of the year to which it relates.

424 Other Capital Credits and Patronage Capital Allocations

This account shall be credited with the capital furnished in connection with patronage of cooperative or mutual-type service organization such as CFC and other financing cooperatives, and insurance, oil product, telephone, and data processing cooperatives. This account should be credited in the year in which the notice of the capital credit or patronage capital allocation is received.

425 Miscellaneous Amortization

This account shall include amortization charges not includible in other accounts which are properly deductible in determining the income of the utility before interest charges. Charges includible herein, if significant in amount, must be in accordance with an orderly and systematic amortization program.

Items

1. Amortization of utility plant acquisition adjustments, or of intangibles included in utility plant in service when not authorized to be included in utility operating expenses by RUS.

2. Other miscellaneous amortization charges allowed to be included in this account by RUS.

426 [Reserved]

Special Instructions

Accounts 426.1, 426.2, 426.3, 426.4, and 426.5

These accounts shall include miscellaneous expense items which are nonoperating in nature but which are properly deductible before determining total income before interest charges.

Note: The classification of expenses as nonoperating and their inclusion in these accounts is for accounting purposes. It does not preclude RUS consideration of proof to the contrary for ratemaking or other purposes.

426.1 Donations

This account shall include all payments or donations for charitable, social, or community welfare purposes.

426.2 Life Insurance

This account shall include all payments for life insurance of officers and employees where the company is the beneficiary (net premiums less the increase in the cash surrender value of policies.)

426.3 Penalties

This account shall include payments by the company for penalties or fines for violation of any regulatory statutes by the company or its officials.

426.4 Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political, and Related Activities

This account shall include expenditures for the purpose of influencing public opinion with respect to the election or appointment of public officials, referenda, legislation, or ordinances (either with respect to the possible adoption of new referenda, legislation or ordinances or repeal or modification of existing referenda, legislation or ordinances) or approval, modification, or revocation of franchises; or for the purpose of influencing the decisions of public officials, but shall not include such expenditures which are directly related to appearances before regulatory or other governmental bodies in connection with the reporting utility's existing or proposed operations.

426.5 Other Deductions

This account shall include other miscellaneous expenses which are nonoperating in nature, but which are properly deductible before determining total income before interest charges.

Items

1. Loss relating to investments in securities written-off or written-down.

2. Loss on sale of investments.

3. Loss on reacquisition, resale, or retirement of the utility's debt securities, when the loss is not amortized and used by a jurisdictional regulatory agency to increase embedded debt cost in establishing rates. (See §1767.15 (q).)

4. Preliminary survey and investigation expenses related to abandoned projects, when not written-off to the appropriate operating expense account.

5. Costs of preliminary abandonment costs recorded in Account 182.1, Extraordinary Property Losses, and Account 182.2, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs, not allowed to be amortized to Account 407, Amortization of Property Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs.

6. The utility shall record in this account losses resulting from the settlement of asset retirement obligations related to nonutility plant in accordance with the accounting prescribed in §1767.15(y).

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30285, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.23 Interest charges.

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The interest charges accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Interest Charges

427 Interest on Long-Term Debt

427.3 Interest Charged to Construction—Credit

428 Amortization of Debt Discount and Expense

428.1 Amortization of Loss on Reacquired Debt

429 Amortization of Premium on Debt—Credit

429.1 Amortization of Gain on Reacquired Debt—Credit

430 Interest on Debt to Associated Companies

431 Other Interest Expense

432 Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction—Credit

Interest Charges

427 Interest on Long-Term Debt

A. This account shall include the amount of interest on outstanding long-term debt issued or assumed by the utility, the liability for which included in Account 221, Bonds, or Account 224, Other Long-Term Debt.

B. This account shall be so kept or supported as to show the interest accruals on each class and series of long-term debt.

Note: This account shall not include interest on nominally issued or nominally outstanding long-term debt, including securities assumed.

427.3 Interest Charged to Construction—Credit

This account shall include concurrent credits for interest charged to construction based upon the net cost for the period of construction of borrowed funds used for construction purposes.

428 Amortization of Debt Discount and Expense

A. This account shall include the amortization of unamortized debt discount and expense on outstanding long-term debt. Amounts charged to this account shall be credited concurrently to Account 181, Unamortized Debt Expense, and Account 226, Unamortized Discount on Long-Term Debt—Debit.

B. This account shall be so kept or supported as to show the debt discount and expense on each class and series of long-term debt.

428.1 Amortization of Loss on Reacquired Debt

A. This account shall include the amortization of the losses on reacquisition of debt. Amounts charged to this account shall be credited concurrently to Account 189, Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt.

B. This account shall be maintained so as to allow ready identification of the loss amortized applicable to each class and series of long-term debt reacquired. (See §1767.15 (q).)

429 Amortization of Premium on Debt—Credit

A. This account shall include the amortization of unamortized net premium on outstanding long-term debt. Amounts credited to this account shall be charged concurrently to Account 225, Unamortized Premium on Long-Term Debt.

B. This account shall be so kept or supported as to show the premium on each class and series of long-term debt.

429.1 Amortization of Gain on Reacquired Debt—Credit

A. This account shall include the amortization of the gains realized from reacquisition of debt. Amounts credited to this account shall be charged concurrently to Account 257, Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt.

B. This account shall be maintained so as to allow ready identification of the amortized gains applicable to each class and series of long-term debt reacquired. (See §1767.15 (q).)

430 Interest on Debt to Associated Companies

A. This account shall include the interest accrued on amounts included in Account 223, Advances from Associated Companies, and on all other obligations to associated companies.

B. The records supporting the entries to this account shall be so kept as to show to whom the interest is to be paid, the period covered by the accrual, the rate of interest, and the principal amount of the advances or other obligations on which the interest is accrued.

431 Other Interest Expense

This account shall include all interest charges not provided for elsewhere.

Items

1. Interest on notes payable on demand or maturing one year or less from date and on open accounts, except notes and accounts with associated companies.

2. Interest on customers' deposits.

3. Interest on claims and judgments, tax assessments, and assessments for public improvements past due.

4. Income and other taxes levied upon bondholders of the utility and assumed by it.

432 Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction—Credit

This account shall include concurrent credits for allowance for borrowed funds used during construction, not to exceed amounts computed in accordance with the formula prescribed in §1767.16(c)(17).

Note: This account shall not be recorded in Account 427.3, Interest Charged to Construction—Credit.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30285, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.24 Extraordinary items.

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The extraordinary items accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Extraordinary Items

434 Extraordinary Income

435 Extraordinary Deductions

435.1 Cumulative Effect on Prior Years of a Change in Accounting Principle

Extraordinary Items

434 Extraordinary Income

This account shall be credited with nontypical, noncustomary, infrequently recurring gains which would significantly distort the current year's income computed before extraordinary items, if reported other than as extraordinary items. Income tax relating to the amounts recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.3, Income Taxes, Extraordinary Items. (See §1767.15 (g).)

435 Extraordinary Deductions

This account shall be debited with nontypical, noncustomary, infrequently recurring losses which would significantly distort the current year's income computed before extraordinary items, if reported other than as extraordinary items. Income tax relating to the amounts recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 409.3, Income Taxes, Extraordinary Items. (See §1767.15 (f).)

435.1 Cumulative Effect on Prior Years of a Change in Accounting Principle

This account shall include the cumulative effect on margins of prior periods as a result of a change in accounting principle from one that is no longer generally accepted to one that is generally accepted.

§ 1767.25 Retained earnings.

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The retained earnings accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Retained Earnings

433–439 [Reserved]

Retained Earnings

433–439 [Reserved]

§ 1767.26 Operating revenue.

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The operating revenue accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Operating Revenue

Sales of Electricity

440 Residential Sales

440.1 Residential Sales—Excluding Seasonal

440.2 Residential Sales—Seasonal

441 Irrigation Sales

442 Commercial and Industrial Sales

442.1 Commercial and Industrial Sales—1000 kVA or Less

442.2 Commercial and Industrial Sales—Over 1000 kVA

444 Public Street and Highway Lighting

445 Other Sales to Public Authorities

446 Sales to Railroads and Railways

447 Sales for Resale

447.1 Sales for Resale—RUS Borrowers

447.2 Sales for Resale—Other

448 Interdepartmental Sales

449.1 Provision for Rate Refunds

Other Operating Revenues

450 Forfeited Discounts

451 Miscellaneous Service Revenues

453 Sales of Water and Water Power

454 Rent from Electric Property

455 Interdepartmental Rents

456 Other Electric Revenues

456.1 Revenues from Transmission of Electricity of Others

457.1 Regional Transmission Service Revenues

457.2 Miscellaneous Revenue

Operating Revenue

Sales of Electricity

440 Residential Sales

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied for residential or domestic purposes.

Note: When electricity supplied through a single meter is used for both residential and commercial purposes, the total revenue shall be included in this account, or Account 442, Commercial and Industrial Sales, according to the rate schedule that is applied. If the same rate schedules apply to residential and commercial and industrial service, classification shall be made according to principal use.

B. Account 440 shall be subaccounted as follows:

440.1 Residential Sales—Excluding Seasonal

440.2 Residential Sales—Seasonal

440.1 Residential Sales—Excluding Seasonal

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied for residential and domestic purposes.

B. This account shall also include net billings for single phase service to schools, churches, lodges, and other public buildings.

C. Records shall be maintained so that the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received under each rate schedule shall be readily available.

Note: Net billings for multiphase service to schools, churches, lodges, and other public buildings shall be included in the appropriate subaccount of Account 442, Commercial and Industrial Sales.

440.2 Residential Sales—Seasonal

This account shall include the net billings for electricity supplied for residential and domestic purposes to seasonal consumers.

441 Irrigation Sales

This account shall include the net billings for electricity supplied for irrigation pumping. It need not be used unless such service is provided under a special irrigation rate.

442 Commercial and Industrial Sales

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to customers for commercial and industrial purposes.

Note A: If the utility classifies large commercial and industrial customers and related revenues on a lesser basis than 1000 kilowatts of demand, or segregates industrial customers and related revenues according to a recognized definition of an industrial customer, such classifications are acceptable in lieu of those otherwise required by the text of this account on the basis of 1000 kilowatts of demand.

Note B: When electricity supplied through a single meter is used for both commercial and residential purposes, the total revenue shall be included in this account, or Account 440, Residential Sales, according to the rate schedule that is applied. If the same rate schedules apply to residential and commercial and industrial service, classification shall be made according to principal use.

B. Account 442 shall be subaccounted as follows:

442.1 Commercial and Industrial Sales—1000 kVA or Less

442.2 Commercial and Industrial Sales—Over 1000 kVA

442.1 Commercial and Industrial Sales—1000 kVA or Less

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to consumers for commercial and industrial purposes requiring transformer capacity of 1000 kVA or less.

B. Records shall be maintained so that the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received under each rate schedule shall be readily available.

Note: When electricity supplied through a single meter is used for both commercial and residential purposes, the total revenue shall be included in this account or in Account 440, Residential Sales, based upon primary use.

442.2 Commercial and Industrial Sales—Over 1000 kVA

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to consumers for commercial and industrial purposes requiring transformer capacity in excess of 1000 kVA.

B. Records shall be maintained so that the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received under each rate schedule shall be readily available.

444 Public Street and Highway Lighting

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied and services rendered for the purposes of lighting streets, highways, parks, and other public places or for traffic or signal system service, for municipalities or other divisions or agencies of state of Federal Governments.

B. Records shall be maintained so that the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received from each customer shall be readily available. In addition, the records shall be maintained so as to show the revenues from (1) contracts which include both electricity and services, and (2) contracts which include sales of electricity only.

445 Other Sales to Public Authorities

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to municipalities or divisions or agencies of Federal or state governments, under special contracts or agreements or service classifications applicable only to public authorities, except such revenues as are includible in Account 444 and Account 447.

B. Records shall be maintained so as to show the quantity of electricity sold and the revenues received from each customer.

446 Sales to Railroads and Railways

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to railroads and interurban and street railways, for general railroad use, including the propulsion of cars or locomotives, where such electricity is supplied under separate and distinct rate schedules.

B. Records shall be maintained so that the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received from each customer shall be readily available.

Note: Revenues from incidental use of electricity furnished under a contract for propulsion of cars or locomotives shall be included herein.

447 Sales for Resale

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to other electric utilities or to public authorities for resale purposes.

Note: Revenues from electricity supplied to other utilities for use by them and not for distribution, shall be included in Account 442, Commercial and Industrial Sales, unless supplied under the same contracts as and not readily separable from revenues includible in this account.

B. Account 447 shall be subaccounted as follows:

447.1 Sales for Resale—RUS Borrowers

447.2 Sales for Resale—Other

447.1 Sales for Resale—RUS Borrowers

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied to RUS borrowers for resale.

B. Records shall be maintained so as to show the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received from each customer.

Note: Revenues from electricity supplied to other utilities for use by them and not for distribution, shall be included in Account 442, Commercial and Industrial Sales, unless supplied under the same contract as and not readily separable from revenues includible in this account.

447.2 Sales for Resale—Other

A. This account shall include the net billing for electricity supplied for resale to utilities not financed by RUS.

B. Records shall be maintained so as to show the quantity of electricity sold and the revenue received from each customer.

Note: Revenues from electricity supplied to other utilities for use by them and not for distribution, shall be included in Account 442, Commercial and Industrial Sales, unless supplied under the same contract as and not readily separable from revenues includible in this account.

448 Interdepartmental Sales

A. This account shall include amounts charged by the electric department at tariff or other specified rates for electricity supplied by it to other utility departments.

B. Records shall be maintained so that the quantity of electricity supplied each other department and the charges therefor shall be readily available.

449.1 Provision for Rate Refunds

A. This account shall be charged with provisions for the estimated pretax effects on net income of the portions of amounts being collected subject to refund which are estimated to be required to be refunded. Such provisions shall be credited to Account 229, Accumulated Provision for Rate Refunds.

B. This account shall also be charged with amounts refunded when such amounts had not been previously accrued.

C. Income tax effects relating to the amounts recorded in this account shall be recorded in Account 410.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income, or Account 411.1, Provision for Deferred Income Taxes—Credit, Utility Operating Income, as appropriate.

Other Operating Revenues

450 Forfeited Discounts

This account shall include the amount of discounts forfeited or additional charges imposed because of the failure of customers to pay their electric bills on or before a specified date.

451 Miscellaneous Service Revenues

This account shall include revenues for all miscellaneous services and charges billed to customers which are not specifically provided for in other accounts.

Items

1. Fees for changing, connecting, or disconnecting service.

2. Profit on maintenance of appliances, wiring, piping, or other installations on customers' premises.

3. Net credit or debit (cost less net salvage and less payment from customers) on closing of work orders for plant installed for temporary service of less than one year. (See Account 185, Temporary Facilities.)

4. Recovery of expenses in connection with current diversion cases (billing for the electricity consumed shall be included in the appropriate electric revenue account).

453 Sales of Water and Water Power

A. This account shall include revenues derived from the sale of water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, or other uses or for the development by others of water power or for headwater benefits; also, revenues derived from furnishing water power for mechanical purposes when the investment in the property used in supplying such water or water power is carried as electric plant in service.

B. The records for this account shall be kept in such manner as to permit an analysis of the rates charged and the purposes for which the water was used.

454 Rent from Electric Property

A. This account shall include rents received for the use by others of land, buildings, and other property devoted to electric operations by the utility.

B. When property owned by the utility is operated jointly with others under a definite arrangement for apportioning the actual expenses among the parties to the arrangement, any amount received by the utility for interest or return or in reimbursement of taxes or depreciation on the property shall be credited to this account.

Note: Do not include in this account rents from property constituting an operating unit or system. (See Account 412, Revenues from Electric Plant Leased to Others.)

455 Interdepartmental Rents

This account shall include rents credited to the electric department on account of rental charges made against other departments (gas, water, etc.) of the utility. In the case of property operated under a definite arrangement to allocate the costs among the departments using the property, any reimbursement to the electric department for interest or return and depreciation and taxes shall be credited to this account.

456 Other Electric Revenues

This account shall include revenues derived from electric operations not includible in any of the foregoing accounts. It shall also include, in a separate subaccount, revenues received from operation of fish and wildlife and recreation facilities whether operated by the company or by contract concessionaires, such as revenues from leases or rentals of land for cottages, homes, or campsites.

Items

1. Commission on sale or distribution of electricity of others when sold under rates filed by such others.

2. Compensation for minor or incidental services provided for others such as customer billing, and engineering.

3. Profit or loss on the sale of material and supplies not ordinarily purchased for resale and not handled through merchandising and jobbing accounts.

4. Sale of steam, but not including sales made by a steamheating department or transfers of steam under joint facility operations.

5. Include in a separate subaccount, revenues in payment for rights and/or benefits received

from others which are realized through research, development, and demonstration ventures. In the event the amounts received are so large as to distort revenues for the year in which received (5 percent of net income before application of the benefit), the amounts shall be credited to Account 253, Other Deferred Credits, and amortized by credits to this account over a period not to exceed 5 years.

456.1 Revenues From Transmission of Electricity of Others

This account shall include revenues from transmission of electricity of others over transmission facilities of the utility.

457.1 Regional Transmission Service Revenues

This account shall include revenues derived from providing scheduling, system control and dispatching services. Include also in this account reimbursements for system planning, standards development, and market monitoring and market compliance activities. Records shall be maintained so as to show: (1) The services supplied and revenues received from each customer and (2) the amounts billed by tariff or specified rates.

457.2 Miscellaneous Revenues

This account shall include revenues and reimbursements for costs incurred by regional transmission service providers not provided for elsewhere. Records shall be maintained so as to show: (1) The services supplied and revenues received from each customer, and (2) the amounts billed by tariff or specified rates.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 73 FR 30285, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.27 Operation and maintenance expenses.

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The operation and maintenance expense accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Operation and Maintenance Expense Accounts

Power Production Expenses

Steam Power Generation

(Operation)

500 Operation Supervision and Engineering

501 Fuel

502 Steam Expenses

503 Steam from Other Sources

504 Steam Transferred—Credit

505 Electric Expenses

506 Miscellaneous Steam Power Expenses

507 Rents

509 Allowances

(Maintenance)

510 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

511 Maintenance of Structures

512 Maintenance of Boiler Plant

513 Maintenance of Electric Plant

514 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Steam Plant

Nuclear Power Generation

(Operation)

517 Operation Supervision and Engineering

518 Nuclear Fuel Expense

519 Coolants and Water

520 Steam Expenses

521 Steam from Other Sources

522 Steam Transferred—Credit

523 Electric Expenses

524 Miscellaneous Nuclear Power Expenses

525 Rents

(Maintenance)

528 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

529 Maintenance of Structures

530 Maintenance of Reactor Plant Equipment

531 Maintenance of Electric Plant

532 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Nuclear Plant

Hydraulic Power Generation

(Operation)

535 Operation Supervision and Engineering

536 Water for Power

537 Hydraulic Expenses

538 Electric Expenses

539 Miscellaneous Hydraulic Power Generation Expenses

540 Rents

(Maintenance)

541 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

542 Maintenance of Structures

543 Maintenance of Reservoirs, Dams, and Waterways

544 Maintenance of Electric Plant

545 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Hydraulic Plant

Other Power Generation

(Operation)

546 Operation Supervision and Engineering

547 Fuel

548 Generation Expenses

549 Miscellaneous Other Power Generation Expenses

550 Rents

(Maintenance)

551 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

552 Maintenance of Structures

553 Maintenance of Generating and Electric Equipment

554 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Other Power Generation Plant

Other Power Supply Expenses

555 Purchased Power

556 System Control and Load Dispatching

557 Other Expenses

Transmission Expenses

(Operation)

560 Operation Supervision and Engineering

561.1 Load Dispatch-Reliability

561.2 Load Dispatch-Monitor and Operate Transmission System

561.3 Load Dispatch-Transmission Service and Scheduling

561.4 Scheduling, System Control and Dispatching Services

561.5 Reliability, Planning and Standards Development

561.6 Transmission Service Studies

561.7 Generation Interconnection Studies

561.8 Reliability Planning and Standards Development Services

561 Load Dispatching

562 Station Expenses

563 Overhead Line Expenses

564 Underground Line Expenses

565 Transmission of Electricity by Others

566 Miscellaneous Transmission Expenses

567 Rents

(Maintenance)

568 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

569 Maintenance of Structures

569.1 Maintenance of Computer Hardware

569.2 Maintenance of Computer Software

569.3 Maintenance of Communication Equipment

569.4 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Regional Transmission Plant

570 Maintenance of Station Equipment

571 Maintenance of Overhead Lines

572 Maintenance of Underground Lines

573 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Transmission Plant

Regional Market Expenses

(Operation)

575.1 Operation Supervision

575.2 Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market Administration

575.3 Transmission Rights Market Administration

575.4 Capacity Market Administration

575.5 Ancillary Services Market Administration

575.6 Market Monitoring and Compliance

575.7 Market Administration, Monitoring and Compliance Services

575.8 Rents

(Maintenance)

576.1 Maintenance of Structures and Improvements

576.2 Maintenance of Computer Hardware

576.3 Maintenance of Computer Software

576.4 Maintenance of Communication Equipment

576.5 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Market Operation Plant

Distribution Expenses

(Operation)

580 Operation Supervision and Engineering

581 Load Dispatching

582 Station Expenses

583 Overhead Line Expenses

584 Underground Line Expenses

585 Street Lighting and Signal System Expenses

586 Meter Expenses

587 Customer Installations Expenses

588 Miscellaneous Distribution Expenses

589 Rents

(Maintenance)

590 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

591 Maintenance of Structures

592 Maintenance of Station Equipment

593 Maintenance of Overhead Lines

594 Maintenance of Underground Lines

595 Maintenance of Line Transformers

596 Maintenance of Street Lighting and Signal Systems

597 Maintenance of Meters

598 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Distribution Plant

Operation and Maintenance Expense Accounts

Power Production Expenses

Steam Power Generation

(Operation)

500 Operation Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the operation of steam power generating stations. Direct supervision of specific activities, such as fuel handling, boiler-room operations, and generator operations shall be charged to the appropriate account. (See §1767.17(a).)

501 Fuel

A. This account shall include the cost of fuel used in the production of steam for the generation of electricity, including expenses in unloading fuel from the shipping media and handling thereof up to the point where the fuel enters the first boiler plant bunker, hopper, bucket, tank, or holder of the boiler-house structure. Records shall be maintained to show the quantity, B.t.u. content and cost of each type of fuel used.

B. The cost of fuel shall be charged initially to Account 151, Fuel Stock, and cleared to this account on the basis of the fuel used. Fuel handling expenses may be charged to this account as incurred or charged initially to Account 152, Fuel Stock Expenses Undistributed. In the latter event, they shall be cleared to this account on the basis of the fuel used. Respective amounts of fuel stock and fuel stock expenses shall be readily available.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising, purchasing, and handling of fuel.

2. All routine fuel analyses.

3. Unloading from shipping facility and placing in storage.

4. Moving of fuel in storage and transferring fuel from one station to another.

5. Handling from storage or shipping facility to first bunker, hopper, bucket, tank, or holder of boiler-house structure.

6. Operation of mechanical equipment, such as locomotives, trucks, cars, boats, barges, and cranes.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for

Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Operating, maintenance, and depreciation expenses and ad valorem taxes on utility-owned transportation equipment used to transport fuel from the point of acquisition to the unloading point.

2. Lease or rental costs of transportation equipment used to transport fuel from the point of acquisition to the unloading point.

3. Cost of fuel including freight, switching, demurrage, and other transportation charges.

4. Excise taxes, insurance, purchasing commissions, and similar items.

5. Stores expenses to extent applicable to fuel.

6. Transportation and other expenses in moving fuel in storage.

7. Tools, lubricants, and other supplies.

8. Operating supplies for mechanical equipment.

9. Residual disposal expenses less any proceeds from sale of residuals.

Note: Abnormal fuel handling expenses occasioned by emergency conditions shall be charged to expense as incurred.

502 Steam Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in production of steam for electric generation. This includes all expenses of handling and preparing fuel beginning at the point where the fuel enters the first boiler plant bunker, hopper, tank, or holder of the boiler-house structure.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising steam production.

2. Operating fuel conveying, storage, weighing, and processing equipment within boiler plant.

3. Operating boiler and boiler auxiliary equipment.

4. Operating boiler feed water purification and treatment equipment.

5. Operating ash-collecting and disposal equipment located inside the plant.

6. Operating boiler plant electrical equipment.

7. Keeping boiler plant log and records and preparing reports on boiler plant operations.

8. Testing boiler water.

9. Testing, checking, and adjusting meters, gauges, and other instruments and equipment in boiler plant.

10. Cleaning boiler plant equipment when not incidental to maintenance work.

11. Repacking glands and replacing gauge glasses where the work involved is of a minor nature and is performed by regular operating crews. Where the work is of a major character, such as that performed on high-pressure boilers, the item should be considered as maintenance.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Chemicals and boiler inspection fees.

2. Lubricants.

3. Boiler feed water purchased and pumping supplies.

503 Steam from Other Sources

This account shall include the cost of steam purchased or transferred from another department of the utility or from others under a joint facility operating arrangement for use in prime movers devoted to the production of electricity.

Note: The records shall be so kept as to show separately for each company from which stem is purchased, the point of delivery, the quantity, the price, and the total charge. When steam is transferred from another department or from others under a joint operating arrangement, the utility shall be prepared to show full details of the cost of producing such steam, the basis of the charge to electric generation, and the extent and manner of use by each department or party involved.

504 Steam Transferred—Credit

A. This account shall include credits for expenses of producing steam which are charged to others or to other utility departments under a joint operating arrangement. Include also credits for steam expenses chargeable to other electric accounts outside of the steam generation group. Full details of the basis of determination of the cost of steam transferred shall be maintained.

B. If the charges to others or to other departments of the utility include an amount for depreciation, taxes, and return on the joint steam facilities, such portion of the charge shall be credited, in the case of others, to Account 454, Rent from Electric Property, and in the case of other departments of the utility, to Account 455, Interdepartmental Rents.

505 Electric Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, and materials used, and expenses incurred in operating prime movers, generators, and their auxiliary apparatus, switch gear, and other electric equipment to the points where electricity leaves for conversion for transmission or distribution.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising electric production.

2. Operating turbines, engines, generators, and exciters.

3. Operating condensers, circulating water systems, and other auxiliary apparatus.

4. Operating generator cooling system.

5. Operating lubrication and oil control system, including oil purification.

6. Operating switchboards, switch gear and electric control, and protective equipment.

7. Keeping electric plant log and records and preparing reports on electric plant operations.

8. Testing, checking, and adjusting meters, gauges, and other instruments, relays, controls, and other equipment in the electric plant.

9. Cleaning electric plant equipment when not incidental to maintenance work.

10. Repacking glands and replacing gauge glasses.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Taxes.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Lubricants and control system oils.

2. Generator cooling gases.

3. Circulating water purification supplies.

4. Cooling water purchased.

5. Motor and generator brushes.

506 Miscellaneous Steam Power Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and materials used and expenses incurred which are not specifically provided for or not readily assignable to other steam generation operation expense accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work.

2. Guarding and patrolling plant and yard.

3. Building service.

4. Care of grounds including snow removal, and grass cutting.

5. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. General operating supplies, such as tools, gaskets, packing waste, gauge glasses, hose, indicating lamps, record and report forms.

2. First-aid supplies and safety equipment.

3. Employees' service facilities expenses.

4. Building service supplies.

5. Communication service.

6. Miscellaneous office supplies and expenses, printing, and stationery.

7. Transportation expenses.

8. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

9. Research, development, and demonstration expenses.

507 Rents

This account shall include all rents of property of others used, occupied or operated in connection with steam power generation. (See §1767.17 (c).)

509 Allowances

This account shall include the cost of allowances expensed concurrent with the monthly emission of sulfur dioxide. (See §1767.15 (u).)

(Maintenance)

510 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of maintenance of steam generation facilities. Direct field supervision of specific jobs shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance account. (See §1767.17(a).)

511 Maintenance of Structures

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and materials used and expenses incurred in the maintenance of steam structures, the book cost of which is includible in Account 311, Structures and Improvements. (See §1767.17(b).)

512 Maintenance of Boiler Plant

A. This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and materials used and expenses incurred in the maintenance of steam plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 312, Boiler Plant Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

B. For the purpose of making charges hereto and to Account 513, Maintenance of Electric Plant, the point at which steam plant is distinguished from electric plant is defined as follows:

1. Inlet flange of throttle valve on prime mover.

2. Flange of all steam extraction lines on prime mover.

3. Hotwell pump outlet on condensate lines.

4. Inlet flange of all turbine-room auxiliaries.

5. Connection to line side of motor starter for all boiler-plant equipment.

513 Maintenance of Electric Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and materials used and expenses incurred in the maintenance of electric plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 313, Engines and Engine-Driven Generators; Account 314, Turbogenerator Units; and Account 315, Accessory Electric Equipment. (See §1767.17(b) and Paragraph B of Account 512.)

514 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Steam Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and materials used and expenses incurred in maintenance of miscellaneous steam generation plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 316, Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

Nuclear Power Generation

(Operation)

517 Operation Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the operation of nuclear power generating stations. Direct supervision of specific activities, such as fuel handling, reactor operations, and generator operations shall be charged to the appropriate account. (See §1767.17(a).)

518 Nuclear Fuel Expense

A. This account shall be debited and Account 120.5, Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies, credited for the amortization of the net cost of nuclear fuel assemblies used in the production of energy. The net cost of nuclear fuel assemblies subject to amortization shall be the cost of nuclear fuel assemblies plus or less the expected net salvage of uranium, plutonium, and other byproducts and unburned fuel. The utility shall adopt the necessary procedures to assure that charges to this account are distributed according to the thermal energy produced in such periods.

B. This account shall also include the costs involved when fuel is leased.

C. This account shall also include the cost of other fuels, used for ancillary steam facilities, including superheat.

D. This account shall be debited or credited as appropriate for significant changes in the amounts estimated as the net salvage value of uranium, plutonium, and other byproducts contained in Account 157, Nuclear Materials Held for Sale, and the amount realized upon the final disposition of the materials. Significant declines in the estimated realizable value of items carried in Account 157 may be recognized at the time of market price declines by charging this account and crediting Account 157. When the declining change occurs while the fuel is recorded in Account 120.3, Nuclear Fuel Assemblies in Reactor, the effect shall be amortized over the remaining life of the fuel.

519 Coolants and Water

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, and materials used and expenses incurred for heat transfer materials and water used for steam and cooling purposes.

Items

Labor:

1. Operation of water supply facilities.

2. Handling of coolants and heat transfer materials.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Taxes.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Chemicals.

2. Additions to or refining of fluids used in reactor systems.

3. Lubricants.

4. Pumping supplies and expenses.

5. Miscellaneous supplies and expenses.

6. Purchased water.

Note: Do not include in this account water for general station use or the initial charge for coolants, heat transfer, or moderator fluids, chemicals, or other supplies capitalized.

520 Steam Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, and materials used and expenses incurred in production of steam through nuclear processes, and similar expenses for operation of any auxiliary superheat facilities.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising steam production.

2. Fuel handling including removal, insertion, disassembly, and preparation for cooling operations and shipment.

3. Testing instruments and gauges.

4. Health, safety, monitoring, and decontamination activities.

5. Waste disposal.

6. Operating steam boilers and auxiliary steam, superheat facilities.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Chemical supplies.

2. Charts and logs.

3. Health, safety, monitoring, and decontamination supplies.

4. Boiler inspection fees.

5. Lubricants.

521 Steam from Other Sources

This account shall include the cost of steam purchased or transferred from another department of the utility or from others under a joint facility operating arrangement for use in prime movers devoted to the production of electricity.

Note: The records shall be so kept as to show separately for each company from which steam is purchased, the point of delivery, the quantity, the price, and the total charge. When steam is transferred from another operating department, the utility shall be prepared to show full details of the cost of producing such steam, the basis of the charges to electric generation, and the extent and manner of use by each department involved.

522 Steam Transferred—Credit

A. This account shall include credits for expenses of producing steam which are charged to others or to other utility departments under a joint operating arrangement. Include also credits for steam expenses chargeable to other electric accounts outside of the steam generation group. Full details of the basis of determination of the cost of steam transferred shall be maintained.

B. If the charges to others or to other departments of the utility include an amount for depreciation, taxes, and return on the joint steam facilities, such portion of the charge shall be credited in the case of others, to Account 454, Rent from Electric Property, and in the case of other departments of the utility, to Account 455, Interdepartmental Rents.

523 Electric Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in operating turbogenerators, steam turbines and their auxiliary apparatus, switch gear, and other electric equipment to the points where electricity leaves for conversion for transmission or distribution.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising electric production.

2. Operating turbines, engines, generators, and exciters.

3. Operating condensers, circulating water systems, and other auxiliary apparatus.

4. Operating generator cooling system.

5. Operating lubrication and oil control system, including oil purification.

6. Operating switchboards, switch gear, and electric control and protective equipment.

7. Keeping plant log and records and preparing reports on electric plant operations.

8. Testing, checking and adjusting meters, gauges, and other instruments, relays, controls, and other equipment in the electric plant.

9. Cleaning electric plant equipment when not incidental to maintenance.

10. Repacking glands and replacing gauge glasses.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Lubricants and control system oils.

2. Generator cooling gases.

3. Log sheets and charts.

4. Motor and generator brushes.

524 Miscellaneous Nuclear Power Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred which are not specifically provided for or are not readily assignable to other nuclear generation operation accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work.

2. Plant security.

3. Building service.

4. Care of grounds, including snow removal, and grass cutting

5. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the

result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. General operating supplies, such as tools, gaskets, hose, indicating lamps, records and reports forms.

2. First-aid supplies and safety equipment.

3. Employees' service facilities expenses.

4. Building service supplies.

5. Communication service.

6. Miscellaneous office supplies and expenses, printing and stationery.

7. Transportation expenses.

8. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

9. Research, development, and demonstration expenses.

525 Rents

This account shall include all rents of property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with nuclear generation. (See §1767.17 (c).)

(Maintenance)

528 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of maintenance of nuclear generation facilities. Direct field supervision of specific jobs shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance account. (See §1767.17(a).)

529 Maintenance of Structures

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of structures, the book cost of which is includible in Account 321, Structures and Improvements. (See §1767.17(b).)

530 Maintenance of Reactor Plant Equipment

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of reactor plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 322, Reactor Plant Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

531 Maintenance of Electric Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of electric plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 323, Turbogenerator Units, and Account 324, Accessory Electric Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

532 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Nuclear Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of miscellaneous nuclear generating plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 325, Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

Hydraulic Power Generation

(Operation)

535 Operation Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the operation of hydraulic power generating stations. Direct supervision of specific activities, such as hydraulic operation, and generator operation shall be charged to the appropriate account. (See §1767.17(a).)

536 Water for Power

This account shall include the cost of water used for hydraulic power generation.

Items

1. Cost of water purchased from others, including water tolls paid reservoir companies.

2. Periodic payments for licenses or permits from any governmental agency for water rights, or payments based on the use of the water.

3. Periodic payments for riparian rights.

4. Periodic payments for headwater benefits or for detriments to others.

5. Cloud seeding.

537 Hydraulic Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in operating hydraulic works including reservoirs, dams, and waterways, and in activities directly relating to the hydroelectric development outside the generating station. It shall also include the cost of labor, materials used, and other expenses incurred in connection with the operation of (1) fish and wildlife, and (2) recreation facilities. Separate subaccounts shall be maintained for each of the above.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising hydraulic operation.

2. Removing debris and ice from trash racks, reservoirs, and waterways.

3. Patrolling reservoirs and waterways.

4. Operating intakes, spillways, sluiceways, and outlet works.

5. Operating bubbler, heater, or other deicing systems.

6. Ice and log jam work.

7. Operating navigation facilities.

8. Operations relating to conservation of game, fish, and forests.

9. Insect control activities.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Insect control materials.

2. Lubricants, packing, and other supplies used in the operation of hydraulic equipment.

3. Transportation expense.

538 Electric Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in operating prime movers, generators, and their auxiliary apparatus, switchgear, and other electric equipment, to the point where electricity leaves for conversion for transmission or distribution.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising electric production.

2. Operating prime movers, generators, and auxiliary equipment.

3. Operating generator cooling system.

4. Operating lubrication and oil control systems, including oil purification.

5. Operating switchboards, switchgear, and electric control and protection equipment.

6. Keeping plant log and records and preparing reports on plant operations.

7. Testing, checking and adjusting meters, gauges, and other instruments, relays, controls, and other equipment in the plant.

8. Cleaning plant equipment when not incidental to maintenance work.

9. Repacking glands.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Lubricants and control system oils.

2. Motor and generator brushes.

539 Miscellaneous Hydraulic Power Generation Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred which are not specifically provided for or are not readily assignable to other hydraulic generation operation expense accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work.

2. Guarding and patrolling plant and yard.

3. Building service.

4. Care of grounds including snow removal, and grass cutting.

5. Snow removal from roads and bridges.

6. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational

injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. General operating supplies, such as tools, gaskets, packing, waste, hose, indicating lamps, record and report forms.

2. First-aid supplies and safety equipment.

3. Employees' service facilities expenses.

4. Building service supplies.

5. Communication service.

6. Office supplies, printing and stationery.

7. Transportation expenses.

8. Fuel.

9. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

10. Research, development, and demonstration expenses.

540 Rents

This account shall include all rents of property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with hydraulic power generation, including amounts payable to the United States for the occupancy of public lands and reservations for reservoirs, dams, flumes, forebays, penstocks, and power houses but not including transmission right-of-way. (See §1767.17 (c).)

(Maintenance)

541 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the maintenance of hydraulic power generating stations. Direct field supervision of specific jobs shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance account. (See §1767.17(a).)

542 Maintenance of Structures

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of hydraulic structures, the book cost of which is includible in Account 331, Structures and Improvements. (See §1767.17 (b).) However, the cost of labor, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of fish and wildlife and recreation facilities, the book cost of which is includible in Account 331, Structures and Improvements, shall be charged to Account 545, Maintenance of Miscellaneous Hydraulic Plant.

543 Maintenance of Reservoirs, Dams, and Waterways

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant includible in Account 332, Reservoirs, Dams, and Waterways. (See §1767.17(b).) However, the cost of labor, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of fish and wildlife and recreation facilities, the book cost of which is includible in Account 332, Reservoirs, Dams, and Waterways, shall be charged to Account 545, Maintenance of Miscellaneous Hydraulic Plant.

544 Maintenance of Electric Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant includible in Account 333, Water Wheels, Turbines and Generators, and Account 334, Accessory Electric Equipment, (See §1767.17(b).)

545 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Hydraulic Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 335, Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment, and Account 336, Roads Railroads and Bridges. (See §1767.17(b).) It shall also include the cost of labor, materials used, and other expenses incurred in the maintenance of (1) fish and wildlife, and (2) recreation facilities. Separate subaccounts shall be maintained for each of the above.

Other Power Generation

(Operation)

546 Operation Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the operation of other power generating stations. Direct supervision of specific activities, such as fuel handling and engine and generator operation shall be charged to the appropriate account. (See §1767.17(a).)

547 Fuel

This account shall include the cost delivered at the station (See Account 151, Fuel Stock) of all fuel, such as gas, oil, kerosene, and gasoline used in other power generation.

548 Generation Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in operating prime movers, generators, and electric equipment in other power generating stations, to the point where electricity leaves for conversion for transmission or distribution.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising other power generation operation.

2. Operating prime movers, generators, and auxiliary apparatus and switching and other electric equipment.

3. Keeping plant log and records and preparing reports on plant operations.

4. Testing, checking, cleaning, oiling, and adjusting equipment.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Dynamo, motor, and generator brushes.

2. Lubricants and control system oils.

3. Water for cooling engines and generators.

549 Miscellaneous Other Power Generation Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the operation of other power generating stations which are not specifically provided for or are not readily assignable to other generation expense accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work.

2. Guarding and patrolling plant and yard.

3. Building service.

4. Care of grounds, including snow removal, and grass cutting.

5. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Building service supplies.

2. First-aid supplies and safety equipment.

3. Communication service.

4. Employees' service facilities expenses.

5. Office supplies, printing and stationery.

6. Transportation expense.

7. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

8. Fuel for heating.

9. Water for fire protection or general use.

10. Miscellaneous supplies, such as hand tools, drills, saw blades, and files.

11. Research, development, and demonstration expenses.

550 Rents

This account shall include all rents of property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with other power generation. (See §1767.17 (c).)

(Maintenance)

551 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the maintenance of other power generating stations. Direct field supervision of specific jobs shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance account. (See §1767.17(a).)

552 Maintenance of Structures

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of facilities used and expenses incurred in maintenance of facilities used in other power generation, the book cost of which is includible in Account 341, Structures and Improvements, and Account 342, Fuel Holders, Producers and Accessories. (See §1767.17 (b).)

553 Maintenance of Generating and Electric Equipment

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 343, Prime Movers; Account 344, Generators; and Account 345, Accessory Electric Equipment. (See §1767.17 (b).)

554 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Other Power Generation Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of other power generation plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 346, Miscellaneous Power Plant Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

Other Power Supply Expenses

555 Purchased Power

A. This account shall include the cost at point of receipt by the utility of electricity purchased for resale. It shall also include, net settlements for exchange of electricity or power, such as economy energy, off-peak energy for on-peak energy, and spinning reserve capacity. In addition, the account shall include the net settlements for transactions under pooling or interconnection agreements wherein there is a balancing of debits and credits for energy, or capacity. Distinct purchases and sales shall not be recorded as exchanges and net amounts only recorded merely because debit and credit amounts are combined in the voucher settlement.

B. The records supporting this account shall show, by months, the demands and demand charges, kilowatt-hours and prices thereof under each purchase contract and the charges and credits under each exchange or power pooling contract.

Note: The records supporting this account shall provide information pertaining to the purchase of power from renewable energy sources.

556 System Control and Load Dispatching

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, and expenses incurred in load dispatching activities for system control. Utilities having an interconnected electric system or operating under a central authority which controls the production and dispatching of electricity may apportion these costs to this account and transmission expense Account 561.1 through 561.4, and Account 581, Load Dispatching—Distribution.

Items

Labor:

1. Allocating loads to plants and interconnections with others.

2. Directing switching.

3. Arranging and controlling clearances for construction, maintenance, test, and emergency purposes.

4. Controlling system voltages.

5. Recording loadings, and water conditions.

6. Preparing operating reports and data for billing and budget purposes.

7. Obtaining reports on the weather and special events.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Expenses:

1. Communication service provided for system control purposes.

2. System record and report forms.

3. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

4. Obtaining weather and special events reports.

557 Other Expenses

A. This account shall be charged with any production expenses including expenses incurred directly in connection with the purchase of electricity, which are not specifically provided for in other production expense accounts. Charges to this account shall be supported so that a description of each type of charge will be readily available.

B. Recoveries from insurance companies, under use and occupancy provisions of policies, of amounts in reimbursement of excessive or added productions costs for which the insurance company is liable under the terms of the policy shall be credited to this account.

Transmission Expenses

(Operation)

560 Operation Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the operation of the transmission system as a whole. Direct supervision of specific activities, such as station operation and line operation shall be charged to the appropriate account. (See §1767.17(a).)

561.1 Load Dispatch—Reliability

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred by a regional transmission service provider or other transmission provider to manage the reliability coordination function as specified by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) and individual reliability organizations. These activities shall include performing current and next day reliability analysis. This account shall include the costs incurred to calculate load forecasts, and performing contingency analysis.

561.2 Load Dispatch—Monitor and Operate Transmission System

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred by a regional transmission service provider or other transmission provider to monitor, assess and operate the power system and individual transmission facilities in real-time to maintain safe and reliable operation of the transmission system. This account shall also include the expense incurred to manage transmission facilities to maintain system reliability and to monitor real-time flows and direct actions according to regional plans and tariffs if necessary.

Items

1. Receive and analyze outage requests

2. Reschedule outage plans

3. Monitor solution quality field data values, providing model updates to NERC and coordinating network model changes across all systems

4. Conduct operating training related to NERC Certification

5. Monitor generation resources and communicate expected dispatch actions

6. Ensure ancillary service requirements are met

7. Directing switching

8. Controlling system voltages

9. Obtaining reports on the weather and special events

10. Preparing operating reports and data for billing and budget purposes

561.3 Load Dispatch—Transmission Service and Scheduling

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred by a regional transmission service provider or other transmission provider to process hourly, daily, weekly and monthly transmission service requests using an automated system such as an Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS). It shall include the expenses incurred to operate the automated transmission service request system and to monitor the status of all scheduled energy transactions.

561.4 Scheduling, System Control and Dispatching Services

This account shall include the costs billed to the transmission owner, load serving entity or generator for scheduling, system control and dispatching service. Include in this account service billings for system control to maintain the reliability of the transmission area in accordance with reliability standards, maintaining defined voltage profiles, and monitoring operations of the transmission facilities.

561.5 Reliability, Planning and Standards Development

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred for the system planning of the interconnected bulk electric transmission system within a planning authority area.

Items

1. Developing and maintaining transmission system models to evaluate transmission system performance.

2. Maintaining and applying methodologies and tools for the analysis and simulation of the transmission systems for the assessment and development of transmission expansion plans.

3. Assessing, developing and documenting transmission expansion plans.

4. Maintaining transmission system models (steady-state, dynamics, and short circuit).

5. Collecting transmission information and transmission facility characteristics and ratings.

6. Notifying participants of any planned transmission changes that may impact their facilities.

7. Developing and reporting on transmission expansion plans for assessment and compliance with reliability standards.

8. Developing reliability standards for the planning and operation of the interconnected bulk electric transmission systems that serve the United States, Canada and Mexico.

9. Developing criteria and certification procedures for reliability authorities, transmission operators and others.

10. Outside services employed.

Note: The cost of supervision, customer records and collection expenses, administrative and general salaries, regulatory commission expenses, general advertising, and rents shall be charged to the customer accounts, service, administrative and general expense accounts contained in the Uniform System of Accounts.

561.6 Transmission Service Studies

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred to conduct generation interconnection studies for proposed interconnections with the transmission system. Detailed records shall be maintained for each study undertaken and all reimbursements received for conducting such a study.

561.7 Generation Interconnection Studies

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred to conduct generation interconnection studies for proposed interconnections with the transmission system. Detailed records shall be maintained for each study undertaken and all reimbursements received for conducting such a study.

561.8 Reliability Planning and Standards Development Services

This account shall include the costs billed to the transmission owner, load serving entity, or generator for system planning of the interconnected bulk electric transmission service provider for system reliability and resource panning to develop long-term strategies to meet customer demand and energy requirements. This account shall also include fees and expenses for outside services incurred by the regional transmission service provider and billed to the load serving entity, transmission owner or generator.

562 Station Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in operating transmission substations and switching stations. If transmission station equipment is located in or adjacent to a generating station, the expenses applicable to transmission station operations shall nevertheless be charged to this account.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising station operation.

2. Adjusting station equipment where such adjustment primarily affects performance, such as regulating the flow of cooling water, adjusting current in fields of a machine or changing voltage of regulators, changing station transformer taps.

3. Inspecting, testing, and calibrating station equipment for the purpose of checking its performance.

4. Keeping station log and records and preparing records on station operation.

5. Operating switching and other station equipment.

6. Standing watch, guarding, and patrolling station and station yard.

7. Sweeping, mopping, and tidying station.

8. Care of grounds, including snow removal, and grass cutting.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Building service expenses.

2. Operating supplies, such as lubricants, commutator brushes, water, and rubber goods.

3. Station meter and instrument supplies, such as ink and charts.

4. Station record and report forms.

5. Tool expense.

6. Transportation expenses.

7. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

563 Overhead Line Expenses

564 Underground Line Expenses

A. These accounts shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in the operation of transmission lines.

B. If the expenses are not substantial for both overhead and underground lines, these accounts may be combined.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising line operation.

2. Inspecting and testing lightning arresters, circuit breakers, switches, and grounds.

3. Load tests of circuits.

4. Routine line patrolling.

5. Routine voltage surveys made to determine the condition or efficiency of transmission system.

6. Transferring loads, switching and reconnecting circuits and equipment for operating purposes. (Switching for construction or maintenance purposes is not includible in this account.)

7. Routine inspection and cleaning of manholes, conduit, network, and transformer vaults.

8. Electrolysis surveys.

9. Inspecting and adjusting line-testing equipment, such as voltmeters, ammeters, and wattmeters.

10. Regulation and addition of oil or gas in high-voltage cable systems.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Transportation expenses.

2. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

3. Tool expenses.

4. Operating supplies, such as instrument charts, and rubber goods.

565 Transmission of Electricity by Others

This account shall include amounts payable to others for the transmission of the utility's electricity over transmission facilities owned by others.

566 Miscellaneous Transmission Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damage, materials used, and expenses incurred in transmission map and record work, transmission office expenses, and other transmission expenses not provided for elsewhere.

Items

Labor:

1. General records of physical characteristics of lines and stations, such as capacities.

2. Ground resistance records.

3. Janitor work at transmission office buildings, including care of grounds, snow removal, and grass cutting.

4. Joint pole maps and records.

5. Line load and voltage records.

6. Preparing maps and prints.

7. General clerical and stenographic work.

8. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Communication service.

2. Building service supplies.

3. Map and record supplies.

4. Transmission office supplies and expenses, printing and stationery.

5. First-aid supplies.

6. Research, development, and demonstration expenses.

567 Rents

This account shall include rents of property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with the transmission system, including payments to the United States and others for use of public or private lands and reservations for transmission line rights-of-way. (See §1767.17 (c).)

(Maintenance)

568 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of maintenance of the transmission system. Direct field supervision of specific jobs shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance account. (See §1767.17(a).)

569 Maintenance of Structures

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of structures, the book cost of which is includible in Account 352, Structures and Improvements. (See §1767.17(b).)

569.1 Maintenance of Computer Hardware

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used and expenses incurred in the maintenance of computer hardware serving the transmission function.

569.2 Maintenance of Computer Software

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used and expenses incurred for annual computer software license renewals, annual software update services and the cost of ongoing support for software products serving the transmission function.

Items

1. Telephone Support

2. Onsite support

3. Software updates and minor revisions

569.3 Maintenance of Communication Equipment

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used and expenses incurred in the maintenance of communication equipment serving the transmission function.

569.4 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Regional Transmission Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used and expenses incurred in the maintenance of miscellaneous regional transmission plant serving the transmission function.

570 Maintenance of Station Equipment

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of station equipment, the book cost of which is includible in Account 353, Station Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

571 Maintenance of Overhead Lines

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of transmission plant, the book cost of which is includible in Accounts 354, Towers and Fixtures; 355, Poles and Fixtures; 356, Overhead Conductors and Devices; and 359, Roads and Trails. (See §1767.17(b).)

Items

1. Work of the following character on poles, towers, and fixtures:

a. Installing or removing additional clamps or strain insulators on guys in place.

b. Moving line or guy pole in relocation of the same pole or section of line.

c. Painting poles, towers, crossarms, or pole extensions.

d. Readjusting and changing position of guys or braces.

e. Realigning and straightening poles, crossarms braces, and other pole fixtures.

f. Reconditioning reclaimed pole fixtures.

g. Relocating crossarms, racks, brackets, and other fixtures on poles.

h. Repairing or realigning pins, racks, or brackets.

i. Repairing pole supported platform.

j. Repairs by others to jointly owned poles.

k. Shaving, cutting rot, or testing poles or crossarms in use or salvaged for reuse.

l. Stubbing poles already in service.

m. Supporting fixtures and conductors and transferring them to new poles during pole replacements.

n. Maintenance of pole signs, stencils, and tags.

2. Work of the following character on overhead conductors and devices:

a. Overhauling and repairing line cutouts, line switches, and line breakers.

b. Cleaning insulators and bushings.

c. Refusing cutouts.

d. Repairing line oil circuit breakers and associated relays and control wiring.

e. Repairing grounds.

f. Resagging, retyping, or rearranging position or spacing of conductors.

g. Standing by phones, going to calls, cutting faulty lines clear, or similar activities at times of emergencies.

h. Sampling, testing, changing, purifying, and replenishing insulating oil.

i. Repairing line testing equipment.

j. Transferring loads, switching and reconnecting circuits and equipment for maintenance purposes.

k. Trimming trees and clearing brush.

l. Chemical treatment of right of way areas when occurring subsequent to construction of line.

3. Work of the following character on roads and trails:

a. Repairing roadways and bridges.

b. Trimming trees and brush to maintain previous roadway clearance.

c. Snow removal from roads and trails.

d. Maintenance work on publicly owned roads and trails when done by utility at its expense.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital services and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

572 Maintenance of Underground Lines

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of transmission plant, the book cost of which is includible in Accounts 357, Underground Conduit, and Account 358, Underground Conductors and Devices. (See §1767.17(b).)

Items

1. Work of the following character on underground conduit:

a. Cleaning ducts, manholes, and sewer connections.

b. Minor alterations of handholes, manholes, or vaults.

c. Refastening, repairing, or moving racks, ladders, hangers in manholes, or vaults.

d. Plugging and shelving or replugging ducts.

e. Repairs to sewers and drains, walls and floors, rings and covers.

2. Work of the following character on underground conductors and devices:

a. Repairing oil circuit breakers, switches, cutouts, and control wiring.

b. Repairing grounds.

c. Retraining and reconnecting cables in manholes, including transfer of cables from one duct to another.

d. Repairing conductors and splices.

e. Repairing or moving junction boxes and potheads.

f. Refireproofing of cables and repairing supports.

g. Repairing electrolysis preventive devices for cables.

h. Repairing cable bonding systems.

i. Sampling, testing, changing, purifying, and replenishing insulating oil.

j. Transferring loads, switching and reconnecting circuits, and equipment for maintenance purposes.

k. Repairing line testing equipment.

l. Repairs to oil or gas equipment in high-voltage cable system and replacement of oil or gas.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

573 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Transmission Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of owned or leased plant which is assignable to transmission operations and is not provided for elsewhere. (See §1767.17(b).)

Regional Market Expenses

(Operational)

575.1 Operation Supervision

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the regional energy markets.

575.2 Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market Administration

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred to facilitate the Day-Ahead and Real-Time markets. This account shall also include the costs incurred to manage the real-time deployment of resources to meet generation needs and to provide capacity adequacy verification. Include in this account the costs incurred to maintain related sections of the tariff, market rules, operating procedures, and standards and coordinating with neighboring areas.

Items

1. Consultant fees and expenses

2. System record and report forms

3. Meals, traveling and incidental expenses

Note: The cost of supervision, customer records and collection expenses, administrative and general salaries, regulatory commission expenses, general advertising, and rents shall be charged to the customer accounts, service, administrative and general expense accounts contained in the Uniform System of Accounts.

575.3 Transmission Rights Market Administration

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred to manage the allocation and auction of transmission rights.

575.4 Capacity Market Administration

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred to manage the allocation of capacity rights.

575.5 Ancillary Services Market Administration

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred to manage all other ancillary services market functions

575.6 Market Monitoring and Compliance

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred to review market data and operational decisions for compliance with market rules. It shall also include the costs incurred to interface with external market monitors.

575.7 Market Administration, Monitoring and Compliance Services

This account shall include the cost billed to the transmission owner, load serving entity or generator for market administration, monitoring and compliance services.

575.8 Rents

This account shall include all rents of property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with market administration and monitoring. (See Sec. 1767.17(c).) (Maintenance)

576.1 Maintenance of Structures and Improvements

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of structures used in market administration and monitoring. (See Sec. 1767.17(b).)

576.2 Maintenance of Computer Hardware

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of computer hardware used in market administration and monitoring.

576.3 Maintenance of Computer Software

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred for annual computer software license renewals, annual software update services and the cost of ongoing support for software products used in market administration and monitoring.

Items

1. Telephone support

2. Onsite support

3. Software updates and minor revisions

576.4 Maintenance of Communication Equipment

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of communication equipment used in market administration and monitoring.

576.5 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Market Operation Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of miscellaneous market operation plant used in market administration and monitoring.

Distribution Expenses

(Operation)

580 Operation Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of the operation of the distribution system. Direct supervision of specific activities, such as station operation, line operation, and meter department operation shall be charged to the appropriate account. (See §1767.17(a).)

581 Load Dispatching

This account (the keeping of which is optional with the utility) shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in load dispatching operations pertaining to the distribution of electricity.

Items

Labor:

1. Direct switching.

2. Arranging and controlling clearances for construction, maintenance, test, and emergency

purposes.

3. Controlling system voltages.

4. Preparing operating reports.

5. Obtaining reports on the weather and special events.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Expenses:

1. Communication service provided for system control purposes.

2. System record and report forms.

3. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

582 Station Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in the operation of distribution substations.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising station operation.

2. Adjusting station equipment where such adjustment primarily affects performance, such as regulating the flow of cooling water, adjusting current in fields of a machine, changing voltage of regulators, or changing station transformer taps.

3. Keeping station log and records and preparing reports on station operation.

4. Inspecting, testing, and calibrating station equipment for the purpose of checking its performance.

5. Operating switching and other station equipment.

6. Standing watch, guarding, and patrolling station and station yard.

7. Sweeping, mopping, and tidying station.

8. Care of grounds, including snow removal, and grass cutting.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Building service expenses.

2. Operating, supplies, such as lubricants, commutator brushes, water, and rubber goods.

3. Station meter and instrument supplies, such as ink and charts.

4. Station record and report forms.

5. Tool expense.

6. Transportation expense.

7. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

Note: If the utility owns storage battery equipment used for supplying electricity to customers in periods of emergency, the cost of operating labor and of supplies, such as acid, gloves, hydrometers, thermometers, soda, automatic cell fillers, and acid proof shoes shall be included in this account. If significant in amount, a separate subdivision shall be maintained for such expenses.

583 Overhead Line Expenses

584 Underground Line Expenses

These accounts shall include, respectively, the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in the operation of overhead and underground distribution lines.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising line operation.

2. Changing line transformer taps.

3. Inspecting and testing lightning arresters, line circuit breakers, switches, and grounds.

4. Inspecting and testing line transformers for the purpose of determining load, temperature, or operation performance.

5. Patrolling lines.

6. Load tests and voltage surveys of feeders, circuits, and line transformers.

7. Removing line transformers and voltage regulators with or without replacement.

8. Installing line transformers or voltage regulators with or without change in capacity provided that the cost of first installation of these items is included in Account 368, Line Transformers.

9. Voltage surveys, either routine or upon request of customers, including voltage tests at customer's main switch.

10. Transferring loads, switching and reconnecting circuits and equipment for operation purpose.

11. Electrolysis surveys.

12. Inspecting and adjusting line testing equipment.

Taxes:

1. Federal and State unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A,

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Tool expense.

2. Transportation expense.

3. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

4. Operating supplies, such as instrument charts, and rubber goods.

585 Street Lighting and Signal System Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in: (1) The operation of street lighting and signal system plant which is owned or leased by the utility; and (2) the operation and maintenance of such plant owned by customers where such work is done regularly as a part of the street lighting and signal system service.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising street lighting and signal systems operation.

2. Replacing lamps and incidental cleaning of glassware and fixtures in connection therewith.

3. Routine patrolling for lamp outages, extraneous nuisances, or encroachments.

4. Testing lines and equipment including voltage and current measurement.

5. Winding and inspection of time switch and other controls.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Street lamp renewals.

2. Transportation and tool expense.

3. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

586 Meter Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in the operation of customer meters and associated equipment.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising meter operation.

2. Clerical work on meter history and associated equipment record cards, test cards, and reports.

3. Disconnecting and reconnecting, removing and reinstalling, sealing and unsealing meters and other metering equipment in connection with initiating or terminating services including the cost of obtaining meter readings, if incidental to such operation.

4. Consolidating meter installations due to elimination of separate meters for different rates of service.

5. Changing or relocating meters, instrument transformers, time switches, and other metering equipment.

6. Resetting time controls, checking operation of demand meters and other metering equipment, when done as an independent operation.

7. Inspecting and adjusting meter testing equipment.

8. Inspecting and testing meters, instrument transformers, time switches, and other metering equipment on premises or in shops excluding inspecting and testing incidental to maintenance.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses

1. Meter seals and miscellaneous meter supplies.

2. Transportation expenses.

3. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

4. Tool expenses.

Note: The cost of the first setting and testing of a meter is chargeable to utility plant, Account 370, Meters.

587 Customer Installations Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in work on customer installations in inspecting premises and in rendering services to customers of the nature of those indicated by the list of items hereunder.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervising customer installations work.

2. Inspecting premises, including the check of wiring for code compliance.

3. Investigating, locating, and clearing grounds on customers' wiring.

4. Investigating service complaints, including load tests of motors and lighting and power circuits on customers' premises; field investigations of complaints on bills or of voltage.

5. Installing, removing, renewing, and changing lamps and fuses.

6. Radio, television, and similar interference work including erection of new aerials on customers' premises and patrolling of lines, testing of lightning arresters, inspection of pole hardware, and examination on or off premises of customers' appliances, wiring, or equipment to locate cause of interference.

7. Installing, connecting, reinstalling, or removing leased property on customers' premises.

8. Testing, adjusting, and repairing customers' fixtures and appliances in the shop or on premises.

9. Cost of changing customers' equipment due to changes in service characteristics.

10. Investigation of current diversion including setting and removal of check meters and securing special readings thereon; special calls by employees in connection with discovery and settlement of current diversion; changes in customer wiring; and any other labor cost identifiable as caused by current diversion.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Lamp and fuse renewals.

2. Materials used in servicing customers' fixtures, appliances, and equipment.

3. Power, light, heat, telephone, and other expenses of the appliance repair department.

4. Tool expense.

5. Transportation expense, including pickup and delivery charges.

6. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

7. Rewards paid for discovery of current diversion.

Note A: Amounts billed customers for any work, the cost of which is charged to this account, shall be credited to this account. Any excess over costs resulting therefrom, shall be transferred to Account 451, Miscellaneous Service Revenues.

Note B: Do not include in this account expenses incurred in connection with merchandising, jobbing, and contract work.

588 Miscellaneous Distribution Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in distribution system operation not provided for elsewhere.

Items

Labor:

1. General records of physical characteristics of lines and substations, such as capacities.

2. Ground resistance records.

3. Joint pole maps and records.

4. Distribution system voltage and load records.

5. Preparing maps and prints.

6. Service interruption and trouble records.

7. General clerical and stenographic work except that chargeable to Account 586, Meter Expenses.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Expenses:

1. Operating records covering poles, transformers, manholes, cables, and other distribution facilities. Exclude meter records chargeable to Account 586, Meter Expenses, and station records chargeable to Account 582, Station Expenses, and stores records chargeable to Account 163, Stores Expense Undistributed.

2. Janitor work at distribution office buildings including snow removal and grass cutting.

3. Communication service.

4. Building service expenses.

5. Miscellaneous office supplies and expenses, printing and stationery, maps and records, and first-aid supplies.

6. Research, development, and demonstration expenses.

589 Rents

This account shall include rents of property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with the distribution system, including payments to the United States and others for the use and occupancy of public lands and reservations for distribution line rights of way. (See §1767.17 (c).)

(Maintenance)

590 Maintenance Supervision and Engineering

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general supervision and direction of maintenance of the distribution system. Direct field supervision of specific jobs shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance account. (See §1767.17(a).)

591 Maintenance of Structures

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of structures, the book cost of which is includible in Account 361, Structures and Improvements. (See §1767.17(b).)

592 Maintenance of Station Equipment

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 362, Station Equipment, and Account 363, Storage Battery Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

593 Maintenance of Overhead Lines

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of overhead distribution line facilities, the book cost of which is includible in Account 364, Poles, Towers and Fixtures; Account 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices; and Account 369, Services. (See §1767.17(b).)

Items

1. Work of the following character on poles, towers, and fixtures:

a. Installing additional clamps or removing clamps or strain insulators on guys in place.

b. Moving line or guy pole in relocation of pole or section of line.

c. Painting poles, towers, crossarms, or pole extensions.

d. Readjusting and changing position of guys or braces.

e. Realigning and straightening poles, crossarms, braces, pins, racks, brackets, and other pole fixtures.

f. Reconditioning reclaimed pole fixtures.

g. Relocating crossarms, racks, brackets, and other fixtures on poles.

h. Repairing pole supported platform.

i. Repairs by others to jointly owned poles.

j. Shaving, cutting rot, or treating poles or crossarms in use or salvaged for reuse.

k. Stubbing poles already in service.

l. Supporting conductors, transformers, and other fixtures and transferring them to new poles during pole replacements.

m. Maintaining pole signs, stencils, and tags.

2. Work of the following character on overhead conductors and devices:

a. Overhauling and repairing line cutouts, line switches, line breakers, and capacitor installations.

b. Cleaning insulators and bushings.

c. Refusing line cutouts.

d. Repairing line oil circuit breakers and associated relays and control wiring.

e. Repairing grounds.

f. Resagging, retying, or rearranging position or spacing of conductors.

g. Standing by phones, going to calls, cutting faulty lines clear, or similar activities at times of emergency.

h. Sampling, testing, changing, purifying, and replenishing insulating oil.

i. Transferring loads, switching, and reconnecting circuits and equipment for maintenance purposes.

j. Repairing line testing equipment.

k. Trimming trees and clearing brush.

l. Chemical treatment of right-of-way area when occurring subsequent to construction of line.

3. Work of the following character on overhead services:

a. Moving position of service either on pole or on customers' premises.

b. Pulling slack in service wire.

c. Retying service wire.

d. Refastening or tightening service bracket.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

594 Maintenance of Underground Lines

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of underground distribution line facilities, the book cost of which is includible in Account 366, Underground Conduit; Account 367, Underground Conductors and Devices; and Account 369, Services. (See §1767.17(b).)

Items

1. Work of the following character on underground conduit:

a. Cleaning ducts, manholes, and sewer connections.

b. Moving or changing position of conduit or pipe.

c. Minor alterations of handholes, manholes, or vaults.

d. Refastening, repairing, or moving racks, ladders, or hangers in manholes or vaults.

e. Plugging and shelving ducts.

f. Repairs to sewers, drains, walls, and floors, rings, and covers.

2. Work of the following character on underground conductors and devices:

a. Repairing circuit breakers, switches, cutouts, network protectors, and associated relays and control wiring.

b. Repairing grounds.

c. Retraining and reconnecting cables in manholes including transfer of cables from one duct to another.

d. Repairing conductors and splices.

e. Repairing or moving junction boxes and potheads.

f. Refireproofing cables and repairing supports.

g. Repairing electrolysis preventive devices for cables.

h. Repairing cable bonding systems.

i. Sampling, testing, changing, purifying, and replenishing insulating oil.

j. Transferring loads, switching and reconnecting circuits and equipment for maintenance purposes.

k. Repairing line testing equipment.

l. Repairing oil or gas equipment in high voltage cable systems and replacement of oil or gas.

3. Work of the following character on underground services:

a. Cleaning ducts.

b. Repairing any underground service plant.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

595 Maintenance of Line Transformers

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of distribution line transformers, the book cost of which is includible in Account

368, Line Transformers. (See §1767.17(b).)

596 Maintenance of Street Lighting and Signal Systems

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant, the book cost of which is includible in Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems. (See §1767.17(b).)

597 Maintenance of Meters

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of meters and meter testing equipment, the book cost of which is includible in Account 370, Meters, and Account 395, Laboratory Equipment, respectively. (See §1767.17 (b).)

598 Maintenance of Miscellaneous Distribution Plant

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in maintenance of plant, the book cost of which is includible in Accounts 371, Installations on Customers' Premises, and Account 372, Leased Property on Customers' Premises, and any other plant the maintenance of which is assignable to the distribution function and is not provided for elsewhere. (See §1767.17(b).)

Items

1. Work of similar nature to that listed in other distribution maintenance accounts.

2. Maintenance of office furniture and equipment used by distribution system department.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42291, Aug. 6, 1997; 73 FR 20286, May 27, 2008]

§ 1767.28 Customer accounts expenses.

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The customer accounts expense accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Customer Accounts Expenses

(Operation)

901 Supervision

902 Meter Reading Expenses

903 Customer Records and Collection Expenses

904 Uncollectible Accounts

905 Miscellaneous Customer Accounts Expenses

Customer Accounts Expenses

(Operation)

901 Supervision

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general direction and supervision of customer accounting and collecting activities. Direct supervision of a specific activity shall be charged to Account 902, Meter Reading Expenses, or Account 903, Customer Records and Collection Expenses, as appropriate. (See §1767.17(a).)

902 Meter Reading Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in reading customer meters, and determining consumption when performed by employees engaged in reading meters.

Items

Labor:

1. Addressing forms for obtaining meter readings by mail.

2. Changing and collecting meter charts used for billing purposes.

3. Inspecting time clocks and checking seals when performed by meter readers and the work represents a minor activity incidental to regular meter reading routine.

4. Reading meters, including demand meters, and obtaining load information for billing purposes. Exclude and charge to Account 586, Meter Expenses, or to Account 903, Customer Records and Collection Expenses, as applicable, the cost of obtaining meter readings, first and final, if incidental to the operation of removing or resetting, sealing or locking, and disconnecting or reconnecting meters.

5. Computing consumption from meter reader's book or from reports by mail when done by employees engaged in reading meters.

6. Collecting from prepayment meters when incidental to meter reading.

7. Maintaining record of customers' keys.

8. Computing estimated or average consumption when performed by employees engaged in reading meters.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the

result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Badges, lamps, and uniforms.

2. Demand charts, meter books and binders and forms for recording readings, but not the cost of preparation.

3. Postage and supplies used in obtaining meter readings by mail.

4. Transportation, meals, and incidental expenses.

903 Customer Records and Collection Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in work on customer applications, contracts, orders, credit investigations, billing and accounting, collections and complaints.

Items

Labor:

1. Receiving, preparing, recording, and handling routine orders for service, disconnections,

transfers or meter tests initiated by the customer, excluding the cost of carrying out such orders, which is chargeable to the account appropriate for the work called for by such orders.

2. Investigations of customers' credit and keeping of records pertaining thereto, including records of uncollectible accounts written off.

3. Receiving, refunding, or applying customer deposits and maintaining customer deposit, line extension, and other miscellaneous records.

4. Checking consumption shown by meter readers' reports where incidental to preparation of billing date.

5. Preparing address plates and addressing bills and delinquent notices.

6. Preparing billing data.

7. Operating billing and bookkeeping machines.

8. Verifying billing records with contracts or rate schedules.

9. Preparing bills for delivery and mailing or delivering bills.

10. Collecting revenues, including collection from prepayment meters, unless incidental to meter-reading operations.

11. Balancing collections, preparing collections for deposit, and preparing cash reports.

12. Posting collections and other credits or charges to customer accounts and extending unpaid balances.

13. Balancing customer accounts and controls.

14. Preparing, mailing, or delivering delinquent notices and preparing reports of delinquent accounts.

15. Final meter reading of delinquent accounts when done by collectors incidental to regular activities.

16. Disconnecting and reconnecting service because of nonpayment bills.

17. Receiving, recording, and handling of inquiries, complaints, and requests for investigations from customers, including preparation of necessary orders, but excluding the cost of carrying out such orders, which is chargeable to the account appropriate for the work called for by such orders.

18. Statistical and tabulating work on customer accounts and revenues, but not including special analyses for sales department, rate department, or other general purposes, unless incidental to regular customer accounting routines.

19. Preparing and periodically rewriting meter reading sheets.

20. Determining consumption and computing estimated or average consumption when performed by employees other than those engaged in reading meters.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Address plates and supplies.

2. Cash overages and shortages.

3. Commissions or fees to others for collecting.

4. Payments to credit organizations for investigations and reports.

5. Postage.

6. Transportation expenses, including transportation of customer bills and meter books under centralized billing procedures.

7. Transportation, meals expenses, and incidental expenses.

8. Bank charges, exchange, and other fees for cashing and depositing customers' checks.

9. Forms for recording orders for services, or removals.

10. Rent of mechanical equipment.

Note: The cost of work on meter history and meter location records in chargeable to Account 586, Meter Expenses.

904 Uncollectible Accounts

This amount shall be charged with amounts sufficient to provide for losses from uncollectible utility revenues. Concurrent credits shall be made to Account 144, Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts—Credit. Losses from uncollectible accounts shall be charged to Account 144.

905 Miscellaneous Customer Accounts Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred not provided for in other accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work.

2. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein, or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the

result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Communication service.

2. Miscellaneous office supplies and expenses and stationery and printing other than those specifically provided for in Account 902 and Account 903.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42311, Aug. 6, 1997; 62 FR 43201, Aug. 12, 1997]

§ 1767.29 Customer service and informational expenses.

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The customer service and informational expense accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Customer Service and Informational Expenses

(Operation)

907 Supervision

908 Customer Assistance Expenses

909 Informational and Instructional Advertising Expenses

910 Miscellaneous Customer Service and Informational Expenses

Customer Service and Informational Expenses

(Operation)

907 Supervision

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general direction and supervision of customer service activities, the object of which is to encourage safe, efficient, and economical use of the utility's service. Direct supervision of a specific activity within customer service and informational expense classification shall be charged to the account wherein the costs of such activity are included. (See §1767.17(a).)

908 Customer Assistance Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in providing instructions or assistance to customers, the object of which is to encourage safe, efficient, and economical use of the utility's service.

Items

Labor:

1. Direct supervision of department.

2. Processing customer inquiries relating to the proper use of electric equipment, the replacement of such equipment, and information related to such equipment.

3. Advice directed to customers as to how they may achieve the most efficient and safest use of electric equipment.

4. Demonstrations, exhibits, lectures, and other programs designed to instruct customers in the safe, economical, or efficient use of electric service, and/or oriented toward conservation of energy.

5. Engineering and technical advice to customers, the object of which is to promote safe, efficient, and economical use of the utility's service.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Supplies and expenses pertaining to demonstrations, exhibits, lectures, and other programs.

2. Loss in value on equipment and appliances used for customer assistance programs.

3. Office supplies and expenses.

4. Transportation, meals, and incidental expenses.

Note: Do not include in this account expenses that are provided for elsewhere, such as Accounts 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work; 587, Customer Installations Expenses; and 912, Demonstrating and Selling Expenses.

909 Informational and Instructional Advertising Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in activities which primarily convey information as to what the utility urges or suggests customers should do in utilizing electric service to protect health and safety, to encourage environmental protection, to utilize their electric equipment safely and economically, or to conserve electric energy.

Items

Labor:

1. Direct supervision of information activities.

2. Preparing informational materials for newspapers, periodicals, and billboards and preparing and conducting informational motion pictures, radio and television programs.

3. Preparing informational booklets and bulletins used in direct mailings.

4. Preparing informational window and other displays.

5. Employing agencies, selecting media, and conducting negotiations in connection with the placement and subject matter of information programs.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Use of newspapers, periodicals, billboards, and radio for informational purposes.

2. Postage on direct mailings to customers exclusive of postage related to billings.

3. Printing of informational booklets, dodgers, and bulletins.

4. Supplies and expenses in preparing informational materials by the utility.

5. Office supplies and expenses.

Note A: Exclude from this account and charge to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses, the cost of publication of stockholder reports, dividend notices, bond redemption notices, financial statements, and other notices of a general corporate character. Also exclude all expenses of a promotional, institutional, goodwill, or political nature, which are includible in such accounts as 913, Advertising Expenses; 930.1, General Advertising Expenses; and 426.4, Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political and Related Activities.

Note B: Entries relating to informational advertising included in this account shall contain or refer to supporting documents which identify the specific advertising message. If references are used, copies of the advertising message shall be readily available.

910 Miscellaneous Customer Service and Informational Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in connection with customer service and informational activities which are not includible in other customer information expense accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work not assigned to specific customer service and informational programs.

2. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Communication service.

2. Printing, postage, and office supplies expenses.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42313, Aug. 6, 1997]

§ 1767.30 Sales expenses.

top

The sales expense accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Sales Expenses

(Operation)

911 Supervision

912 Demonstrating and Selling Expenses

913 Advertising Expenses

916 Miscellaneous Sales Expenses

Sales Expenses

(Operation)

911 Supervision

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and expenses incurred in the general direction and supervision of sales activities, except merchandising. Direct supervision of a specific activity, such as demonstrating, selling, or advertising shall be charged to the account wherein the costs of such activity are included. (See §1767.17(a).)

912 Demonstrating and Selling Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in promotional, demonstrating, and selling activities, except by merchandising, the object of which is to promote or retain the use of utility services by present and prospective customers.

Items

Labor:

1. Demonstrating uses of utility services.

2. Conducting cooking schools, preparing recipes, and related home service activities.

3. Exhibitions, displays, lectures, and other programs designed to promote use of utility services.

4. Experimental and development work in connection with new and improved appliances and equipment, prior to general public acceptance.

5. Solicitation of new customers or of additional business from old customers, including commissions paid employees.

6. Engineering and technical advice to present or prospective customers in connection with promoting or retaining the use of utility services.

7. Special customer canvasses when their primary purpose is the retention of business or the promotion of new business.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Supplies and expenses pertaining to demonstration, experimental, and development activities.

2. Booth and temporary space rental.

3. Loss in value on equipment and appliances used for demonstration purposes.

4. Transportation, meals, and incidental expenses.

913 Advertising Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in advertising designed to promote or retain the use of utility service, except advertising the sale of merchandise by the utility.

Items

Labor:

1. Direct supervision of department.

2. Preparing advertising material for newspapers, periodicals, and billboards, and preparing and conducting motion pictures, radio, and television programs.

3. Preparing booklets and bulletins used in direct mail advertising.

4. Preparing window and other displays.

5. Clerical and stenographic work.

6. Investigating advertising agencies and media and conducting negotiations in connection with the placement and subject matter of sales advertising.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Advertising in newspapers, periodicals, billboards, and radio for sales promotion purposes, but not including institutional or goodwill advertising includible in Account 930.1, General Advertising Expenses.

2. Materials and services given as prizes or otherwise in connection with civic lighting contests, canning, or cooking contests, and bazaars in order to publicize and promote the use of utility services.

3. Fees and expenses of advertising agencies and commercial artists.

4. Novelties for general distribution.

5. Postage on direct mail advertising.

6. Premiums distributed generally, such as recipe books when not offered as inducement to purchase appliances.

7. Printing booklets, dodgers, and bulletins.

8. Supplies and expenses in preparing advertising material.

9. Office supplies and expenses.

Note A: The cost of advertisements which set forth the value or advantages of utility service without reference to specific appliances, or, if reference is made to appliances, invites the reader to purchase appliances from his dealer or refer to appliances not carried for sale by the utility, shall be considered sales promotion advertising and charged to this account. However, advertisements which are limited to specific makes of appliances sold by the utility and price and terms, thereof, without referring to the value or advantages of utility service, shall be considered as merchandise advertising and the cost shall be charged to Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work, Account 416.

Note B: Advertisements which substantially mention or refer to the value or advantages of utility service, together with specific reference to makes of appliance sold by the utility and the price, and terms, thereof, and designed for the joint purpose of increasing the use of utility service and the sales of appliances, shall be considered as a combination advertisement and the costs shall be distributed between this account and Account 416 on the basis of space, time, or other proportional factors.

Note C: Exclude from this account and charge to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses, the cost of publication of stockholder reports, dividend notices, bond redemption notices, financial statements, and other notices of a general corporate character. Also exclude all institutional or goodwill advertising. (See Account 930.1, General Advertising Expenses.)

916 Miscellaneous Sales Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, materials used, and expenses incurred in connection with sales activities, except merchandising, which are not includible in other sales expense accounts.

Items

Labor:

1. General clerical and stenographic work not assigned to specific functions.

2. Special analysis of customer accounts and other statistical work for sales purposes not a part of the regular customer accounting and billing routine.

3. Miscellaneous labor.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational

injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Communication service.

2. Printing, postage, office supplies, and expenses applicable to sales activities, except those chargeable to Account 913, Advertising Expenses.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42315, Aug. 6, 1997]

§ 1767.31 Administrative and general expenses.

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The administrative and general expense accounts identified in this section shall be used by all RUS borrowers.

Administrative and General

(Operation)

920 Administrative and General Salaries

921 Office Supplies and Expenses

922 Administrative Expenses Transferred—Credit

923 Outside Services Employed

924 Property Insurance

925 Injuries and Damages

926 Employee Pensions and Benefits

927 Franchise Requirements

928 Regulatory Commission Expenses

929 Duplicate Charges—Credit

930.1 General Advertising Expenses

930.2 Miscellaneous General Expenses

931 Rents

(Maintenance)

935 Maintenance of General Plant

Administrative and General

(Operation)

920 Administrative and General Salaries

A. This account shall include the compensation (salaries, bonuses, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and other consideration for services, but not including directors' fees) of officers, executives, and other employees of the utility properly chargeable to utility operations and not chargeable directly to a particular operating function.

B. This account may be subdivided in accordance with a classification appropriate to the departmental or other functional organization of the utility.

921 Office Supplies and Expenses

A. This account shall include office supplies and expenses incurred in connection with the general administration of the utility's operations which are assignable to specific administrative or general departments and are not specifically provided for in other accounts. This includes the expenses of the various administrative and general departments, the salaries and wages of which are includible in Account 920.

B. This account may be subdivided in accordance with a classification appropriate to the departmental or other functional organization of the utility.

Note: Office expenses which are clearly applicable to any category of operating expenses other than the administrative and general category shall be included in the appropriate account in such category. Further, general expenses which apply to the utility as a whole rather than to a particular administrative function, shall be included in Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses.

Items

1. Automobile service, including charges through clearing account.

2. Bank messenger and service charges.

3. Books, periodicals, bulletins, and subscriptions to newspapers, newsletters, and tax services.

4. Building service expenses for customer accounts, sales, and administrative and general purposes.

5. Communication service expenses.

6. Cost of individual items of office equipment used by general departments which are of small value or short life.

7. Membership fees and dues in trade, technical, and professional associations paid by a utility for employees. (Company memberships are includible in Account 930.2.)

8. Office supplies and expenses.

9. Payment of court costs, witness fees, and other expenses of legal department.

10. Postage, printing, and stationery.

11. Meals, traveling, and incidental expenses.

922 Administrative Expenses Transferred—Credit

This account shall be credited with administrative expenses recorded in Account 920 and Account 921 which are transferred to construction costs or to nonutility accounts. (See §1767.16 (d).)

923 Outside Services Employed

A. This account shall include the fees and expenses of professional consultants and others for general services which are not applicable to a particular operating function or other accounts. It shall include also the pay and expenses of persons engaged for a special or temporary administrative or general purpose in circumstances where the person so engaged is not considered as an employee of the utility.

B. This account shall be so maintained as to permit ready summarization according to the nature of service and the person furnishing the same.

Items

1. Fees, pay, and expenses of accountants and auditors, actuaries, appraisers, attorneys, engineering consultants, management consultants, negotiators, public relations counsel, and tax consultants.

2. Supervision fees and expenses paid under contracts for general management services.

Note: Do not include inspection and brokerage fees and commissions chargeable to other accounts or fees and expenses in connection with security issues which are includible in the expenses of issuing securities.

924 Property Insurance

A. This account shall include the cost of insurance or reserve accruals to protect the utility against losses and damages to owned or leased property used in its utility operations. It shall also include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and the related supplies and expenses incurred in property insurance activities.

B. Recoveries from insurance companies or others for property damages shall be credited to the account charged with the cost of the damage. If the damaged property has been retired, the credit shall be to the appropriate account for accumulated provision for depreciation.

C. Records shall be kept so as to show the amount of coverage for each class of insurance carried, the property covered, and the applicable premiums. Any dividends distributed by mutual insurance companies shall be credited to the accounts to which the insurance premiums were charged.

Items

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for

similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

Note A: The cost of insurance or reserve accruals capitalized, shall be charged to construction and retirement either directly or by transfers to construction and retirement work orders from this account.

Note B: The cost of insurance or reserve accruals for the following classes of property shall be charged as indicated:

1. Materials, supplies, and stores equipment to Account 163, Stores Expense Undistributed, or appropriate materials account.

2. Transportation and other general equipment to appropriate clearing accounts that may be maintained.

3. Electric plant leased to others to Account 413, Expenses of Electric Plant Leased to Others.

4. Nonutility property to the appropriate nonutility income account.

5. Merchandise and jobbing property to Account 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work.

Note C: The cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, and the related supplies and expenses of administrative and general employees who are only incidentally engaged in property insurance work may be included in Account 920 and Account 921, as appropriate.

Note D: The cost of insurance or reserve accruals applicable to the various utility functions shall be charged to the specific functional operations and the appropropriate miscellaneous administrative expense accounts either directly or by transfers from this account.

925 Injuries and Damages

A. This account shall include the cost of insurance or reserve accruals to protect the utility against injuries and damages claims of employees or others, losses of such character not covered by insurance, and expenses incurred in settlement of injuries and damages claims. It shall also include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, related supplies, and expenses incurred in injuries and damages activities.

B. Reimbursements from insurance companies or others for expenses charged hereto on account of injuries, damages, and insurance dividends or refunds shall be credited to this account.

Items

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to

employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Note A: Payments to or in behalf of employees for accident or death benefits, hospital expenses, medical expenses, or for salaries while incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed, when not the result of occupational injuries, shall be charged to Account 926, Employee Pensions and Benefits. (See also Note B of Account 926.)

Note B: The cost of injuries and damages or reserve accruals capitalized shall be charged to construction and retirement activities either directly or by transfers from this account to the applicable construction and retirement work orders.

Note C: The cost of insurance or reserve accruals applicable to the various utility functions shall be charged to the specific functional operations and the appropropriate miscellaneous administrative expense accounts either directly or by transfers from this account.

Note D: Exclude herefrom the time and expenses of employees (except those engaged in injuries and damages activities) spent in attendance at safety and accident prevention educational meetings, if occurring during the regular work period.

Note E: The cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, and the related supplies and expenses of administrative and general employees who are only incidentally engaged in injuries and damages activities, may be included in Account 920 and Account 921, as appropriate.

926 Employee Pensions and Benefits

A. This account shall include pensions paid to or on behalf of retired employees or accruals to provide for pensions or payments for the purchase of annuities for this purpose, when the utility has definitely, by contract, committed itself to a pension plan under which the pension funds are irrevocably devoted to pension purposes and payments for employee accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits, or insurance therefor. Include, also, expenses incurred in medical, educational, or recreational activities for the benefit of employees and administrative expenses in connection with employee pensions and benefits.

B. The utility shall maintain a complete record of accruals or payments for pensions and be prepared to furnish full information to RUS of the plan under which it has created or proposes to create a pension fund and a copy of the declaration of trust or resolution under which the pension plan is established.

C. There shall be credited to this account, the portion of pensions and benefits expenses which is applicable to nonutility operations, the specific functional operations, maintenance, and administrative expense accounts, and to construction and retirement activities unless such amounts are distributed directly to the accounts involved and are not included herein in the first instance.

D. Records in support of this account shall be so kept that the total pensions expense, the total benefits expense, the administrative expenses included herein, and the amounts of pensions and benefits expenses transferred to the operations, maintenance, administrative, construction or retirement accounts will be readily available.

Items

1. Payment of pensions to retirees on a nonaccrual basis.

2. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

3. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

4. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

5. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

6. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

7. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Note A: The cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, and the related supplies and expenses of administrative and general employees who are only incidentally engaged in employee pension and benefit activities may be included in Account 920 and Account 921, as appropriate.

Note B: Salaries paid to employees during periods of nonoccupational sickness may be charged to the appropriate labor account rather than to employee benefits.

927 Franchise Requirements

A. This account shall include payments to municipal or other governmental authorities and the cost of materials, supplies, and services furnished such authorities without reimbursement in compliance with franchise, ordinance, or similar requirements; provided, however, that the utility may charge to this account at regular tariff rates, instead of cost, utility service furnished without charge under provisions of franchises.

B. When no direct outlay is involved, concurrent credit for such charges shall be made to Account 929, Duplicate Charges—Credit.

C. The account shall be maintained so as to readily reflect the amounts of cash outlays, utility service supplied without charge, and other items furnished without charge.

Note A: Franchise taxes shall not be charged to this account, but to Account 408.1, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, Utility Operating Income.

Note B: Any amount paid as initial consideration for a franchise running for more than one year shall be charged to Account 302, Franchises and Consents.

928 Regulatory Commission Expenses

A. This account shall include all expense (except pay of regular employees only incidentally engaged in such work) properly includible in utility operating expenses, incurred by the utility in connection with formal cases before regulatory commissions or other regulatory bodies or cases in which such a body is a party, including payments made to a regulatory commission for fees assessed against the utility for pay and expenses of such commission, its officers, agents, and employees, and also including payments made to the United States for the administration of the Federal Power Act.

B. Amounts of regulatory commission expenses which, by approval or direction of RUS, are to be spread over future periods shall be charged to Account 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets, and amortized by charges to this account.

C. The utility shall be prepared to show the cost of each formal case.

Items

1. Salaries, fees, retainers, and expenses of counsel, solicitors, attorneys, accountants, engineers, clerks, attendants, witnesses, and others engaged in the prosecution of or defence against petitions or complaints presented to regulatory bodies or in the valuation of property owned or used by the utility in connection with such cases.

2. Office supplies and expenses, payments to public service or other regulatory commissions, stationery and printing, traveling expenses, and other expenses incurred directly in connection with formal cases before regulatory commissions.

Note A: Exclude from this account and include in other appropriate operating expense accounts, expenses incurred in the improvement of service, additional inspection, or rendering reports which are made necessary by the rules and regulations, or orders, of regulatory bodies.

Note B: Do not include in this account amounts includible in Account 302, Franchises and Consents; Account 181, Unamortized Debt Expense; or Account 214, Capital Stock Expense.

929 Duplicate Charges—Credit

This account shall include concurrent credits for charges which may be made to operating expenses or to other accounts for the use of utility service from its own supply. Include, also, offsetting credits for any other charges made to operating expenses for which there is no direct money outlay.

930.1 General Advertising Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in advertising and related activities, the cost of which by their content and purpose are not provided for elsewhere.

Items

Labor:

1. Supervision.

2. Preparing advertising material for newspapers, periodicals, and billboards and preparing or conducting motion pictures, radio, and television programs.

3. Preparing booklets and bulletins used in direct mail advertising.

4. Preparing window and other displays.

5. Clerical and stenographic work.

6. Investigating and employing advertising agencies, selecting media, and conducting negotiations in connection with the placement and subject matter of advertising.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

2. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

3. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

4. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

5. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

6. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

7. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

8. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Materials and Expenses:

1. Advertising in newspapers, periodicals, billboards, and radios.

2. Advertising matter such as posters, bulletins, booklets, and related items.

3. Fees and expenses of advertising agencies and commercial artists.

4. Postage and direct mail advertising.

5. Printing of booklets, dodgers, and bulletins.

6. Supplies and expenses in preparing advertising materials.

7. Office supplies and expenses.

Note A: Properly includible in this account is the cost of advertising activities on a local or national basis of a goodwill or institutional nature, which is primarily designed to improve the image of the utility or the industry, including advertisements which inform the public concerning matters affecting the company's operations, such as, the cost of providing service, the company's efforts to improve the quality of service, and the company's efforts to improve and protect the environment. Entries relating to advertising included in this account shall contain or refer to supporting documents which identify the specific advertising message. If references are used, copies of the advertising message shall be readily available.

Note B: Exclude from this account and include in Account 426.4, Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political and Related Activities, expenses for advertising activities, which are designed to solicit public support or the support of public officials in matters of a political nature.

930.2 Miscellaneous General Expenses

This account shall include the cost of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, property insurance, property taxes, and expenses incurred in connection with the general management of the utility not provided for elsewhere.

Items

Labor:

1. Miscellaneous labor not elsewhere provided for.

Taxes:

1. Federal and state unemployment.

2. F.I.C.A.

3. Property.

Employee Pensions and Benefits: The portion of employee pensions and benefits specifically identifiable with employees' labor costs charged herein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, the portion of employee pensions and benefits, allocated on the more equitable basis of either direct labor dollars or direct labor hours, applicable to the labor items detailed above, including:

1. Accruals for or payments to pension funds or to insurance companies for pension purposes.

2. Group and life insurance premiums (credit dividends received).

3. Payments for medical and hospital services and expenses of employees when not the result of occupational injuries.

4. Payments for accident, sickness, hospital, and death benefits or insurance.

5. Payments to employees incapacitated for service or on leave of absence beyond periods normally allowed when not the result of occupational injuries or in excess of statutory awards.

6. Expenses in connection with educational and recreational activities for the benefit of employees.

Insurance:

1. Premiums payable to insurance companies for fire, storm, burglary, boiler explosion, lightning, fidelity, riot, and similar insurance.

2. Amounts credited to Account 228.1, Accumulated Provision for Property Insurance, for similar protection.

3. Special costs incurred in procuring insurance.

4. Insurance inspection service.

5. Insurance counsel, brokerage fees, and expenses.

6. Premiums payable to insurance companies for protection against claims from injuries and damages by employees or others, such as public liability, property damages, casualty, employee liability, etc., and amounts credited to Account 228.2, Accumulated Provision for Injuries and Damage, for similar protection.

7. Losses not covered by insurance or reserve accruals on account of injuries or deaths to employees or others and damages to the property of others.

8. Fees and expenses of claim investigators.

9. Payment of awards to claimants for court costs and attorneys' services.

10. Medical and hospital service and expenses for employees as the result of occupational injuries or resulting from claims of others.

11. Compensation payments under workmen's compensation laws.

12. Compensation paid while incapacitated as the result of occupational injuries. (See Account 924, Note A.)

13. Cost of safety, accident prevention, and similar educational activities.

Expenses:

1. Industry association dues for company memberships.

2. Contributions for conventions and meetings of the industry.

3. Research, development, and demonstration expenses not charged to other operation and maintenance expense accounts on a functional basis.

4. Communication service not chargeable to other accounts.

5. Trustee, registrar, and transfer agent fees and expenses.

6. Stockholders meeting expenses.

7. Dividend and other financial notices.

8. Printing and mailing dividend checks.

9. Directors' fees and expenses.

10. Publishing and distributing annual reports to stockholders.

11. Public notices of financial, operating, and other data required by regulatory statutes, not including, however, notices required in connection with security issues or acquisitions of property.

931 Rents

This account shall include rents properly includible in utility operating expenses for the property of others used, occupied, or operated in connection with the customer accounts, customer service and informational, sales, general, and administrative functions of the utility. (See §1767.17 (c).)

(Maintenance)

935 Maintenance of General Plant

A. This account shall include the cost assignable to customer accounts, sales, administrative, and general functions of labor, employee pensions and benefits, social security and other payroll taxes, injuries and damages, materials used, and expenses incurred in the maintenance of property, the book cost of which is includible in Account 390, Structures and Improvements; Account 391, Office Furniture and Equipment; Account 397, Communication Equipment; and Account 398, Miscellaneous Equipment. (See §1767.17(b).)

B. Maintenance expenses on office furniture and equipment used elsewhere than in general, commercial, and sales offices shall be charged to the following accounts:

1. Steam Power Generation, Account 514.

2. Nuclear Power Generation, Account 532.

3. Hydraulic Power Generation, Account 545.

4. Other Power Generation, Account 554.

5. Transmission, Account 573.

6. Distribution, Account 598.

7. Merchandise and Jobbing, Account 416.

8. Garages, Shops, etc., Appropriate clearing account, if used.

Note: Maintenance of plant included in other general equipment accounts shall be included herein unless charged to clearing accounts or to the particular functional maintenance expense account indicated by the use of the equipment.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 42317, Aug. 6, 1997]

§§ 1767.32-1767.40 [Reserved]

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§ 1767.41 Accounting methods and procedures required of all RUS borrowers.

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All RUS borrowers shall maintain and keep their books of accounts and all other books and records which support the entries in such books of accounts in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed in this section. Interpretations Nos. 133, 134, 137, 403, 404, 602, 606, 618, 627, 628, and 629 adopt and implement the provisions of standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). Each interpretation includes a synopsis of the requirements of the standard as well as specific accounting requirements and interpretations required by RUS. The synopsis provides general information to assist borrowers in determining whether the standard applies to an individual cooperative's operations. The synopsis is not intended to change the requirements of the FASB standards unless it is set forth in the section entitled RUS Accounting Requirements in each interpretation. If a particular borrower believes a conflict exists between the FASB standard and an RUS interpretation, the borrower shall contact the Director, PASD, to seek resolution of the issue.

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Subject Matter Index

101 Work Order Procedures

When a minor item of property is removed from service and not replaced, a retirement work order is not required except in the case of a conductor. The cost of the minor item shall remain in the appropriate plant account until the retirement unit, of which it is a part, is retired. However, as conductor is recorded in feet and is not part of any specific retirement unit, conductor shall be retired even though the amount taken down and not replaced is less than a retirement unit (two spans).

When minor items of plant are removed and not replaced, material salvaged shall be recorded on a material salvage ticket. Items of material recorded on this ticket shall be charged to the materials and supplies account and credited in the miscellaneous columns of the Materials Register to the Accumulated Provision for Depreciation. In this example, it is assumed that the cost of removal is nil. If, however, costs are incurred during the removal of minor items of plant, these costs shall reduce the credit to the Accumulated Provision for Depreciation.

When a staking sheet supporting a single work order reflects a combination of new construction and replacements, or system improvements, the predominant cost shall be the governing factor in determining the amount of cost RUS will finance. To illustrate, assume that a service is to be run to a new home near the end of an existing line. On inspection, the pole from which the service is to be run is found to be in very poor physical condition and must be replaced. In addition, a single span of wire and a service are presently connected to this pole which serve no purpose. The home originally served has been demolished and the existing span, pole, and service were retired. In other words, what started out to be simply the installation of a new service now includes the retirement of a span of wire, a pole, and a service; the replacement of a pole; and the running of a new service. Assuming the replacement of the pole is the costliest part of this project, the construction and retirement activity shall be classified as an ordinary replacement even though the work includes new construction and retirements without replacement.

102 Line Conversion

If it is necessary to move a conductor from one location to another on a pole assembly during the conversion of a line from one phase to another phase, the cost of moving the conductor is capitalizable as a system improvement.

103 Sacrificial Anodes and the Replacement of a Neutral

Many utilities conduct studies to determine whether sacrificial anodes are needed to protect underground cable against corrosion. The following procedures shall be followed to account for sacrificial anodes and the replacement of a neutral:

1. If the study results in the installation of sacrificial anodes, the cost of the study shall be capitalized to Account 367, Underground Conductors and Devices. If the study does not result in the installation of anodes, the cost shall be charged to Account 594, Maintenance of Underground Lines.

2. Costs incurred in the first installation are capitalizable even though anodes are considered minor items of property. However, only the first costs of installation shall be capitalized. All subsequent replacements of anodes shall be expensed.

3. Sacrificial anodes do not constitute a record unit; therefore, the cost of anodes shall be added to the cost of the underground cable unit.

4. Because a neutral is part of an underground cable record unit, and is not, in and of itself, a record unit, the cost to replace a corroded neutral shall be charged to Account 594, Maintenance of Underground Lines.

104 Terminal Facilities

Borrowers are sometimes required to construct terminal facilities in the transmission line of another utility in order to receive power from their power supplier. The document executed between the borrower and the utility is normally referred to as a "License Agreement". The license agreement may stipulate that certain items of the terminal facilities are to be transferred to, and become the property of, the other utility upon completion of the construction. The accounting for this type of transaction shall be as follows:

1. All construction costs incurred shall be charged to a work order. Upon completion of the construction and accumulation of all costs, the cost of the facilities that become the property

of another utility shall be transferred from construction work-in-progress to Account 303, Miscellaneous Intangible Plant. The cost of the plant for which the borrower retains title shall be charged to the appropriate plant accounts.

2. The cost of the facilities recorded in Account 303 shall be amortized to Account 405, Amortization of Other Electric Plant, over the contract term or the estimated useful service life of the plant, whichever is shorter. If the related contract or contracts for this power supply are terminated, the unamortized balance shall be expensed, in the current period, in Account 557.

105 Pole Top Disconnect Switch

The installation of pole top service disconnect switches, where title is retained by the utility, shall be capitalized in Account 371, Installations on Customers' Premises. If a switch cabinet is purchased with a current transformer included as an integral part of the cabinet, the entire cost of the switch shall be charged to Account 371. If the current transformer is installed outside of the switch cabinet, the transformer, meter, and meter base, together with the first installation costs, shall be capitalized, upon purchase, in Account 370, Meters.

Payments received from the customer toward construction costs shall be credited to Account 371, Installations on Customers' Premises. Such payments, together with any amount not financed by RUS, shall be entered in column 9 of the RUS Form 219, Inventory of Work Orders. The associated maintenance costs shall be charged to Account 587, Customer Installations Expenses, or to Account 597, Maintenance of Meters, as appropriate.

When pole top disconnect switches are installed and title is held by the customer, the cost of the material shall be charged to Account 456, Other Electric Revenues and the receipts from the sale of line material shall be credited to Account 456. The portion of the receipts for resale material as well as that for installation shall be credited to Account 415, Revenues from Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work. The cost of resale material sold and the cost of installation shall be charged to Account 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing and Contract Work.

Future maintenance costs incurred by the cooperative that are not billed to the customer shall be charged to Account 587, Customer Installations Expenses.

106 Steel Pole Reinforcers

The cost associated with the purchase and installation of steel pole reinforcers shall be charged to Account 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines.

107 Mobile Substations

Mobile substations shall be accounted for in a manner similar to that for a spare and are, therefore, included as part of transmission or distribution station equipment, depending upon the use of the mobile substation. The mobile substation, together with the trailer on which it is permanently mounted, shall be capitalized upon purchase. A general purpose truck or tractor used to relocate a mobile substation and trailer shall be classified as transportation equipment.

The composite depreciation rate used for transmission plant or distribution plant, as appropriate, shall be applied to the mobile substation.

108 Security Lights

Where a pole supports both a secondary wire and a security light, the cost of the pole shall be charged to Account 364, Poles, Towers, and Fixtures, even though the plant investment in security lights is recorded in Account 371, Installations on Customers' Premises.

109 Joint Use

There are many cases in which an electric utility and a communications utility enter into an agreement that provides for joint use of poles. Under the terms of these agreements, either utility may occupy the poles of the other upon payment of a stipulated annual rental. If such joint occupancy necessitates the use of a higher than standard pole, the new pole shall be provided at the expense of the utility having the need for the higher pole.

When an electric utility replaces, at its own expense, a standard pole belonging to the communications utility with a higher pole, the cost of the higher pole, less net salvage (if any) of the pole replaced, shall be charged to the account in which the pole rental is included.

Contributions made to an electric utility by a communications utility for the costs incurred in stubbing joint use electric poles shall be credited to Account 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines. The cost of pole stubbing on electric plant distribution facilities shall be charged to Account 593.

An investment in outside plant that is held in joint ownership shall be recorded in the appropriate plant accounts at its cost to the utility. For continuing property record purposes, jointly owned property units shall be priced at their cost to the utility and shall be appropriately segregated in the CPRs to indicate joint ownership.

110 First Clearing and Grading of Land and Rights of Way

Utility accounting practice requires the costs associated with the first clearing and grading of land and rights of way and any resulting damage thereto, to be included in the accounts for structures and improvements or equipment to which such costs relate. Since the first clearing, as well as clearing which is "directly occasioned by the building of a structure," is done, not for the purpose of enhancing the value of the land or the rights of way, but for the purpose of constructing plant, these costs are more directly related to the construction of plant than to the purchase of land or rights of way. The accounts shall be charged as follows:

1. For overhead transmission pole lines, Account 356, Overhead Conductors and Devices;

2. For overhead distribution lines, Account 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices; and

3. For underground distribution lines, Account 366, Underground Conduit, for a conduit installation; or Account 367, Underground Conductors and Devices, for a direct burial installation.

111 Engineering Contracts for System Planning

Engineering costs for long-range system plans shall be charged to Account 183, Preliminary Survey and Investigation Charges, as incurred. The cost of engineering services incurred in preparing a long-range system plan represents a legitimate component of the total cost of construction of all system improvements detailed in the plan. The amount of engineering costs to be associated with any specific system improvement is the annual costs incurred up to the time of the allocation (not previously allocated), plus that portion of the initial cost which relates to the particular construction in question. If any major system improvement included in the engineering plan is not constructed, or if the study is superseded by another complete study, the cost of that portion of the original study not resulting in construction shall be charged to Account 182.2, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs, if the costs are to be recovered through future rates. Costs recorded in Account 182.2 shall be amortized to Account 407, Amortization of Property Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs, as the costs are recovered through the rates. Any costs included in Account 182.2 that are disallowed for rate-making purposes shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions.

The allocation of engineering services to the various construction projects requires the exercise of judgment. In some cases, system improvements are continuous over a period of months or years, thus permitting the engineering cost to be spread monthly as overhead in relation to the direct costs incurred in construction. (If a substantial amount of retirement work is performed in connection with system improvements, a proportionate share of the engineering cost shall be allocated on the basis of direct retirement labor.) If the system improvements detailed in the plan are not performed in a continuous manner, the engineering cost shall be allocated on the basis of the estimated costs of the various larger system improvement projects which result from the long-range plan.

If construction is performed by contract, the engineering cost applicable thereto shall be transferred from Account 183 to Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress—Electric, and thereby spread to the appropriate plant accounts on the basis of contract costs.

In the case of system improvement construction performed on the basis of work orders, engineering costs shall be transferred to Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress—Electric, and included in total work order costs as either overhead or special services. If engineering services are not readily identifiable with individual work orders, they shall be capitalized as overhead. If engineering costs for each work order are readily separable from the engineering costs for all other work orders, they shall be capitalized as special services.

In summarizing system improvement work orders on the RUS Form 219, Inventory of Work Orders, the amount of engineering costs previously approved for advance on the long range plan, if any, shall be deducted to determine the balance of loan funds subject to advance by RUS.

112 Determination of Availability of Service

Costs relating to the determination of availability of service, rates, and similar items for individual applicants shall be charged to Account 912, Demonstrating and Selling Expenses. If it is expected that construction will result, the costs incurred to provide service, including staking, shall be charged to Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress—Electric. If construction does not result, Account 107 shall be credited and Account 426.5, Other Deductions, shall be charged.

113 Temporary Facilities (Services)

Plant installed for temporary use, a period of less than 1.ar, shall be recorded in Account 185, Temporary Facilities, net of any payments received from customers. Upon retirement, this net cost plus cost of removal, less any salvage value, shall be cleared to Account 451, Miscellaneous Service Revenues.

When a temporary service is installed at the site of a building under construction, the location of the permanent service entrance and the load and its characteristics are usually known. The temporary service is of the proper capacity and is so located or has sufficient slack, that it can be relocated to serve the new building as a permanent service. Under these conditions, the service shall be charged to Account 369, Services, when first installed. The cost of moving and attaching the service to the permanent service entrance shall be charged to Account 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines or Account 594, Maintenance of Underground Lines, as appropriate.

114 Construction Work-in-Progress Damaged or Destroyed by Storm

When installed plant, not yet completed or completed but not yet placed in service, has been damaged or destroyed by storm, the cost of the repair and restoration shall be added to the cost of construction and capitalized if the plant was constructed under force account or work order construction, and the utility paid for the cost of the repairs. If the plant was constructed under contract, the contractor is required to deliver the plant in new condition. Therefore, any repairs required prior to the completion of construction and acceptance by the utility, are ordinarily borne by the contractor.

115 Liquidated Damages

Liquidated damages are amounts paid by or assessed against contractors for the completion of construction after an agreed upon date. Liquidated damages shall be credited to Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress—Electric. Since these damages accrue during the construction period, they become one of the components of construction cost. Even though a portion of these damages may compensate the utility for costs which are not "identifiable," no portion of the damages shall be credited to revenue or expense.

When a contractor has been paid in full from loan funds or from funds to be reimbursed by loan funds without a deduction for liquidated damages, the amount of liquidated damages received shall be deposited in the Construction Fund. This amount shall be reflected by a decrease in column 5, "Total Expenditures to Date," of the RUS Form 595, Financial Requirement and Expenditure Statement, and as an increase in column 6, "Cash Balance." If liquidated damages are obtained by withholding an equivalent amount from the contractor's payment, the net result will be the same.

116 Nonrefundable Payments for Construction

Nonrefundable payments (contributions) from customers and developers for underground construction shall first be credited to Account 107.2, Construction Work-in-Progress—Force Account. When the constructed plant is unitized and distributed to the individual plant accounts, the contributions shall be credited to those plant accounts which gave rise to the contribution.

When a customer or developer furnishes a trench or other service in connection with buried plant, the cooperative shall debit Account 107.2 with the actual or estimated cost of the service performed, and account for the credit as set forth above.

117 Refunds of Overpayments for Materials and Equipment

Refunds of overpayments for materials and equipment previously purchased are occasionally received as the result of legal action brought against electrical suppliers for price fixing in violation of antitrust laws. Such refunds shall be accounted for as follows:

1. The refund shall first be applied to any litigation costs that were incurred.

2. Refunds for special equipment items shall be accounted for, in detail, on the Summary of Special Equipment Costs and credited against the appropriate plant accounts.

3. Other material or equipment items that were installed through work orders or a materials furnished contract shall be adjusted on an amended work order. The amended work order shall include full details of the refund.

4. Continuing property records shall be adjusted to reflect the above transactions.

5. Amounts approved for advance on the RUS Form 595, Financial Requirement and Expenditure Statement, and on the loan budget records, shall be adjusted. For special equipment items, the adjustment shall be requested in a letter to RUS. For materials installed by work order or contract, the adjustments shall be made through credits shown on the RUS Form 219, Inventory of Work Orders.

6. Refunds for material currently in stock shall be credited to Account 154, Plant Materials and Operating Supplies.

7. If the material was used in maintenance activities or operations, the refund shall be credited to the appropriate maintenance or operations expense account.

8. Refunds for materials or equipment financed from loan funds shall be deposited in the Construction Fund—Trustee Account or remitted to RUS as a special payment on a note. Other refunds shall be deposited in the general funds.

118 Load Control Equipment

The primary purpose of a Load Management System is to optimize load dispatch and to reduce or minimize system peaks in order to reduce purchases of power or to delay or eliminate the need for construction of new plant. A Load Management System may be used on integrated systems, or on generation, transmission, or distribution systems separately. The telemetry equipment used for data acquisition and interpretation may be included at various points on a system, such as generation, transmission, or distribution substation, switchyards or on consumers' premises.

An effective load control program should be coordinated with the G&T and requires full participation of all member distribution systems. The G&T monitors the power load of the total member distribution system to predict the time of the system's peak load. An optimal load control strategy is developed by the G&T and is passed on from the G&T computer system to the load control computer systems of the member distribution cooperatives.

The equipment at the member distribution system level is the type actually being used by an integrated power system to operate a load control program. The equipment used may vary from one integrated power system to another. The selection of equipment used is determined by the information needs of the integrated power system, and the method selected to operate the load control system.

Some equipment performs only SCADA-type functions. This equipment is included with the equipment that performs only load control functions because SCADA-type equipment is an integral part of a load control program. An effective load control strategy requires current information on loads so that member distribution systems can determine the actual loads to be shed and the duration of the load control.

The function and location of the load control equipment are the primary factors in determining the account in which the equipment shall be recorded. The following example depicts a common load control system and the associated accounting. Equipment type may vary, thereby necessitating the use of accounts not prescribed below. In all instances, however, the function and location of the equipment shall dictate the appropriate account classification.

G&T Borrower

1. *Coordinating System Equipment*

Coordinating System Equipment is the data acquisition, processing and control hardware and software used to coordinate the load control efforts of the member distribution system. Generally, this equipment is dedicated to load control use and is not shared with other electric utility activities.

The purpose of the G&T load control computer system is to reduce or minimize the peak power requirements of the entire member distribution system. This involves load dispatching to control transmission circuits and breakers. The computer system for load control shall, therefore, be recorded in Account 353, Station Equipment, with the associated operating expenses recorded in Account 561, Load Dispatching, and maintenance expenses recorded in Account 570, Maintenance of Station Equipment.

2. *Coordinating System Communications Link*

The G&T load control computer system is usually linked to the load control computer system for each member distribution system by a radio or telephone link that is dedicated to that purpose and is not shared with other communication activities. Under such circumstances, communications equipment shall be classified in Account 353, Station Equipment. If the communications equipment is shared with general use or voice communications equipment, however, the equipment shall be classified in Account 397, Communication Equipment.

3. *Depreciation*

Load control equipment shall be recorded in separate subaccounts of the primary plant accounts detailed above and shall be depreciated based upon the owner's estimate of the equipment's useful service life.

Distribution Borrower

1. *Member System Equipment*

Member system equipment is the data acquisition, processing and control hardware and software used as a subset to the overall load control efforts by the integrated power system.

The member system computer for each distribution member system accepts the control strategy from the G&T coordinating system and develops the tables that determine the control loads that are to be shed and the duration of the load control. The member system computer for each distribution system monitors the usage at each of its delivery points. This usage data is then transmitted to the G&T coordinating system for use in developing load projects and evaluating control strategies for the integrated power system. The member system computer is generally dedicated to load control use and is not shared with other electric utility operations.

The member computer system shall be recorded in Account 362, Station Equipment. The associated operating expenses shall be recorded in Account 581, Load Dispatching, and maintenance expenses shall be recorded in Account 592, Maintenance of Station Equipment.

2. *Substation Remote Controllers*

Substation Remote Controllers are located at the distribution substation. They accept control signals from the member system computer and couple the signal to the portion of the distribution system to which it is connected. Substation Remote Controllers also serve as a receiver of inbound signals from transponders located in the distribution system. They also send data back to the member system computer.

Substation Remote Controllers shall be recorded in Account 362, Station Equipment. The associated operating expenses shall be recorded in Account 582, Station Expenses, and maintenance expenses shall be recorded in Account 592, Maintenance of Station Equipment.

3. *Substation Injection Units*

Substation Injection Units are used only in power line based systems and are located in distribution substations. A major function of the Substation Injection Unit is to receive load control signals from the member system computer and inject them into the power line based system to be transmitted to the Load Control Receivers. Substation Injection Units can also perform control and SCADA functions similar to those performed by Substation Remote Controllers.

Substation Injection Units shall be recorded in Account 362, Station Equipment. The associated operating expenses shall be recorded in Account 582, Station Expenses, and maintenance expenses shall be recorded in Account 592, Maintenance of Station Equipment.

4. *Remote Terminal Units*

Remote Terminal Units perform electric utility SCADA functions in a distribution substation or delivery point. These functions include monitoring equipment for abnormal operating conditions, monitoring analog quantities such as conductor voltage or substation load, and controlling of certain equipment within the substation.

Remote Terminal Units shall be recorded in Account 362, Station Equipment. The associated operating expenses shall be recorded in Account 582, Station Expenses, and maintenance expenses shall be recorded in Account 592, Maintenance of Station Equipment.

5. *Line Device Transponder*

A Line Device Transponder directly controls a piece of distribution apparatus, such as a voltage regulator or a power factor correction capacitor, located on a distribution feeder and not accessible to a Remote Terminal Unit. The Line Device Transponder actuates the control functions and reports back to the member system computer upon completion of the requested action. This transponder is located at the site of the distribution apparatus being controlled.

Line Device Transponders shall be recorded in Account 368, Line Transformers. The associated operating expense shall be recorded in Account 583, Overhead Line Expenses, or Account 584, Underground Line Expenses, as appropriate, and maintenance expenses shall be recorded in Account 595, Maintenance of Line Transformers.

6. *Communications Verification Transponders*

Communication Verification Transponders are used to respond to inquiries from Substation Remote Controllers. In power line based systems, these transponders are used to verify the performance of the communications system. They are also used during adverse system operations to isolate sections of the distribution system that are experiencing an outage.

Communication Verification Transponders shall be recorded in Account 362, Station Equipment. The associated operating expenses shall be recorded in Account 582, Station Expenses, and maintenance expenses shall be recorded in Account 592, Maintenance of Station Equipment.

7. *Load Control Receivers*

The Load Control Receiver, also known as a load control switch, is located at the site of the consumer's load. These receivers directly control the electric supply to an end-use appliance, such as an electric water heater, central air conditioning compressor, or irrigation pump. The amount of time that an appliance will be turned off by the load control receiver is preset. When the member system computer determines that load shedding is necessary, it sends a signal to the communication link which then sends signals directly to the Load Control Receivers. In a power line based system, the signal from the communications link is sent by radio or telephone line to the Substation Injection Units, which then signals the Load Control Receivers to shut down the appliances for the present time. In nonpower line based systems, the signal from the communications link is sent by radio directly to the Load Control Receivers.

Load Control Receivers are located on the consumer's side of the meter. When the member distribution system retains title to the Load Control Receivers and assumes full responsibility for maintenance and replacement of the equipment, it shall be classified in Account 371, Installations on Customer's Premises. Load Control Receivers that are donated or given to consumers shall be charged to Account 908, Customer Assistance Expenses.

Operating and maintenance expenses applicable to Load Control Receivers recorded in Account 371 shall be charged to Account 587, Customer Installations Expenses, and Account 598, Maintenance of Miscellaneous Distribution Plant, respectively. Expenses applicable to Load Control Receivers donated or given to consumers shall be recorded in Account 908, Customer Assistance Expenses.

Load Control Receivers may be moved on a continual basis from one customer location to another and are, therefore, considered to be special equipment items. When ownership is maintained by the member distribution cooperative, Load Control Receivers shall be accounted for in accordance with the special equipment procedures outlined in Accounting Interpretation No. 119 of this section.

8. *Communication Links*

The communication link in the member distribution systems between the Member System Computer, the Substation Remote Controllers or Substation Injection Units, Remote Terminal Units, Line Device Transponders, Communication Verification Transponders, and Load Control Receivers is usually accomplished by radio, telephone line, or power line based system. The communication links are normally dedicated to the SCADA and load control functions being served. Under such circumstances, communications equipment shall be recorded in Account 362, Station Equipment. If, however, the communication equipment used is shared with general use or voice communications equipment, the equipment shall be charged to Account 397, Communication Equipment.

9. *Depreciation*

Load control equipment shall be recorded in separate subaccounts of the primary plant accounts detailed above and shall be depreciated based upon the manufacturer's estimate of the equipment's useful service life.

119 Special Equipment

Special Equipment items are classified as such because they are continually being moved from one location to another due to load changes and maintenance practices. The USoA provides accounting that differs from that used for other types of materials. The cost, new, of special equipment items shall be capitalized at the time of purchase; it shall not be charged to Account 154 as is the case with other materials. The first installation cost, as well as all incidental costs necessary to prepare the equipment for use, shall be capitalized with the material upon purchase. All subsequent costs of removing, resetting, changing, renewing oil, and repairing constitute operations and maintenance expenses. The capitalized cost of special equipment items, including the first installation, shall be removed from the electric plant accounts only when the items are abandoned or retired from the system.

Meters, line-type transformers, oil circuit reclosers, sectionalizers, current and potential transformers, meter sockets, and other metering equipment listed in Account 370, Meters, as well as pole-type and underground voltage regulators in Account 368, Line Transformers, are considered to be special equipment items. Similarly, load control receivers (load control switches) recorded in Account 371, Installations on Customers' Premises, are considered to be items of special equipment. (*See* Interpretation No. 118.) Transformers, voltage regulators, metering equipment, and current and potential transformers for substations are not.

Special equipment items which are classified as nonusable shall be segregated in the warehouse and retired from service. The Summary of Special Equipment Costs shall be retitled Summary of Special Equipment Costs Retired and used for this purpose. A journal entry reflecting this information shall be prepared and posted to the books. Since loan funds for special equipment, including first installation costs, are approved for advance by the Rural Development upon receipt of the borrower's written estimate of funds required, and not on the basis of an Inventory of Work Orders, it is improper to take a credit for any salvage involved in the retirement of special equipment on the Inventory of Work Orders.

Electric borrowers that wish to receive a waiver from the special equipment accounting requirements should submit a letter request to Rural Development. In order to expedite these requests the letter to Rural Development should state that the borrower will adhere to the following requirements to account for special equipment using the work order procedure rather than the special equipment accounting procedures prescribed by Rural Development:

1. New purchases of special equipment items are to be charged to Account 154, Materials and Supplies, upon purchase.

2. Labor, material and overhead costs associated with the initial installation and all subsequent installations of special equipment are recorded on construction work orders and

charged to the appropriate plant accounts upon closeout of the construction work order.

3. Labor and overhead costs associated with the removal of special equipment items, whether the items removed are placed in inventory or permanently retired and disposed of, are recorded on retirement work orders and charged or credited to the depreciation reserve account upon closeout of the retirement work order.

4. The special equipment items retired and salvaged for reuse are returned to the materials and supplies account at the average material cost in the materials and supplies account and credited to the depreciation reserve upon closeout of the retirement work order.

In addition to recognition of the requirements noted above, the borrower should indicate how it plans to account for the items of special equipment that have been charged to the plant accounts but not installed (in inventory). Two acceptable methods to account for this equipment are: (1) Leave the equipment in the plant accounts until the inventory is depleted and charge only new purchases to materials and supplies, or (2) credit the plant accounts for the installed cost of the equipment in inventory, charge the equipment cost to materials and supplies, and charge the installation cost to the appropriate operations expense account. Also, under the second method, the borrower must submit a "negative" special equipment summary to Rural Development to return to the balance in reserve for the current loan the installed cost of special equipment in inventory on the date of transition.

120 Meter Sockets and Meters

When a utility furnishes meter sockets, ownership by the utility of the meter socket or base, as well as the meter itself, is established by virtue of them being furnished without cost to the consumer by the cooperative. While no agreement as to ownership between the cooperative and the property owner exists, cooperative ownership is implied by long standing practice and tradition in the electric utility industry.

121 Minimum—Maximum Voltmeters

A minimum—maximum voltmeter is used to record the minimum and maximum voltages at a specific line location over a period of time. It is normally installed on a pole in connection with a 11/2kVA transformer, a meter base and connecting wires, and other small items of materials. Meter bases are ordinarily set for these voltmeters throughout the system, and a lesser number of voltmeters are rotated among them periodically to obtain voltage readings. An average system may have one voltmeter to two installations, with a maximum of 20 or 25 voltmeters for the whole system.

Minimum—maximum voltmeters shall be recorded, through work orders, in Account 370, Meters, when installed. The cost of the transformers shall remain in Account 368, Line Transformers, with the cost of the meter bases remaining in Account 370, Meters. The miscellaneous material used in installing the transformer and the meter base shall be charged to Account 370, Meters.

Maintenance expense shall be charged to either Account 595, Maintenance of Line Transformers, or Account 597, Maintenance of Meters, as appropriate. Costs associated with reading the voltmeters shall be charged to Account 583, Overhead Line Expenses, and the cost of relocating or changing the complete installation or any part thereof, other than retirement of the meter base, shall be charged to Account 583, Overhead Line Expenses, or Account 586, Meter Expenses.

122 Retrofitting Demand Meters

A demand meter measures the amount of electricity used over a period of time in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and indicates the maximum kilowatts (kW) required at any one time by means of a pointer.

Electronic or solid state demand meters have a direct readout which reads kilowatt demand to two decimal places. The use of a direct readout demand meter may result in increased revenues as pointer readings tend to register lower than actual usages.

The process of retrofitting a demand meter replaces the pointer with a direct readout. The cost of such a replacement is usually expensed as a minor item of property; however, since the use of a direct readout results in a substantial betterment, the excess cost of the replacement over the estimated cost, at current prices, of replacing the pointer without the betterment is capitalized.

123 Transformer Conversions

The conversion of an overhead transformer to an underground transformer constitutes a betterment and shall, therefore, be capitalized.

124 Transclosures

Transclosures are enclosures or cabinets in which line transformers are mounted. The cost of transclosures that are purchased separately from the transformer shall be charged to Account 154, Plant Materials and Operating Supplies, when received, and capitalized, upon installation, to Account 368, Line Transformers, as a separate unit of property. If the case and the transformer are inseparable, the unit is considered a transformer and shall be capitalized upon purchase.

125 Retirement Units

Services

A retirement unit shall consist of a complete service rather than the individual wires comprising that service. If each separate wire of a service were treated as a retirement unit, the retirement unit would represent a comparatively small cost. Such a small unit of property would substantially increase the number of retirement work orders. The complete service shall, therefore, be considered a retirement unit.

Minor Items

When minor items of property are added separately from complete retirement units, the costs of these items shall be included in work orders, and by unitizing all costs of completed construction for a month, these minor items shall be spread to the retirement units of which they normally form a part. For example, to convert a two-phase line to a three-phase line requires the addition of a conductor, an insulator and a pole-top pin. A pole-top pin is typically capitalized as a component of the cost of the pole to which it is attached. Assuming this is the only work order for the month, the cost of this pin shall be charged to the conductor, so that its cost is included in the total cost of the project. In actual practice, however, this does not happen as it is normal to have a number of work orders for a given month, which include the setting of poles. In allocating the cost of all construction projects for the month, part of the cost of pole-top pins shall be allocated to poles even though the work orders on which they were capitalized did not include poles.

The retirement and replacement of isolated single retirement units cannot be charged to maintenance; a retirement and construction work order shall be used.

126 Establishment of Continuing Property Records

The costs of installing a system of continuing property records shall be charged to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses, and may include:

1. Labor and expenses incurred in developing an inventory of property;

2. Labor and material costs incurred in connection with developing pole records including map preparation and pole cards; and

3. Labor and material costs (ledger sheets, etc.) incurred in connection with the installation of the record system.

127 Continuing Property Records for Buildings

When establishing continuing property records for a building where there is no detailed breakdown of contract costs, it is necessary to estimate the cost of the each component part. It should be noted that the establishment of continuing property records is not required for buildings; however, if CPRs are not maintained, all repairs including the replacement of major component parts shall be expensed in the period incurred.

128 Sale of Property

All proceeds deposited in the Construction Fund account from the sale of property, regardless of materiality, shall be reflected on the RUS Form 595, Financial Requirement and Expenditure Statement. Proceeds from the sale of property shall be reported on the Form 595, by budget purpose, as a reduction in total expenditures to date, column 5; and an increase in the cash balance, column 6.

Proceeds from the sale of property shall not be used to maintain an "Employee Fund." A utility may, pursuant to board policy, use general funds for employee welfare equivalent in amount to proceeds received from the sale of scrap property. If general funds, in an amount equivalent to proceeds received from the sale of scrap property, are used for employee welfare, Account 926, Employee Pensions and Benefits, shall be charged.

129 Gain or Loss on the Sale of an Office Building

A gain on the sale of an office building shall be recorded in Account 421.1, Gain on the Disposition of Property, with a loss recorded in Account 421.2, Loss on the Disposition of Property. If the gain or loss will materially distort current year's net margins, such gain or loss is reportable as an extraordinary item in Account 434, Extraordinary Income, or Account 435, Extraordinary Deductions.

130 Salvage and Obsolete Material

The value of material salvaged from the retirement of units of property reduces the loss on the retirement and shall be so applied. The value assigned to salvage shall be credited to Account 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress, which results in reducing net charges to the provision for depreciation when the work order is completed and cleared.

If salvage is sold, any difference between the realized value and the estimated value of the salvaged material shall be charged or credited to the appropriate provision for depreciation.

Salvage resulting from maintenance where no retirement units are involved shall be debited to the materials and supplies account, and credited to the appropriate maintenance account.

Occasionally a utility will have a loss due to obsolescence of materials on hand. If the loss is due to obsolescence of new material, the loss shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions. If the loss is due to obsolescence of used material, the loss shall be charged to the appropriate subaccount of Account 108, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation.

131 Plant Acquisition Adjustments

Plant acquisition adjustments shall be amortized to the operating expense accounts. These adjustments are recorded in Account 114, Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments, and amortized to Account 406, Amortization of Electric Plant Acquisition Adjustments, or Account 425, Miscellaneous Amortization, as required by the regulatory commission having jurisdiction. Accounts 406 and 425 shall be closed to operating margins.

132 General Plant

When the unit method of depreciation is used for general plant items, gains and losses on sales, trades or disposals of equipment shall be recorded as such. If the composite method of depreciation is used, gains or losses on the disposal of general plant items shall be recorded in the appropriate depreciation reserve account.

A truck which is used only for transporting power operated equipment mounted thereon shall be charged, together with the installed equipment, to Account 396, Power Operated Equipment. If the same type of truck is used for transporting materials and supplies, tools and work equipment, personnel, or other items, the cost of the truck shall be charged to Account 392, Transportation Equipment.

Depreciation and other expenses relating to power operated equipment shall be accumulated in a subaccount of Account 184, Clearing Accounts, and distributed monthly on an equitable basis to the accounts properly chargeable.

Depreciation expense on vehicles and other work equipment, furniture and office equipment, and other such plant used in the construction of utility plant, is a proper component of construction cost. To avoid a duplicate advance of funds, however, the amount of depreciation on such items that has previously been financed from loan funds shall be deducted from Inventories of Work Orders submitted to RUS. This amount shall be specifically identified, and shown either monthly or annually as a single item in column 9 on the RUS Form 219, Inventory of Work Orders.

133 Plant Abandonments and Disallowances of Plant Costs

In December 1986, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 90, Regulated Enterprises—Accounting for Abandonments (Statement No. 90) and Disallowances of Plant Costs. This section provides an overview of the requirements outlined in Statement No. 90 together with the specific accounts that shall be used to record a plant abandonment or a disallowance of plant costs.

Plant Abandonments

When an abandonment becomes probable, the cost of the abandoned asset shall be removed from Construction Work-in-Progress or Plant-in-Service, as applicable. Before making this transfer, however, a determination must be made as to whether recovery of the allowed cost is likely to be provided with a full return on the investment during the period from the time the abandonment becomes probable, to the time when recovery is completed, or with a partial or no return on the investment. This determination shall be made based upon the facts and circumstances of the specific abandonment, and past practices and current policies of regulatory jurisdiction.

If a full return on the investment is likely to be provided, any disallowance of all or part of the cost of abandoned plant that is both probable and reasonably estimated shall be recognized as a loss in the current year with the carrying basis of the asset reduced by an equal amount. The remaining cost of abandoned plant shall be recorded as a separate new asset.

If partial or no return on the investment is likely to be provided, any disallowance of abandoned plant costs that is both probable and reasonably estimated shall be recognized as a loss. The present value of the future revenues expected to be provided to recover the allowable cost of the abandoned plant and return on the investment, if any, shall be reported as a separate new asset. The discount rate used to compute the present value shall be the borrower's incremental borrowing rate, which is the rate that the borrower would have to pay to borrow an equivalent amount for a period equal to the expected recovery period. In determining the value of expected future revenues, the borrower shall consider the probable time period before the recovery is expected to begin and the probable time period over which recovery is expected to be provided.

The amount of the new asset shall be adjusted from time to time, as necessary, if new information indicates that the estimates used to record the new asset have changed. The carrying value of the new asset, however, shall not be adjusted for changes in the incremental borrowing rate. The amount of any adjustments shall be recorded as a gain or loss.

During the period between the date on which a new asset is recognized and the date on which recovery begins, the carrying amount shall be increased by accruing a carrying charge. The rate used to accrue the carrying charge shall be:

1. If a full return on the investment is likely, a rate equal to the allowed overall cost of capital in the jurisdiction in which recovery is expected to be provided shall be used.

2. If partial or no return is likely, the asset shall be amortized in a manner that will produce a constant return on the unamortized investment in the new asset equal to the rate at which the expected revenues were discounted.

Due to the nonprofit environment in which electric cooperatives operate, full recovery of interest expense on plant related long-term debt equates to full recovery of the rate of return for an investor-owned utility. Therefore, if a cooperative is permitted full recovery of the interest expense incurred on the long-term debt borrowed to finance construction of an abandoned plant, no discounting of the asset is required nor is accrual of the carrying charge permitted.

If, at the time the provisions of Statement No. 90 are first applied, the borrower elects to restate the financial statements, the financial statements for all periods presented shall be restated and the financial statements shall disclose the nature of the restatement and its effect on margins before extraordinary items, net margins, and patronage capital at the beginning of the earliest period presented. If the borrower elects not to restate the financial statements, the effect of applying Statement No. 90 shall be reported as a change in accounting principle and the financial statements shall disclose the nature of the change and the effect of applying Statement No. 90 on margins before extraordinary items and net margins.

The specific accounts that shall be used to record transactions involving plant abandonments are as follows:

1. In the year of the abandonment, the unrecoverable portion of the cost of abandoned plant included in construction work-in-progress shall be recognized as a loss by a charge to Account 426.5, Other Deductions, and a credit to Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress.

2. The balance of the cost remaining in the construction work-in-progress account shall be credited to Account 107 and charged to Account 182.2, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs.

3. The difference between the charge to Account 182.2 and the present value of expected future revenues for recovery of the new asset, shall be recorded as a credit to Account 182.2 and a debit to Account 426.5. The credit to Account 182.2 shall be segregated from the amount charged to Account 182.2 by the use of a separate subaccount. Statement No. 90 does not require this segregation; however, it is necessary under the USoA to provide for the appropriate segregation of operating and nonoperating income.

4. During the waiting period for recovery of the new asset to begin, carrying charges shall be accrued by a debit toAccount 182.2 with a concurrent credit to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income. Debits to Account 182.2 shall be treated as reductions to the credit subaccount of Account 182.2.

5. The borrower shall amortize the amount debited to Account 182.2 by charges to operating income, consistent with the way the amortized amounts are recovered through rates. These charges to income shall be recorded in Account 407, Amortization of Property Losses, Unrecovered Plant and Regulatory Study Costs.

6. As the recoverable amount recorded in Account 182.2 is recovered through rates, the borrower shall accrue income by charges to Account 182.2 and credits to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income. Accruals shall be computed by applying the same rate used to derive the present value of the asset established in Account 182.2, to the unamortized balance in that account. Accrued amounts charged to Account 182.2 shall be treated as reductions to the credit subaccount withinAccount 182.2.

Prior to implementing the accounting prescribed above, the borrower shall submit the details of each plant abandonment to RUS for approval.

Disallowances of Costs of Recently Completed Plant

When it becomes probable that a portion of the cost of recently completed plant will be disallowed for rate making purposes and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the disallowance can be made, the estimated amount of the probable disallowance shall be deducted from the reported cost of the plant and recognized as a loss. If a portion of the costs is explicitly, but indirectly disallowed, the equivalent amount of the cost shall be deducted from the reported cost of the plant and recognized as a loss. The specific accounts that shall be used to record transactions involving the disallowance of plant costs are as follows:

1. Estimated disallowed plant costs which the borrower records as a credit to Account 101, Electric Plant-in-Service, shall be charged to Account 426.5, Other Deductions.

2. If the loss qualifies as an extraordinary item under the criteria set forth in General Instruction No. 7 of the USoA, the borrower shall record the loss in Account 435, Extraordinary Deductions. To be considered extraordinary, an item shall be more than five percent of income computed before extraordinary items. If a borrower believes that a loss of less than five percent should be treated as an extraordinary item; the borrower shall, with commission approval, record the loss in Account 435 and report the loss as an extraordinary item. If the borrower is not subject to state commission jurisdiction, RUS approval is required.

134 Utility Plant Phase-in Plans

In August 1987, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 92, Regulated Enterprises—Accounting for Phase-in Plans (Statement No. 92). This section provides an overview of the requirements outlined in Statement No. 92.

The term phase-in plan is used to refer to any method of recognition of allowable costs in rates that meets all of the following criteria:

1. The method was adopted by the regulator in connection with a major, newly completed plant of the regulated enterprise or one of its suppliers or a major plant scheduled for completion in the near future.

2. The method defers the rates intended to recover allowable costs beyond the period in which those allowable costs would be charged to expense under generally accepted accounting principles applicable to enterprises in general.

3. The method defers the rates intended to recover allowable costs beyond the period in which those rates would have been ordered under the rate-making methods routinely used prior to 1982 by that regulator for similar allowable costs of that regulated enterprise.

If a phase-in plan is ordered by a regulator in connection with a plant on which no substantial physical construction had been performed before January 1, 1988, none of the allowable costs that are deferred for future recovery by the regulator under the plan for rate-making purposes, shall be capitalized for general-purpose financial reporting purposes (financial reporting).

If a phase-in plan is ordered by a regulator in connection with a plant completed before January 1, 1988, or a plant on which substantial physical construction had been performed before January 1, 1988, the criteria specified below shall be applied to that plan. If the phase-in plan meets all of those criteria, all allowable costs that are deferred for future recovery by the regulator under the plan shall be capitalized for financial reporting purposes as a separate asset (a deferred charge). If any one of those criteria is not met, none of the allowable costs that are deferred for future recovery by the regulator under the plan shall be capitalized for financial reporting. The criteria for determining whether capitalization is appropriate are:

1. The allowable costs in question are deferred pursuant to a formal plan that has been agreed to by the regulator;

2. The plan specifies the timing of recovery of all allowable costs that will be deferred under the plan;

3. All allowable costs deferred under the plan are scheduled for recovery within 10 years of the date when the deferral began; and

4. The percentage increase in rates scheduled under the plan for each future year is no greater than the percentage increase in rates scheduled under the plan for each immediately preceding year. That is, the scheduled percentage increase in year two is no greater than the percentage increase granted in year one, the scheduled percentage increase in year three is no greater than the percentage increase in year two, etc.

By definition, a phase-in plan approved prior to 1982 that contains provisions contrary to those detailed above is not subject to the provisions of Statement No. 92. This exemption, however, only relates to a specific utility and a specific regulator. For example, a utility cannot use a phase-in plan approved by its regulator for a different utility as justification for its phase-in plan exceeding the 10-year limit imposed by Statement No. 92.

A phase-in plan is a method of rate making intended to moderate a sudden increase in rates while providing the regulated enterprise with recovery of its investment and a return on that investment during the recovery period. A disallowance is a rate-making action that prevents the regulated enterprise from recovering either some amount of its investment or some amount of return on its investment. Statement No. 90 specifies the accounting for disallowances of plant costs (see item 133 of this regulation). If a method of rate making that meets the criteria for a phase-in plan includes an indirect disallowance of plant costs, that disallowance shall be accounted for in accordance with Statement No. 90. Cumulative amounts capitalized under phase-in plans shall be reported as a separate asset in the balance sheet. The net amount capitalized in each period or the net amount of previously capitalized allowable costs recovered during each period shall be reported as a separate item of other income or expense in the income statement. Allowable costs capitalized shall not be reported as reductions of other expenses.

The terms of any phase-in plan in effect during the year or ordered for future years shall be disclosed in the financial statements. Statement No. 92 does not permit capitalization for financial reporting of allowable costs deferred for future recovery by the regulator pursuant to a phase-in plan that does not meet the criteria or a phase-in plan related to plant on which substantial physical construction was not completed before January 1, 1988. Nevertheless, the financial statements shall include disclosures of the net amount deferred at the balance sheet date for rate-making purposes, and the net change in deferrals for rate-making purposes during the year for those plans.

If the provisions of Statement No. 92 are applied retroactively, the financial statements of all periods presented shall be restated. In addition, the restated financial statements shall, in the year that Statement No. 92 is first applied, disclose the nature of any restatement and its effect on margins before extraordinary items, net margins, and on patronage capital at the beginning of the earliest period presented. If the financial statements for prior years are not restated, the effects of applying Statement No. 92 to existing phase-in plans shall be reported as a change in accounting principle and the financial statements shall disclose the effect of adopting Statement No. 92 on margins before extraordinary items and net margins.

The application of Statement No. 92 to an existing phase-in plan shall be delayed if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The enterprise has filed a rate application to have the plan amended to meet the criteria of Statement No. 92 or intends to do so as soon as practicable; and

2. It is reasonably possible that the regulator will change the terms of the phase-in plan so that it will meet the criteria of Statement No. 92.

If the above conditions are met, the provisions of Statement No. 92 shall be applied to the existing phase-in plan on the earlier of the date when one of the conditions ceases to be met or the date when the final rate order is received, amending or refusing to amend the phase-in plan. However, if the enterprise delays filing its application for the amendment or the regulator does not process the application in the normal period of time, the application of Statement No. 92 shall not be further delayed.

In applying the criteria of Statement No. 92 to a plan that was in existence prior to the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 1987, and that was revised to meet that criteria, the 10-year criterion and the requirement concerning the percentage increase shall be measured from the date of the amendment rather than from the date of the first scheduled deferrals under the original plan. All phase-in plans must receive RUS approval prior to implementation.

135 Accounting for Removal or Relocation of Electric Facilities Resulting from the Action of Others

Under arrangements with another party, a borrower agrees, or is obliged, to remove, relocate, rearrange, or otherwise make changes in utility property, other than for the purpose of rendering utility service to the other party, for which the utility is reimbursed for all or a portion of the costs incurred.

Plant Accounting

The relocation of the line shall be accounted for as follows:

1. If all of the assemblies in the line are retired or completely removed and later reinstalled or if the line is constructed in a new location before the old line is removed, construction and retirement work orders shall be prepared except for the costs relating to special equipment items (transformers, oil circuit reclosers, etc.) which shall be charged to operations expense.

2. If a line is moved in its entirety to a new location except for isolated retirement units (such as at the end of the line) or poles not suitable for resetting, the cost of moving the portion of line that is moved intact shall be charged to maintenance expense while the cost related to the change in isolated retirement units or the replacement of poles not suitable for resetting shall be accounted for through use of construction and retirement work orders.

3. If a line is moved intact without any change in assemblies, the cost shall be charged to maintenance expense.

Reimbursement

If the borrower receives reimbursement for the costs related to the relocation of the line, the reimbursement shall be accounted for by crediting operation and maintenance expenses to the extent of actual expenses occasioned by the plant changes and crediting the remainder to the accumulated provision for depreciation, unless contractual terms definitely characterize residual or specific amounts as applicable to the cost of replacement. In the latter event, appropriate credits shall be entered in the plant accounts.

Reimbursement received from a telephone company for adding a pole or replacing a present pole with a taller pole under joint use contracts falls within this latter category. In this instance, appropriate credits are charged against the plant accounts.

Financing

The total reimbursement, less any portion for operations and maintenance costs, shall be entered in the "Contributions in Aid of Construction" section at the bottom of the Construction Work Order. When the Inventory of Work Orders (RUS Form 219) is prepared, enter only enough of the contribution in column 9 to reduce to zero the amount in column 10, "Loan Funds Subject to Advance by RUS." This entry is made although none of the reimbursement received is recorded in the accounting records as a contribution in aid of construction.

136 Storm Damage

As a result of recent hurricane, flood, and ice storm damage, the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) has received several inquiries concerning the proper accounting for storm damage costs and the associated funds received from the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

Storm damage costs should be accounted for under the work order procedure. Units of property destroyed or otherwise removed from service must be reflected on retirement work orders and units of property installed must be shown on construction work orders. To ensure that the accounting for construction and retirement costs is as accurate as possible, an effort should be made to accurately accumulate material, labor, and overhead costs. Even when extreme care has been exercised, however, it may still be necessary to use estimates to develop the appropriate cost figures.

When a storm occurs, a utility typically incurs a large retirement loss, all or a part of which should be charged to the accumulated provision for depreciation. Storm damage costs over and above construction and retirement costs represent maintenance expense. Maintenance costs include the costs of resagging lines, straightening poles, and replacing minor items of property. When extensive damage has occurred, the need to restore the property to an operating condition without delay usually results in excessive costs being incurred. Standard property unit costs may be used as a guide in determining the amount to be capitalized. It should be noted, however, that when standard property unit costs are used, all excess costs are charged to maintenance expense.

Because of the storm's destruction, property is retired prematurely and as a result, extraordinary retirement losses occur. When such extraordinary losses occur, they should be recorded in the year in which the losses are incurred. If the recording of such losses will materially distort the income statement, such losses may be charged to Account 435, Extraordinary Deductions. These costs may be deferred and amortized to future periods only if the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation (Statement No. 71), are applied. Under the provisions of Statement No. 71, a utility may defer certain costs, provided such costs are included in the utility's rate base and recovered through future rates. If an RUS borrower elects to apply the provisions of Statement No. 71, RUS approval is required. To obtain RUS approval, a borrower must submit:

a. A detailed description of the plan including the nature of the expense item, the amount of the deferral, the specific time period for rate recovery, and justifying support for the time period selected;

b. The accounting journal entries being used by the cooperative to record the expense deferral and amortization of deferred costs; and

c. A copy of the state Commission order authorizing recovery of the deferred costs through future rates, or in the absence of commission jurisdiction, a resolution from the cooperative's board of directors authorizing such recovery.

To assist in the restoration of the damaged facilities, the Federal government often provides assistance through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Under current FEMA procedures, FEMA provides funds for the restoration of facilities based upon the cost estimates submitted by the entity requesting assistance. If the FEMA grant is for less than 100 percent of the cost estimates, and does not specify offset expenses, thereby providing the borrower with the maximum opportunity to utilize Rural Development Utilities Program loan funds to finance capitalizable costs. When the funds are received, they should be accounted for by first applying the funds received as a credit to maintenance expense and administrative and general costs. Any remaining funds should then be applied as a credit to construction and retirement costs.

Accounting Journal Entries

Dr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage	$1,015.17	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$1,015.17
To transfer the removal costs recorded in Column 11 of Retirement Work Order #4401X to Account 108.8X.		
Dr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage	$4,141.55	
Cr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$4,141.55
To remove material salvaged in the __________ rebuild from Account 107.4. The original entry debited Account 154, Plant Materials and Operating Supplies, and credited Account 107.4. (See Column 12 of Retirement Work Order #4401X.)		
Dr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage	$312,230.41	
Cr. 364, Poles Towers and Fixtures		$133,377.55
Cr. 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices		59,683.08
Cr. 368, Lines Transformers		19,704.60
Cr. 369, Services		97,651.23
Cr. 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems		1,813.95
To remove the original cost of property destroyed and retired from the classified plant accounts. This retirement is recorded, in detail, on Retirement Work Order #4401X. It is understood that this retirement covers all distribution property retired or destroyed in the __________ area exclusive of substations and special equipment items (meters, meter sockets, current and potential transformers, transformers, voltage regulators, oil circuit reclosers (OCR), and sectionalizers).		
Dr. 108.6, Accumulated Provision for	$309,104.03	

Depreciation of Distribution Plant		
Cr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$309,104.03
To record the net loss due to the retirement of distribution lines in the ________ area. (See Retirement Work Order #4401X.)		
Dr. 364, Poles, Towers and Fixtures	$99,075.40	
Dr. 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices	104,142.22	
Dr. 368, Line Transformers	25,036.07	
Dr. 369, Services	28,865.08	
Dr. 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems	2,101.60	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$259,220.37
To record, in the proper classified plant accounts, Construction Work Order #4401 covering the __________ rebuild.		
This entry includes:		
Material Issued	$150,336.49	
Less: Materials Returned	15,631.39	
Net Material Used	134,705.10	
Labor and overhead estimated by using standard record unit costs	124,515.27	
Total	259,220.37	
Dr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage	2,384.00	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$2,384.00
To transfer the removal costs associated with the retirement of old transmission lines ($1,966) and substations ($418) to Account 107.4. This cost is shown in Column 11 of Retirement Work Order #4400X).		
Dr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage	$1,939.74	
Cr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$1,939.74
To remove material salvaged from transmission lines ($1,545.74) and substations ($394.00) from Account 107.4. The original entry debited Account 154 and credited Account 107.4. (See Column 12 of Retirement Work Order #4400X.)		
Dr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage	$162,172.06	
Cr. 355, Poles and Fixtures		$47,738.45
Cr. 356, Overhead Conductors & Devices		80,304.11
Cr. 362, Station Equipment		34,129.50
To remove the original cost of transmission lines and substations destroyed and retired from the classified plant accounts. (See Retirement Work Order #4400X.) (New substations were built and separately accounted for on Work Order #4406.)		

Dr. 108.5, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Transmission Plant	$128,462.82	
Dr. 108.6, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant	34,153.50	
Cr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$162,616.32
To record the net loss due to the retirement of transmission lines ($128,462.82) and substations ($34,153.50). (See Retirement Work Order #4400X):		

	Substations	Transmission plant
Original Cost	$34,129.50	$128,042.56
Add: Cost of Removal	418.00	1,966.00
	34,547.50	130,008.56
Less: Material Salvaged	394.00	1,545.74
Total	34,153.50	128,462.82

Dr. 355, Poles and Fixtures	$161,784.05	
Dr. 356, Overhead Conductors and Devices	124,704.77	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$286,488.82
To record, in the proper classified plant accounts, the costs of a 69 kV transmission line (__________) as detailed in Work Order #4400. This work order includes construction costs as follows:		
Material Used (Net)	$171,665.62	
Labor and overhead estimated by using standard record unit costs	114,823.20	
Total	286,488.82	
Dr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage	$329.40	
Cr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$329.40
To correct the journal entry for cash received from the sale of scrapped meters and transformers. The original entry credited Account 107.4 at the time of receipt.		
Transformers	$318.00	
Meters	11.40	
Net Materials Used	329.40	
Dr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$137,671.22
Cr. 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices		$4,557.00
Cr. 368, Line Transformers		112,815.22
Cr. 370, Meters		20,299.00
To remove the cost of meters, transformers, and OCRs lost or destroyed from the primary plant accounts. (See Retirement Work Order #4402X.)		
737 Transformers	$112,815.22	

31 OCRs	4,557.00	
1,532 Meters	20,299.00	
Total	137,671.22	
Dr. 108.6, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant	$137,341.82	
Cr. 108.8X, Retirement Work in Progress		$137,341.82
To record the net loss due to the retirement of meters, transformers, and OCRs. (See Retirement Work Order #4402X.)		
Original Cost	$137,671.22	
Salvaged Realized	329.40	
Total	137,341.82	
Dr. 186, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	$1,319.85	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$1,319.85
To record the engineering costs associated with future construction work in the __________ area.		
Dr. 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines	$607.24	
Dr. 595, Maintenance of Line Transformers	19,365.86	
Dr. 597, Maintenance of Meters	6,595.56	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$26,568.66
To charge the costs of repairing damaged meters, transformers, voltage regulators, and OCRs to the appropriate expense accounts. Repair costs were originally charged to Account 107.4.		

	593	595	597
Meters			$6,595.56
Transformers		$18,869.95	
Voltage Regulators		495.91	
Oil Circuit Reclosers	$607.24		
Total	607.24	19,365.86	6,595.56

Dr. 920, Administrative and General Salaries	$32,000.00	
Dr. 921, Office Supplies and Expenses	4,421.69	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in Progress—Storm Damage		$36,421.69
To charge the administrative costs incurred to obtain the FEMA grant to the appropriate expense accounts. Administrative costs were originally charged to Account 107.4.		
Salaries	$32,000.00	
Office Supplies	4,421.69	
Total	$36,421.69	
Dr. 571, Maintenance of Overhead Lines	$3,675.60	
Dr. 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines	33,080.40	
Cr. 107.4, Construction Work in		$36,756.00

Progress Storm Damage		
To allocate expenses remaining in Account 107.4 to distribution and transmission maintenance expense. It was estimated that only 10 percent is applicable to transmission.		
Dr. 426.5, Other Deductions	$275,000.00	
Dr. 435, Extraordinary Deductions		
Dr. 182.1, Extraordinary Property Losses		
Cr. 108.5, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Transmission Plant		$35,000.00
Cr. 108.6, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant		240,000.00
To restore the accumulated provisions for depreciation to their appropriate levels based upon a study of plant currently in service.		

Note: Account 426.5, Other Deductions, should be used to record the retirement loss as a current period expense. Account 435, Extraordinary Deductions, may be used when the loss will materially distort the income statement. Account 182.1, Extraordinary Property Losses, should be used when such costs are being deferred under the provisions of Statement No. 71. Costs recorded in this account should be amortized to Account 407, Amortization of Property Losses, as the costs are recovered through rates.

Dr. 131.1, Cash—General	$1,000,000.00	
Cr. 253, Other Deferred Credits		$1,000,000.00
To record the receipt of funds from the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).		
Dr. 253, Other Deferred Credits	$1,000,000.00	
Cr. 108.5, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Transmission Plant		$74,205.00
Cr. 108.6, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant		191,575.00
Cr. 186, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits		872.00
Cr. 355, Poles and Fixtures		129,056.00
Cr. 356, Overhead Conductors and Devices		99,408.00
Cr. 364, Poles, Towers and Fixtures		78,916.00
Cr. 365, Overhead Conductors and Devices		82,840.00
Cr. 368, Line Transformers		20,056.00
Cr. 369, Services		23,108.00
Cr. 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems		1,744.00
Cr. 426.5, Other Deductions		219,220.00
Cr. 571, Maintenance of Overhead Lines		2,900.00
Cr. 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines		26,600.00

Cr. 595, Maintenance of Line Transformers		15,300.00
Cr. 597, Maintenance of Meters		5,200.00
Cr. 920, Administrative and General Salaries		25,491.00
Cr. 921, Office Supplies and Expenses		3,509.00
To allocate FEMA funds to the proper accounts.		

Summary of Costs	
Maintenance:	
Account 571, Maintenance of Overhead Lines	$3,675.60
Account 593, Maintenance of Overhead Lines	33,687.24
Account 595, Maintenance of Line Transformers	19,365.86
Account 597, Maintenance of Meters	6,595.56
Total Maintenance Costs	63,324.26
Retirement Loss:	
Account 108.5, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Transmission Plant	93,462.82
Account 108.6, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant	240,599.35
Account 426.5, Other Deductions	275,000.00
Total Retirement Loss	609,062.17
Construction:	
Account 186, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	1,319.85
Account 355, Poles and Fixtures	161,784.05
Account 356, Overhead Conductors and Devices	124,704.77
Account 364, Poles, Towers and Fixtures	99,075.40
Account 365, Overhead Conductor and Devices	104,142.22
Account 368, Line Transformers	25,036.07
Account 369, Services	28,865.08
Account 373, Street Lighting and Signal Systems	2,101.60
Total Construction Cost	547,029.04
Administrative:	
Account 920, Administrative and General Salaries	$32,000.00
Account 921, Office Supplies and Expenses	4,421.69
Total Administrative Cost	36,421.69
Maintenance	63,324.26
Retirement Loss	609,062.17
Construction	547,029.04
Administrative	36,421.69
Total Costs	1,255,837.16
Distribution of FEMA Funds	
Maintenance: 63,324.26÷1,255,837.16=.0504=5.0%	

Retirement: 609,062.17÷1,255,837.16=.4850=48.5%	
Construction: 547,029.04÷1,255,837.16=.4356 = 43.6%	
Administrative: 36,421.69÷1,255,837.16=.0290=2.9%	
Maintenance: $1,000,000.00×5.0%=	$50,000.00
Retirement: $1,000,000.00×48.5%=	485,000.00
Construction: $1,000,000.00×43.6%=	436,000.00
Administrative: $1,000,000.00×2.9%=	29,000.00
Total	1,000,000.00
Distribution of FEMA Funds—Maintenance	
Account 571: 3,675.60÷63,324.26=.0580=5.8%	
Account 593: 33,687.24÷63,324.26=.5320=53.2%	
Account 595: 19,365.86÷63,324.26=.3058=30.6%	
Account 597: 6,595.56÷63,324.26=.1041=10.4%	
Account 571: $50,000.00×5.8%=	$2,900.00
Account 593: $50,000.00×53.2%=	26,600.00
Account 595: $50,000.00×30.6%=	15,300.00
Account 597: $50,000.00×10.4%=	5,200.00
Total	50,000.00
Distribution of FEMA Funds—Retirement Loss	
Account 108.5: 93,462.82÷609,062.17=.1535=15.3%	
Account 108.6: 240,599.35÷609,062.17=.3950=39.5%	
Account 426.5: 275,000.00÷609,062.17=.4515=45.2%	
Account 108.5: $485,000.00×15.3%=	$74,205.00
Account 108.6: $485,000.00×39.5%=	191,575.00
Account 426.5: $485,000.00×45.2%=	219,220.00
Total	485,000.00
Distribution of FEMA Funds—Construction	
Account 186: 1,319.85÷547,029.04=.0024=.2%	
Account 355: 161,784.05÷547,029.04=.2958=29.6%	
Account 356: 124,704.77÷547,029.04=.2280=22.8%	
Account 364: 99,075.40÷547,029.04=.1811=18.1%	
Account 365: 104,142.22÷547,029.04=.1904=19.0%	
Account 368: 25,036.07÷547,029.04=.0457=4.6%	
Account 369: 28,865.08÷547,029.04=.0528=5.3%	
Account 373: 2,101.67÷547,029.04=.0038=.4%	
Account 186: $436,000.00×.2%=	$872.00
Account 355: $436,000.00×29.6%=	129,056.00
Account 356: $436,000.00×22.8%=	99,408.00
Account 364: $436,000.00×18.1%=	78,916.00
Account 365: $436,000.00×19.0%=	82,840.00
Account 368: $436,000.00×4.6%=	20,056.00
Account 369: $436,000.00×5.3%=	23,108.00

Account 373: $436,000.00×.4%=	1,744.00
Total	436,000.00
Distribution of FEMA Funds—Administrative	
Account 920: 32,000.00÷36,421.69=.8786=87.9%	
Account 921: 4,421.69÷36,421.69=.1213=12.1%	
Account 920: $29,000.00×87.9%=	$25,491.00
Account 921: $29,000.00×12.1%=	3,509.00
Total	29,000.00

137 Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of (Statement No. 121), requires reporting entities to review all long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles that are to be held, used, or disposed of by that entity for impairment whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying value of the asset, the entity must recognize an impairment loss. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. The impairment loss is reported as a component of income from continuing operations before income taxes for entities presenting an income statement and in the statement of activities of not-for-profit organizations. Statement No. 121 does not apply to assets included in the scope of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 90, Regulated Enterprises—Accounting for Abandonments and Disallowances of Plant Costs.

Assets To Be Held or Used

Entities are required to review long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. For example:

1. A significant decrease in the market value of an asset;

2. A significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used;

3. A significant physical change in an asset;

4. A significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of an asset;

5. An adverse action or assessment by a regulator;

6. An accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected to acquire or construct an asset; and

7. A current period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continued losses associated with an asset used for the purpose of producing revenue.

The impairment of the asset is measured by estimating the future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its disposition. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. Future cash flows are those cash inflows that are expected to be generated by the asset less the cash outflows expected to be necessary to maintain those inflows. If the future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) are less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss must be recognized. If the expected future cash flows are greater than the carrying value of the asset, no impairment loss exists.

The impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount (acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation) of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. The fair value of the asset is the amount for which the asset could be bought or sold in an arms-length transaction between willing parties. A quoted market price is the best evidence of fair value. If this information is not available, the fair value should be based upon the best information available. Consideration should be given to the price of similar assets and valuation techniques such as the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate representative of the risk involved, option-pricing models, matrix pricing, option-adjusted spread models, and fundamental analysis. All available information should be considered when using the above pricing techniques.

If an impairment is recognized, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the lower of its fair value or its carrying value and, if depreciable, depreciated over the remaining useful life. Previously recognized impairment losses cannot be restored. If the asset was acquired in a business combination and there is goodwill resulting from the transaction, the goodwill is included in the asset grouping and reduced or eliminated before any adjustment is made to the carrying value of the asset.

The following financial statement disclosures are required in the period in which the impairment is recognized:

1. A description of the impaired assets and the facts and circumstances surrounding the impairment;

2. The amount of the impairment and how fair value was determined;

3. The caption in the income statement or the statement of activities in which the impairment loss is aggregated if that loss has not been presented as a separate caption or reported parenthetically on the face of the statement; and

4. If applicable, the business segment(s) affected.

Assets To Be Disposed

Statement No. 121 also applies to all long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles for which management, having the authority to approve the action, has committed to a plan of disposal except those assets covered by APB No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations—Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions. An asset to be disposed of is carried at the lower of its carrying amount (acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation) or its fair value less cost to sell.

The fair value of the asset to be disposed of is computed in the same manner as that for an asset to be held or used by the entity. Selling costs include the incremental direct cost to transact the sale—broker commissions, legal fees, title transfer, and other closing costs that must be incurred before legal title can be transferred. Costs such as insurance, security service, and utilities are generally excluded unless these costs are part of a contractual agreement that obligates the entity to incur such costs in the future. If the asset's fair value is based upon current market price or the current selling price for a similar asset, the fair value is considered a current amount and is not discounted. If, however, the fair value is based upon discounted expected future cash flows and if the sale is to occur beyond one year, the cost to sell must also be discounted. Assets covered by this statement are not depreciated (amortized) while being held for disposal.

Subsequent revisions in estimates of fair value less cost to sell are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of the asset to be disposed of as long as the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the original carrying amount.

The following financial statement disclosures are required in the period in which the impairment is recognized:

1. A description of the assets to be disposed of including the facts and circumstances leading to the expected disposal, the expected disposal date, and the carrying amount of those assets;

2. If applicable, the business segment(s) in which the assets to be disposed of are held;

3. The amount, if any, of the impairment loss resulting from the adoption of this statement;

4. The gain or loss, if any, resulting from subsequent revisions in the estimates of fair value less cost to sell;

5. The caption in the income statement or statement of activities in which the gains or losses are aggregated if those gains or losses have not been presented as a separate caption or reported parenthetically on the face of the statement; and

6. The results of operations for assets to be disposed of to the extent that those results are included in the entity's results of operations for the period and can be identified.

Accounting Requirements

All borrowers must adopt the accounting prescribed by Statement No. 121.

Effective Date and Implementation

Statement No. 121 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1995. Impairment losses resulting from the application of this statement to assets that are held or used by the entity must be reported in the period in which the recognition criteria are first applied and met. Impairment losses attributable to assets to be disposed of must be reported as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle as prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes.

Accounting Journal Entries—Implementation Date

If a borrower has impaired assets that are held or used at the implementation date, the following entry should be recorded:

Dr. 426.5, Other Deductions

Cr. 300 Series of Accounts, Plant Accounts

To record the adoption of Statement No. 121 for the impairment of assets that are held or used.

If a borrower has impaired assets to be disposed of at the implementation date, the following entry should be recorded:

Dr. 435.1, Cumulative Effect on Prior Years of a Change in Accounting Principle

Cr. 300 Series—Plant Accounts

To record the adoption of Statement No. 121 for assets that are to be disposed.

Accounting Journal Entries—Subsequent to Implementation Date

If an asset that is either held, used or to be disposed of becomes impaired, the following entry should be recorded:

Dr. 426.5, Other Deductions

Cr. 300 Series—Plant Accounts

To record the impairment of a plant asset.

If a borrower makes a subsequent revision in the estimate of the fair value less the cost to sell of an asset to be disposed of, the following entry should be recorded:

Dr. 300 Series—Plant Accounts

Cr. 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income

To revise the fair value of an asset to be disposed.

138 Automatic Meter Reading Systems—Turtles

Automatic meter reading systems were developed from technology called power line carrier communication systems. One such system, developed by Hunt Technologies, Inc., is called by its brand name, the Turtle system. In addition to its function as an automated reading device, the Turtle can provide outage detection, power failure counts, and other potential applications. The current Turtle system does not have the capability for applications such as collection of load survey or interval data. A Turtle system consists of:

1. A meter reader mounted (retrofitted) inside the meter;

2. A receiver located in each substation; and

3. Monitoring and programming equipment (software and personal computer) usually located in the headquarters building.

The system transmits continuous information one way from the meter to a receiver located in the substation. The receiver constantly monitors every Turtle meter served by the substation. The substation receiver can be sized to monitor up to 3,000 Turtle meter readers at the same time. The data is then transmitted to the headquarters monitoring equipment via telephone line or an equivalent communication system.

The technical literature and other information provided by the manufacturer indicates that this system can only be used for remote meter reading, outage detection, power failure counts, and phase identification. At this time, there is no indication that the system supports other functions such as home security. Therefore, the accounting prescribed for the Turtle meter reading devices and support equipment relates only to electric utility operations.

Accounting Requirements

The function of the equipment is the primary factor in determining the account in which the equipment shall be recorded. The components of the Turtle automatic meter reading system shall be recorded in Account 370, Meters. The cost of the meter reader encoding device and retrofitting the meter with the meter reader unit shall be capitalized to the cost of the existing meter. Any associated operating expenses shall be charged to Account 586, Meter Expenses, with maintenance expenses charged to Account 597, Maintenance of Meters.

Separate continuing property records shall be established for the meters, either fitted or retrofitted with the device; the receiver; the personal computer; and the system software. The meters, receivers, and personal computer shall be depreciated over the manufacturer's estimated useful service life. The system software shall be depreciated over the estimated useful service life of the program not to exceed 5 years.

139 Global Positioning Systems

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a network of 24 satellites and their ground stations. Utilities are using this advanced technology geographic data collection system to update and modernize their system maps. GPS uses a system of satellites orbiting the earth to establish plant locations with pinpoint accuracy. By triangulating from three satellites and using radio signals to measure distances and locate items, system-wide maps can be created of the utility's service area. A field inventory is then taken of the utility's plant and plotted onto the map. The GPS consists of base station equipment, remote station equipment, the GPS program, and mapping conversion software.

All equipment associated with GPS is dedicated to the mapping effort. The base station is installed at a fixed location and ties satellite measurements into a solid local reference. The remote station is a portable receiver that is taken into the field to determine locations and is moved from site to site. The GPS program is the application software that operates the station equipment and is used by layout technicians to gather information of existing and new facilities in the field. The conversion software is used for converting the GPS and inventory information gathered in the field into a form usable by the mapping program.

Accounting Requirements

The function and location of the equipment are the primary factors in determining the account in which the equipment shall be recorded. The components of the GPS shall be accounted for as follows:

1. *Remote and Base Station Equipment.* The cost of the equipment, both remote and fixed, shall be capitalized in a subaccount of Account 391, Office Furniture and Equipment.

2. *GPS Program and Conversion Software for Mapping.* The cost of GPS program and conversion software shall be capitalized in a subaccount of Account 391, Office Furniture and Equipment.

3. *GPS/GIS Field Inventory of System.* The cost of performing a GPS/GIS survey and field inventory of the existing system, by either a consultant or the utility's own forces, shall be charged to Account 588, Miscellaneous Distribution Expenses.

140 Radio-Based Automatic Meter Reading Systems

Radio-based automatic meter reading technology allows meters equipped with a low-power radio device called an ERT (Encoder, Receiver, Transmitter) to be read from a remote location. The ERT device can either be retrofitted to an existing meter or purchased installed in a new meter. The ERT device “encodes” energy consumption and transmits this information to a radio transceiver equipped handheld computer. The data collected and stored in the handheld computer is then uploaded to a billing computer using specialized software for that purpose.

Accounting Requirements

The function of the equipment is the primary factor in determining the account in which the equipment shall be recorded. The components of the radio-based automatic meter reading system shall be recorded in Account 370, Meters. The cost of the meter reader encoding device and retrofitting the meter with the meter reader unit shall be capitalized to the cost of the existing meter. Any associated operating expenses shall be charged to Account 586, Meter Expenses, with maintenance expenses charged to Account 597, Maintenance of

Meters.

Separate continuing property records shall be established for the meters, either fitted or retrofitted with the device; the handheld computer; and the upload software. The meters and handheld computer shall be depreciated over the manufacturer's estimated useful service life. The upload software shall be depreciated over the estimated useful service life of the program not to exceed 5 years.

201 Supplemental Financing

Many borrowers secure additional financing from sources other than RUS. CFC was established to provide a source of supplemental financing. Although the accounting provided in this section refers to CFC, it is applicable to other sources of supplemental financing as well.

1. *Membership Fees*

When a membership fee is paid to CFC, the payment shall be recorded as a debit to Account 123.23, Other Investments in Associated Organizations.

2. *Subscriptions*

The subscription agreement to purchase Capital Term Certificates (CTCs) is a binding obligation to pay an initial subscription in equal annual payments over the first three years and an additional annual subscription payable in the fourth through fifteenth years.

The annual subscriptions to CFC for the fourth through fifteenth years is 2.0 percent of total operating revenues after deducting the cost of power. Using the best data available, each borrower shall estimate the amount of CTCs that are required to be purchased. Estimates are not expected to be precise and adjustments shall be made when future projections indicate a change is needed. When the agreement to purchase CTCs is made, an entry shall be recorded debiting Account 123.21, Subscriptions to Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing, and crediting Account 224.11, Other Long-Term Debit—Subscriptions. When the CTCs are actually purchased, the following entries shall be recorded:

Dr. 224.11, Other Long-Term Debt—Subscriptions

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

Dr. 123.22, Investments in Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

Cr. 123.21, Subscriptions to Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

3. *Interest Receipts*

Interest accrues monthly to the holder of CTCs at a rate in accordance with the terms of the CFC Invitation to Subscribe. The accrual of interest and the receipt of interest proceeds shall be recorded as follows:

Dr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

Cr. 419, Interest and Dividend Income

To record the monthly accrual of interest.

Dr. 131.1, Cash—General

Cr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

To record the receipt of interest proceeds from the investment in CTCs.

Note: Any amounts received in excess of the previous accruals shall be credited to Account 419.

Interest penalties may be charged by CFC for late payments on any subscription from the date that the payment was due to the date that the payment was actually received. Such charges shall be expensed to Account 431, Other Interest Expense.

4. *Notes*

If a note is due more than one year after the date of the note, the appropriate subaccount of Account 224, Other Long-Term Debt, shall be credited. If the note is due less than one year from the date of the note, Account 231, Notes Payable, shall be credited.

When a loan from CFC has been consummated and a note is executed, Account 224.13, Supplemental Financing Notes Executed—Debit, shall be debited; and Account 224.12, Other Long-Term Debt—Supplemental Financing, credited. When a loan from another source has been consummated, Account 224.15, Notes Executed—Other—Debit, shall be debited; and Account 224.14, Other Long-Term Debt—Miscellaneous, credited.

5. *Loan Proceeds*

Cash proceeds from unsecured short-term loans shall be deposited into the General Fund Account. Cash proceeds from all secured loans shall be deposited into the Construction Fund Trustee Account.

From two to seven percent, depending upon the class of borrower and its debt-equity ratio, of each CFC loan is applied to the purchase of Capital Term Certificates. At the time of a borrower's first requisition under the CFC loan, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. 131.2, Cash—Construction Fund—Trustee

Dr. 123.22, Investments in Capital Term Certificates—Supplemental Financing

Cr. 224.13, Supplemental Financing Notes Executed—Debit

To record the requisition of funds from CFC.

6. *Capital Credits*

As a result of borrowing from CFC or other lenders organized on a cooperative basis, a borrower may receive capital credit allocations. These allocations are usually based upon the borrower's participation in the lending program with participation measured by the amount of interest expense and conversion costs incurred.

To account for patronage capital allocations from cooperative lenders, the following journal entries shall be recorded:

Dr. 123.1, Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives

Cr. 424, Other Capital Credits and Patronage Capital Allocations

To record the allocation of capital credits from a cooperative lender.

Note: If any portion of the interest expense was capitalized as a component of construction cost, a similar portion of the capital credit allocation shall be credited to construction rather than to Account 424. The portion credited to construction shall be determined by applying the percentage of interest expense charged to construction for that particular lender to the interest expense incurred for that lender.

Dr. 131.1, Cash—General

Cr. 123.1, Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives

To record the cash receipt of patronage capital credits from cooperative lenders.

301 Forfeited Customers' Deposits

Customers may be required to make deposits to guarantee payment of amounts billed for electric service. When a customer discontinues service, the customer's deposit shall first be applied to unpaid energy bills, with the balance remitted by check to the customer. If the check is returned, it shall be voided and the original entry that was made when the check was issued shall be reversed.

Unclaimed balances of customer deposits shall remain in Account 235, Customer Deposits, until the legal liability of the cooperative to make such a refund has elapsed. When there is no further legal liability to refund the deposit and if it does not escheat to the state, it shall be transferred to Account 144, Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Customer Accounts—Credit, retaining full information of all particulars.

401 Computer Software Costs

Computer software consists of programs and routines (sets of computer instructions) which direct the operation of the computer. Software may refer to generalized routines useful in computer operations or to programs for specific applications such as payroll.

The distinction between generalized software and application software is important. Generalized software provides operating support for individual applications. This would include programs for such tasks as making printouts of machine-readable records, sorting records, organizing and maintaining files, translating programs written in a symbolic language into machine-language instructions, and scheduling jobs through the computer. These programs are generally furnished by the manufacturer.

Application software consists of a set of instructions for performing a particular data processing task. Application programs are generally written by the user installation, but are frequently obtained as prewritten packages from software vendors. Application software includes programs such as payroll, billing, general ledger, as well as engineering or managerial applications.

Costs incurred with the purchase or development of computer software shall be accounted for as follows:

1. Capitalize in a subaccount of Account 391, Office Furniture and Equipment, all costs for generalized software. Depreciate the cost over the service life (or remaining life) of the main hardware (i.e., containing central processor). If the purchase invoice does not break out or assign a cost to the "generalized software," it is appropriate to include the full amount in hardware costs. Capitalize in a separate subaccount of Account 391, all costs for applications software determined to have a service life of over one year. Depreciate the cost over the estimated useful service life of the program. This depreciation period shall not exceed five (5) years. RUS realizes, however, that there may be circumstances that justify a useful life longer than 5 years. When this is the case and it is management's intent to utilize these programs over an extended period, written justification shall be submitted to RUS for approval.

2. Expense in Account 921, Office Supplies and Expenses, in the period incurred, all costs associated with the maintenance, updating, and conversion of files or revision of all software, and all costs for software with a useful life of less than 1 year. Also expense in Account 921, the unamortized cost of all software determined, during the year, to be no longer used by or useful to the cooperative. Such costs that are clearly applicable to any category of operating expenses other than the administrative and general category, however, shall be included in the appropriate account in such category. In accordance with the USoA, no portion of such costs shall be capitalized to construction or retirement activities.

In determining the total cost of purchased or internally developed software, the following items shall be included:

a. Costs incurred for feasibility studies if they result in the purchase or development of software;

b. All costs related to the actual purchase or development of the software. These costs must be specifically identifiable with the software and properly supported by time cards, invoices, or other documents; and

c. All costs incurred in “testing and debugging” the software.

Computer software costs are properly chargeable to Account 107, Construction Work in Progress, provided that the following criteria are met:

1. The computer program is specifically dedicated to performing a construction related activity, and

2. The cost of the software is itemized separate and apart from other hardware and software costs.

The cost of software programs meeting the above requirements and having an estimated useful service life in excess of 1 year shall be recorded in Account 186, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits, and amortized to Account 107, Construction Work in Progress, over the estimated service life of the program not to exceed 5 years.

All costs related to training personnel in the use of software shall be expensed as incurred.

The accounting in this section is not intended to apply to immaterial amounts. When it is deemed that the costs of the recordkeeping necessary to amortize these costs outweigh the benefits to the members, software costs shall be expensed in the year incurred.

For computer costs relating to load control equipment, refer to Item 118 of this section.

402 Legal Expenses

Utilities may incur legal expenses which pertain to construction activities, loan activities, or general services. The proper accounting treatment for legal expenses is as follows:

1. Legal fees incurred in connection with a construction project, including the court costs directly related thereto, which can be identified and supported as such, shall be capitalized in Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress, as a cost of construction.

2. Legal fees specifically identified and properly supported as resulting from activities designed to obtain long-term debt, shall be deferred in Account 181, Unamortized Debt Expense.

3. Legal fees for all other services and fees which cannot be properly identified will require expensing to either Account 417.1, Expenses of Nonutility Operations, or Account 923,

Outside Services Employed, as appropriate.

To properly support the capitalization or deferral of legal fees, the attorney shall provide an itemization of services performed and the corresponding costs. Only those costs specifically identified by the attorney as being related to construction or loan activities shall be capitalized or deferred as described above.

403 Leases

Lease transactions shall be accounted for as either a capital lease or an operating lease depending upon whether or not the lease meets the criteria for classification as a capital lease. The definitions for capital and operating leases and the criteria used to determine which method shall be used are as follows:

Definitions

1. *Capital Lease:* A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks inherent in the ownership of the property to the lessee, who accounts for the lease as an acquisition of an asset and the incurrence of a liability.

2. *Operating Lease:* An operating lease is a simple rental agreement which does not meet the criteria for a capital lease. Under the terms of an operating lease, the lessee records the rental payments due over the term of the lease as rent expense.

Criteria

A lease agreement shall be classified as a capital lease if one or more of the following criteria is met:

1. Ownership of the property is transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease term;

2. The lease contains a bargain purchase option;

3. The lease term is equal to 75 percent or more of the estimated useful life of the leased property; or

4. The present value of the lease payments at the inception of the lease equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair market value of the leased property.

A lease agreement qualifying as a capital lease shall be recorded in either Account 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases;Account 120.6, Nuclear Fuel Under Capital Leases; or Account 121, Nonutility Property, as appropriate, at the present value (at the beginning of the lease term) of the minimum lease payments. If, however, this amount exceeds the fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease, the asset shall be recorded at its fair market value. An offsetting credit shall be recorded in Account 227, Obligations Under Capital Leases—Noncurrent, with the current portion recorded in Account 243, Obligations Under Capital Leases—Current. Assets recorded in Account 101.1 shall be classified separately according to the detailed accounts (301–399) provided for electric plant in service.

Monthly payments made under the lease obligation shall be charged to rent expense, fuel expense, or construction work-in-progress as they become payable. Similarly, the leased asset and the associated obligation shall be reduced by the current amount due.

The following journal entries shall be used by the lessee to record capital lease transactions:

Dr. 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases

Cr. 243, Obligations Under Capital Leases—Current

Cr. 227, Obligations Under Capital Leases—Noncurrent

To record the capital lease agreement.

Dr. 550, Rents

Cr. 232, Accounts Payable

Dr. 243, Obligations Under Capital Leases—Current

Cr. 101.1, Property Under Capital Leases

To record the monthly rental payment due.

Dr. 232, Accounts Payable

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the monthly lease payment.

Operating leases which are simple rental agreements do not require the recording of an asset or a liability. The entries that are required to record an operating lease by the lessee are as follows:

Dr. 550, Rents

Cr. 232, Accounts Payable

To record the monthly rental payment due.

Dr. 232, Accounts Payable

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the monthly lease payment.

For purposes of illustration, the journal entries presented in this interpretation debit Account 550, Rents. However, Account 507, Rents (steam power generation); Account 525, Rents (nuclear power generation); Account 540, Rents (hydraulic power generation); Account 550, Rents (other power production); Account 567, Rents (transmission expense); Account 589, Rents (distribution expense); and Account 931, Rents (general and administrative), should be charged, as appropriate, depending upon the function of the equipment being leased.

404 Consolidated Financial Statements

In October 1987, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 94, Consolidation of All Majority-Owned Subsidiaries (Statement No. 94). For purposes of reporting to RUS, Statement No. 94 shall be applied as follows:

1. An RUS borrower that is a subsidiary of another entity shall prepare and submit to RUS separate financial statements even though this financial information is presented in the parent's consolidated statements.

2. In those cases in which an RUS borrower has a majority-ownership in a subsidiary, the borrower must prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Statement No. 94. These consolidated statements must also include supplementary schedules presenting a Balance Sheet and Income Statement for each majority-owned

subsidiary included in the consolidated statements.

Although Statement No. 94 requires the consolidation of majority-owned subsidiaries, Forms 7 and 12 must be prepared on a basis consistent with the equity method of accounting for investments. For distribution borrowers, this requires that the investment be shown on Form 7 in Part C, Balance Sheet, on line 7, Investments in Subsidiary Companies, or line 9, Investments in Associated Organizations—Other—General Funds, as appropriate. The result of operation is shown in Part A, Statement of Operations, on line 23, Income (Loss) from Equity Investments. For generation and transmission borrowers, the investments should be shown on Form 12, in Section C, Balance Sheet, on Line 7, Investments in Subsidiary Companies, or Line 9, Investments in Associated Organizations—Other—General Funds, as appropriate. The result of operations should be shown in Section A, Statement of Operations, on line 30, Income (Loss) from Equity Investments.

501 Patronage Capital Assignments

Accounting for patronage capital and margins may vary depending upon the individual cooperative's bylaws. The comments contained in this section relate to the application of the standard bylaw provisions.

The entries required, at year's end, to record patronage capital transactions where there is no major merchandising program are as follows:

Dr. 219.1, Operating Margins

Dr. 219.2, Nonoperating margins

Cr. 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable

To record the amount of patronage capital assignable.

Dr. 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable

Cr. 201.1, Patronage Capital Credits

To record the allocation of patronage capital to the patrons' accounts.

The procedure for determining the amount of patronage capital assignable to the individual patron on a total dollar basis is as follows:

1. Determine the total amount to be assigned for the year (Account 201.2).

2. Determine patronage from electric service, the total of consumers' billings (Accounts 440–447).

3. Determine the percentage factor to be used in calculating patronage capital to be credited to each consumer account. Divide "1" by "2".

4. Determine the amount of capital to be credited to each consumer. Multiply the individual consumer's billings for the year by the percentage factor obtained in "3" above.

The procedure for determining the amount of patronage capital assignable to the individual patron on a dollar basis, less the cost of power, is as follows:

1. Determine the total amount to be assigned for the year.

2. Determine the total amount of revenue received from each classification of customers.

3. Determine the total cost of power for each classification of customers. (For example, use cost per kWh sold).

4. For each classification of customers subtract the amount obtained in "3" from the amount obtained in "2," to obtain the total amount received, less cost of power, by classification of customers.

5. Add the amounts obtained in "4" to obtain the total amount of revenue, less cost of power.

6. Divide the total amount received, less cost of power for each classification of customers (amounts obtained in "4"), by the total amount received, less cost of power for all customers (amount obtained in "5") to obtain the prorata percentage for each classification of customers.

7. Multiply the total amount to be allocated (amount obtained in "1") by the prorata percentage for each classification of customers (obtained in "6") to obtain the amount to be assigned each classification of customers.

8. Divide the amount to be assigned each classification of customers (amount obtained in "7") by the total amount received from the classification of customers (amount obtain in "2") to obtain the percentage factor for each classification of customers.

9. Determine the total amount received from each individual customer.

10. Multiply the total amount received from each individual customer (amount obtained in "9") by the percentage factor for his classification (amount obtained in "8") to obtain the amount of capital to be assigned each individual customer.

After calculating the patronage capital to be credited to each customer, there is usually a small balance remaining. This small balance shall remain in Account 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable, and shall be added to the amount to be assigned in the following year.

Proper records shall be maintained to support all capital credit transactions. As a minimum, these records shall show, for each patron, the amount of capital credited for each year as well as the amount and date retired for each year.

The process of transferring capital credits from the Patronage Capital Assignable accounts to the Patrons' Capital Credits Assigned accounts or to the Patrons' Capital Credits accounts and the making of entries to individual patron's records constitutes an assignment of capital credits. This holds true for recordkeeping purposes as well as from a legal point of view. This assignment shall be followed by formal notification to patrons within a reasonable period of time.

In the event that a distribution cooperative incurs a net loss, that loss shall not be allocated to its members (patrons). The loss shall be accumulated and offset by future nonoperating margins.

502 Patronage Capital Retirements

As the board of directors has the responsibility for determining whether the financial condition of the cooperative will permit retirement of capital credits and whether the proposed retirement complies with mortgage and bylaw provisions, the authorization for the retirement shall be set forth in the board minutes. The entries to record the general retirement of capital credits shall be as follows:

Dr. 201.1, Patronage Capital Credits

Cr. 238.1, Patronage Capital Payable

To record the board of directors' authorization to make payments of capital credits.

Dr. 238.1, Patronage Capital Payable

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General.

To record actual cash payments of capital credits.

Note: To provide better control over the payment of patronage capital credits, a special checking account should be established in an amount equal to the authorized general retirement. Special prenumbered checks shall be used for each general retirement of patronage capital.

To strengthen internal control and to facilitate the settlement of estates, the board should adopt a policy specifying exactly how payments of capital credits shall be made to the estates of deceased patrons. Payments made to estates shall be recorded as follows:

Dr. 201.1, Patronage Capital Credits

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the payment of capital credits when an estate is settled by refunding 100 cents on the dollar.

Dr. 201.1, Patronage Capital Credits

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

Cr. 217, Retired Capital Credits—Gain

To record the payment of capital credits when an estate is settled for less than the full amount of capital credited to the deceased customer's account.

Dr. 217, Retired Capital Credits—Gain

Cr. 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable

To record the reallocation to current patrons of the amount of the discount, if provided for in the bylaws.

If a capital credit check is returned due to an inability to locate the patron, it shall be held pending a recheck of available records to ascertain the correct address of the patron. If it is determined that the patron cannot be located, the check shall be cancelled and the amount of the check debited to Account 131.1, Cash—General, and credited to Account 217, Retired Capital Credits—Gain. If the state, however, has unclaimed property laws to which the amount is subject, the amount shall be credited to Account 253, Other Deferred Credits, until final disposition has been made. A notation shall be made in the records of the former patron to facilitate payment if his or her whereabouts is subsequently determined.

If the records show that a number of former patrons have moved and left no forwarding address, it is not necessary to prepare a capital credit retirement check for these patrons when a general retirement of capital credits is made. When setting funds aside to make a general retirement, however, appropriate amounts shall be included to cover payments due these patrons. The cooperative shall then make a reasonable effort to locate these patrons through publication of their names in the newsletter or local newspaper. If the patrons are not located, the amounts set aside and the credits to their accounts shall be handled in a manner similar to those for whom payment checks are returned.

Under the standard bylaw provisions recommended by RUS, it is not proper to use capital credits that were assigned to former patrons to liquidate their delinquent bills. When the standard bylaws are in effect and collection efforts have failed, the balance of an uncollectible bill, after application of customers deposits and membership fees, shall be charged against the accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts. If the patron has capital credits assigned to him or her, these remain untouched except for a notation to indicate the amount of the unpaid bill. When a general retirement of capital credits is made at some future date, amounts which would otherwise be due the patron may be applied to satisfy the unpaid bill with the balance refunded to him or her.

503 Operating and Nonoperating Margins

Occasionally questions arise concerning the accounting for the balances in Accounts 218, Capital Gains and Losses; 219.3, Other Margins; 219.4, Other Margins and Equities-Prior Periods; 434, Extraordinary Income; and 435, Extraordinary Deductions. The balance in these accounts shall be accounted for as follows:

1. The balance in Account 219.4, Other Margins and Equities—Prior Periods, shall be transferred, at year's end, to Account 219.1 or 219.2, as appropriate. Accounts 219.1 and 219.2 are then closed to Account 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable, unless otherwise provided for in the bylaws.

2. The balances in Account 434, Extraordinary Income, and Account 435, Extraordinary Deductions, shall be cleared to Account 219.2 at year's end.

3. The balances in Account 219.3, Other Margins, and Account 218, Capital Gains and Losses, shall remain in these accounts unless they are allocated to patrons or used to absorb future losses as provided for in the bylaws of the cooperative.

When a cooperative is engaged in a major merchandising activity, all costs properly chargeable to the merchandising activity shall be allocated as such to offset the associated revenue. Nonoperating margins generated from this source shall be prorated annually on a patronage basis and credited to those patrons accounts from whom such amounts were obtained. Merchandising activities of this nature may require a bylaw provision allowing for the allocation of margins generated by a major merchandising activity separate from other operating or nonoperating margins.

If, at the time of the adoption of the bylaw provisions for the allocation of nonoperating margins, there are prior years' losses resulting in debit balances in Accounts 218, Capital Gains and Losses; 219.1, Operating Margins; 219.2, Nonoperating Margins; or 219.3, Other Margins; the credit balances in Accounts 218, 219.2, or 219.3 resulting from prior years' operations shall be transferred, to the extent necessary, to offset such deficits. If the board determines that amounts shall be allocated to prior years' patrons, the credit balances remaining in these accounts shall be transferred to Account 201.2, Patronage Capital Assignable.

If there are current year's losses resulting in debit balances in either Account 219.1 or 219.2, credit balances in Accounts 219.2, 219.3, and 218 shall be transferred, to the extent necessary, to offset such deficits. Remaining credit balances allocable to patrons shall be transferred to Account 1.2.

504 Patronage Capital from G&T Cooperatives

When a cooperative receives capital credits from a G&T cooperative, the transaction shall be recorded by a debit to Account 123.1, Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives, and a credit to Account 423, Generation and Transmission Cooperative Capital Credits. This entry shall be made priorto the closing of the cooperative's books even though, in most cases, the notice of the G&T allocation is not received until after the close of the year to which it relates. If precise information cannot be obtained from the G&T within a reasonable time, capital credits shall be recorded on an estimated basis. The difference between the estimated amount and the actual shall be recognized in the following year unless the difference is material.

A distribution cooperative shall not recognize its proportionate share of losses incurred by the G&T. G&T losses shall be accumulated and offset as provided for in the bylaws. Unlike distribution cooperatives, a G&T has the option to offset accumulated losses with future operating and/or nonoperating margins.

505 Patronage Capital Furnished by Other Cooperative Service Organizations

Utilities may obtain long-term and short-term loans, telephone or data processing services, or may purchase oil, gasoline, materials, insurance, and various items from cooperative or mutual enterprises. These enterprises often make patronage refunds or provide evidence that an amount equal to such a refund has been credited to the utility as an investment of capital. The refund may be in the form of cash in the year following the purchase or it may be deducted from the next invoice. The notice of patronage credited to the borrower's account may indicate that such capital may be retired at some future date upon certain conditions having been met. The following provides the accounting journal entries for these types of transactions:

1. Insurance policy refunds from mutual companies, in cash or as credits against subsequent purchases, shall be credited to the appropriate expense account. If sufficient information is not available to credit the refunds to the appropriate expense accounts, they shall be credited to Account 165, Prepayments, and reduce premiums for the current year.

2. Patronage capital allocations from cooperatives, other than mutual insurance companies, shall be credited, in the year that the allocation notice is received, to Account 424, Other Capital Credits and Patronage Allocations, or to construction work-in-progress, as appropriate. The allocation of patronage capital credits between Account 424 and construction work-in-progress shall be made on an equitable basis. For example, patronage capital allocations received from a cooperative money lender are allocated between Account 424 and construction work-in-progress based upon the ratio of interest charged to construction for that particular lender to total interest expense incurred for that lender. Patronage capital allocations received from a material supplier are allocated based upon the ratio of materials charged to construction to total materials purchased.

3. The face amount of patronage capital certificates received by the cooperative from the purchase of goods or services from cooperative money lenders (CFC), oil dealers, material suppliers, pole treating plants, communications services, and others shall be charged to either Account 123.1, Patronage Capital from Associated Cooperatives, or Account 124, Other Investments, as appropriate. Account 123.1 shall include investments in only those cooperatives, or enterprises, that are directly related to the electric utility industry and controlled by the electric cooperatives. These include statewide cooperatives, power cooperatives, and NRECA. Other investments in oil cooperatives and insurance companies shall be charged to Account 124.

506 Forfeited Membership Fees

The bylaws of each cooperative prescribe certain rules and regulations concerning membership in the cooperative. Among these are provisions for forfeiture of membership fees. Some bylaws provide for application of membership fees against any unpaid accounts at the time of termination of service. Any remaining balance may be refunded to the member. Balances that cannot be refunded to the member due to an inability to locate the member or due to bylaw restriction, shall be credited to Account 208, Donated Capital, provided they do not escheat to the state. If disposition of the fees cannot be determined immediately, the amount involved shall be transferred to Account 253, Other Deferred Credits, until the determination is made.

601 Employee Benefits

The costs of employees' fringe benefits (hospitalization, retirement, holiday, sick and vacation pay, etc.) shall be accumulated in an appropriate clearing account and allocated monthly on the basis of payroll. Vacation costs shall be accrued monthly by appropriate credits to an accrual account. These monthly accruals shall be allocated on the basis of direct payroll costs to construction, retirement, and the applicable operations, maintenance, and administrative expense accounts.

Sick leave costs are not normally accrued unless the employee is entitled to be paid for accumulated sick leave at the termination of employment. Salary payments and the associated employee pensions and benefits and social security and other payroll taxes for an employee who is actually sick shall be charged to the same account or accounts to which his or her salary is normally charged.

602 Compensated Absences

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences (Statement No. 43), requires employers to accrue a liability as an employee earns the right to be paid for future absences. Four criteria were established for this accrual:

1. The employer's obligation for payment for future absences is attributable to employees' services already performed.

2. The obligation relates to employee rights which vest or accumulate. Vested rights are considered those for which the employer is obligated to make payment even if the employee terminates. Rights which accumulate are those earned but unused rights to compensated absences which may be carried forward to one or more periods, subsequent to the period in which they are earned.

3. Payment of the compensation is probable.

4. The amount can be reasonably estimated.

A company's liability shall be estimated based upon payments it expects to make as a result of employees' work already performed. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, the company shall disclose that fact in the financial statements.

Statement No. 43 does not apply to severance or termination pay, postretirement benefits, deferred compensation, stock or stock options, group insurance, or other long-term fringe benefits.

The entries required to account for the accrual of compensated absences are as follows:

Dr. 435.1, Cumulative Effect on Prior Years of a Change in Accounting Principle

Cr. 242.3, Accrued Employees' Vacation and Holidays

To record the liability for benefits earned in prior years.

Dr. 107, Construction Work in Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work in Progress

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Cr. 242.3, Accrued Employees Vacation and Holidays

To record the liability for benefits earned in the current period.

603 Employee Retirement and Group Insurance

Some borrowers have group insurance or retirement plans or both for their employees. As a general rule the cost of these programs is borne partially by the cooperative and partially by its employees. The cooperative may pay the full cost in advance and recover the employee's share through payroll deductions. The accounting for these transactions is as follows:

1. The cooperative's advanced payment of premiums on insurance and retirement agreements shall be charged to Account 165, Prepayments, for the employers portion, and Account 143, Other Accounts Receivable, for the employee's portion.

2. The cost of the employer's portion of a retirement and group insurance program shall be charged to construction and retirement activities and the applicable operations, maintenance, and administrative expense accounts based upon a specific identification with employees' labor costs charged therein or, in the absence of specific employee identification, based upon direct labor dollars or direct labor hours depending upon which allocation technique provides the most equitable distribution of costs.

604 Deferred Compensation

Many utilities participate in the NRECA Deferred Compensation Program. Based upon the provisions of the program, the following accounting entries shall be made:

Dr. 186.XX, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits—Deferred Compensation

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To increase the deferred compensation provision by the amount of the annual deposit to NRECA's Deferred Compensation Fund.

Dr. 128, Other Special Funds—Deferred Compensation

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the annual deposit to NRECA's Deferred Compensation Fund.

Dr. Construction Work in Progress, Retirement Work in Progress, or the Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts, as appropriate.

Cr. 186.XX, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits—Deferred Compensation

To record monthly accrual of deferred compensation.

Note: If an employee joins the deferred compensation program during the year, use entry #1 to record the additional deposit to the NRECA Deferred Compensation Fund and increase the monthly accrual in entry #2 to reflect this deposit.

NRECA provides borrowers that participate in the deferred compensation program with an annual account statement disclosing the activity for each Homestead Fund investment including the number of shares owned, interest income, dividend income, capital gains/losses, and the value of the shares owned at statement date. Funds may be invested in the Short-term Bond Fund, the Value Fund, the Short-term Government Securities Fund, and the Daily Income Fund. Depending upon the Homestead Fund selected, invested funds may earn interest and dividend income and may experience unrealized holding gains or losses. Based upon the information provided on the annual statement, the following journal entries shall be recorded to recognize the increase or decrease in the fund assets:

Dr. 128, Other Special Funds—Deferred Compensation

Cr. 419, Interest and Dividend Income

Cr. 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income

To record an increase in the fund value as of December 31, 19xx, resulting from interest and dividend income and from unrecognized holding gains on trading securities.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record an increase in the liability to the employee resulting from an increase in the investment account.

Dr. 426.5, Other Deductions

Cr. 128, Other Special Funds—Deferred Compensation

To record a decrease in fund value as of December 31, 19xx, resulting from unrecognized holding losses on trading securities.

Dr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

Cr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

To record a decrease in the liability to the employee resulting from a decrease in the investment account.

Payments made to participating employees because of retirement or separation for other reasons shall be recorded using the following entries:

Dr. 131.1, Cash—General

Cr. 128, Other Special Funds—Deferred Compensation

To record the receipt of funds from NRECA.

and

Dr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record payment to employee for deferred compensation.

If the borrower has elected to bear the market risk of the funds which guarantee that the amount of money an employee receives will not be less than the amount of salary deferred, the following entry shall be recorded if total payment(s) from NRECA are less than the amount of salary deferred:

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record payment to employee for deferred compensation. Payment was made because amount returned did not equal salary deferred.

Appropriate disclosure of the terms of the program shall be made in the notes to the financial statements.

605 Life Insurance Premium on Life of a Borrower Employee

Some borrowers insure the life of the manager and/or key employees with the borrower being named as the beneficiary. Such arrangements shall be accounted for as follows:

1. Charge Account 426.2, Life Insurance, for the net amount of the premium paid each year on the insurance policy.

2. At the anniversary date of the policy each year, charge Account 124, Other Investments, and credit Account 426.2, Life Insurance, with the amount of the annual increase in the cash surrender value of the policy; provided such increase is less than the net premium paid for that year. If the annual increase in the surrender value exceeds the net premium paid for the same year, only that portion of the surrender value increase equal to the net premium paid shall be credited to Account 426.2. The remainder is to be credited to Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income.

3. Upon retirement of the insured employee and surrender of the insurance policy, charge Account 131.1, Cash—General, and credit Account 124, Other Investments, for the amount received from the insurance company. If it is decided to grant to the retiring insured employee all, or any portion, of the cash received upon surrender of the policy, Account 926, Employee Pensions and Benefits, shall be charged and Account 131.1 credited for the amount paid to the retiring employee.

4. If the insured employee dies within his term of service, charge Account 131.1, Cash—General, for the face amount of the policy paid by the insurance company. Credit Account 124, Other Investments, for the cash surrender value previously charged thereto, and credit the remainder to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income.

606 Pension Costs

With the issuance of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, Employers' Accounting for Pensions (Statement No. 87), there have been significant changes in the accounting and reporting requirements relating to pension costs. This section will highlight the accounting and reporting requirements for the major types of pension plans. It should be noted, however, that the definitions and accounting procedures outlined in this section relate to financial accounting and they may differ from those used for tax accounting.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A defined benefit pension plan is a plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service, or compensation. In a defined benefit plan, the employer promises to provide, in addition to current wages, retirement income payments in future years after the employee retires or terminates service. Generally, the amount of benefit to be paid depends upon a number of future events that are incorporated into the plan's benefit formula, after including how long the employee and any survivors live, how many years of service the employee renders, and the employee's compensation in the years immediately before retirement or termination.

Under a defined benefit plan, the determination of pension costs, assets, liabilities, and the disclosures in the financial statements require many calculations and assumptions to be made. This section provides a general overview of the accounting and reporting requirements associated with a defined benefit pension plan. Consult Statement No. 87 for guidance in making the necessary calculations and assumption.

The accounting and reporting requirements related to a defined benefit pension plan are as follows:

1. The following components shall be included in the periodic recognition of net pension cost by an employer sponsoring a defined benefit pension plan:

a. The service cost component recognized in a period shall be determined as the actuarial present value of benefits attributed by the pension plan formula to employee service during that period. The measurement of the service cost component requires use of an attribution method and assumptions.

b. The interest cost component recognized in a period shall be determined as the increase in the projected benefit obligation due to the passage of time. Measuring the projected benefit obligation as a present value requires accrual of an interest cost at rates equal to the assumed discount rates.

c. For a funded plan, the actual return on plan assets, if any, shall be determined based upon the fair value of plan assets at the beginning and the end of the period, adjusted for contributions and benefit payments.

d. Plan amendments (including initiation of a plan) often include provisions that grant increased benefits based upon services rendered in prior period. Because plan amendments are granted with the expectation that the employer will realize economic benefits in future period, Statement No. 87 does not require the cost of providing such retroactive benefits (prior service cost) to be included in net periodic pension cost entirely in the year of the amendment but provides for recognition during the future service periods of those employees active at the date of the amendment who are expected to receive benefits under the plan.

The cost of retroactive benefits (including benefits that are granted to retirees) is the increase in the projected benefit obligation at the date of the amendment. Except as noted below, prior service cost shall be amortized by assigning an equal amount to each future period of service of each employee active at the date of the amendments who is expected to receive benefits under the plan. If all or almost all of the plan's participants are inactive, the cost of retroactive plan amendments affecting benefits of inactive participants shall be amortized based upon the remaining life expectancy of those participants rather than the remaining service period.

To reduce the complexity and detail of the computations required, consistent use of an alternative amortization approach that more rapidly reduces the unrecognized cost of retroactive amendments is acceptable. For example, a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plan is acceptable. The alternative method used shall be disclosed.

In some situations, a history of regular plan amendments and other evidence may indicate that the period during which the employee expects to realize economic benefits from an amendment granting retroactive benefits is shorter than the entire remaining service period of the active employees. Identification of such situations requires an assessment of the individual circumstances and the substance of the particular plan situation. In those circumstances, the amortization of prior service cost shall be accelerated to reflect the more rapid expiration of the employer's economic benefits and to recognize the cost in the periods benefited.

A plan amendment can reduce rather than increase the projected benefit obligation. Such a reduction shall be used to reduce an existing unrecognized prior service cost, and the excess, if any, shall be amortized on the same basis as the cost of benefit increases.

e. Gains and losses are changes in the amount of either the projected benefit obligation or plan assets resulting from experience different from that assumed and changes in assumptions. Gains and losses include amounts that have been realized. Because gains and losses may reflect refinements in estimates as well as real changes in economic values, and because some gains in one period may be offset by losses in another or vice versa, the recognition of gains and losses as components of net pension cost of the period in which they arise is not required.

The expected return on plan assets shall be determined based upon the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and the market-related value of plan assets. The market-related value of plan assets shall be either fair value or a calculated value that recognizes changes in fair value in a systematic and rational manner over not more than 5 years. Different ways of calculating market-related value may be used for different classes of assets but the manner of determining market-related value shall be applied consistently from year to year for each asset class.

Asset gains and losses are the differences between the actual return on assets during a period and the expected return on assets for that period. Assets gains and losses include both changes reflected in the market-related value of assets and changes not yet reflected in the market-related value (that is, the difference between the fair value of assets and the market-related value). Asset gains and losses not yet reflected in market-related values are not required to be amortized.

As a minimum, amortization of an unrecognized gain or loss (excluding asset gains and losses not yet reflected in market-related value) shall be included as a component of net pension cost for a year if, as of the beginning of the year, that unrecognized net gain or loss exceeds 10 percent of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market-related value of plan assets. If amortization is required, the minimum amortization shall be that excess divided by the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits under the plan. If all or almost all of a plan's participants are inactive, the average remaining life expectancy of the inactive participants shall be used instead of average remaining service life.

Any systematic method of amortization of gains and losses may be used in lieu of the minimum specified in the previous paragraph provided that the minimum is used in any period in which the minimum is greater (i.e., reduces the net balance by more), the method is applied consistently, the method is applied similarly to both gains and losses, and the method is disclosed.

The gain or loss component of net periodic pension cost shall consist of the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets and amortization of the unrecognized net gain or loss from previous periods.

2. A liability (unfunded accrued pension cost) shall be recognized if the net periodic pension cost recognized pursuant to Statement No. 87 exceeds amounts the employer has contributed to the plan. An asset (prepaid pension cost) shall be recognized if the net periodic pension cost is less than the amounts the employer has contributed to the plan.

If the accumulated benefit obligation exceeds the fair value of plan assets, the employer shall recognize a liability (including unfunded accrued pension cost) that is at least equal to the unfunded accumulated benefit obligation. Recognition of an additional minimum liability is required if an unfunded accumulated benefit obligation exists and an asset has been recognized as a prepaid pension cost, the liability already recognized as unfunded accrued pension cost is less than the unfunded accumulated benefit obligation, or no accrued or prepaid pension cost has been recognized.

If an additional minimum liability is recognized, an equal amount shall be recognized as an intangible asset, provided that the asset does not exceed the amount of unrecognized prior service cost. If an additional liability required to be recognized exceeds unrecognized prior service cost, the excess (which represents a net loss not yet recognized as a net periodic pension cost) shall be reported as a separate component (reduction) of equity.

When a new determination of the amount of additional liability is made to prepare a balance sheet, the related intangible asset and separate component of equity shall be eliminated or adjusted, as necessary.

3. An employer sponsoring a defined benefit pension plan shall disclose the following information:

a. A description of the plan including employee groups covered, type of benefit formula, funding policy, types of assets held and significant nonbenefit liabilities, if any, and the nature and effect of significant matters affecting comparability of information for all period presented.

b. The amount of net periodic pension cost for the period showing separately the service cost component, the interest cost component, the actual return on assets for the period, and the net total of other components.

c. A schedule reconciling the funded status of the plan with amounts reported in the employer's balance sheet, showing separately, the fair value of plan assets, the projected benefit obligation identifying the accumulated benefit obligation and the vested benefit obligation, the amount of unrecognized prior service cost, the amount of unrecognized net gain or loss including asset gains and losses not yet reflected in market-related value), the amount of any remaining unrecognized net obligation or net asset existing at the date of initial application of Statement No. 87, the amount of any additional liability recognized, and the amount of net pension asset or liability recognized in the balance sheet (which is the net result of combining the previous six items).

d. The weighted-average assumed discount rate and rate of compensation increase (if applicable) used to measure the projected benefit obligation and the weighted-average expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

e. If applicable, the amount and type of securities of the employer and related parties included in plan assets, and the approximate amount of annual benefits of employees and retirees covered by annuity contracts issued by the employer and related parties. Also, if applicable, the alternative amortization periods used.

f. An employer that sponsors two or more separate defined benefit pension plans shall determine net periodic pension cost, liabilities, and assets by separately applying the provisions of Statement No. 87 to each plan. In particular, unless an employer clearly has a right to use the assets of one plan to pay benefits of another, a liability required to be recognized for one plan shall not be reduced or eliminated because another plan has assets in excess of its accumulated benefit obligation or because the employer has prepaid pension cost related to another plan.

The required disclosures may be aggregated for all of an employer's single-employer defined benefit plans, or plans may be disaggregated into groups so as to provide the most useful information. Plans with assets in excess of the accumulated benefit obligation, however, shall not be aggregated with plans that have accumulated benefit obligations that exceed plan assets.

Annuity Contracts

An annuity contract is a contract in which an insurance company unconditionally undertakes a legal obligation to provide specified benefits to specific individuals in return for a fixed consideration or premium. An annuity contract is irrevocable and involves the transfer of significant risk from the employer to the insurance company. Some annuity contracts (participating annuity contracts) provide that the purchaser (either the plan or the employer) may participate in the experience of the insurance company. Under these contracts, the insurance company ordinarily pays dividends to the purchaser. If the substance of a participating contract is such that the employer remains subject to all or most of the risks and rewards associated with the benefit obligation covered and the assets transferred to the insurance company, that contract is not an annuity contract for purposes of Statement No. 87.

To the extent that benefits currently earned are covered by annuity contracts, the cost of these benefits shall be the cost of purchasing the contracts, except as noted below. That is, if all benefits attributed by the plan's benefits formula to service in the current period are covered by nonparticipating annuity contracts, the cost of the contracts determines the service cost component of net pension cost for that period.

Benefits provided by the pension benefit formula beyond benefits provided by annuity contracts (for example, benefits related to future compensation levels) shall be accounted for according to the provisions applicable to plans not involving insurance contracts.

Benefits covered by annuity contracts shall be excluded from the projected benefit obligation and the accumulated benefit obligation. Except as noted below, annuity contracts shall be excluded from plan assets.

Some annuity contracts provide that the purchaser (either the plan or the employer) may participate in the experience of the insurance company. Under these contracts, the insurance company ordinarily pays dividends to the purchaser, the effect of which is to reduce the cost of the plan. The purchase price of a participating annuity contract ordinarily is higher than the price of an equivalent contract without participation rights. The cost of the participation right shall be recognized, at the date of purchase, as an asset. In subsequent periods, the participation right shall be measured at its fair value if the contract is such that the fair value is reasonably estimable. Otherwise, the participation right shall be measured at its amortized cost (not in excess of its net realizable value), and the cost shall be amortized systematically over the expected dividend period under the contract.

Other Contracts with Insurance Companies

Insurance contracts that are, in substance, equivalent to the purchase of annuities shall be accounted for as such. Other contracts with insurance companies shall be accounted for as investments and measured at fair value. For some contracts, the best available evidence of fair value may be contract value. If a contract has a determinable cash surrender value or conversion value, that is presumed to be its fair value.

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution pension plan is a plan that provides pension benefits in return for services rendered, provides an individual account for each participant, and has terms that specify how contributions to the individual's accounts are to be determined rather than the amount of pension benefits the individual is to receive. Under a defined contribution plan, the pension benefits a participant will receive depend only upon the amount contributed to the participant's account, the returns earned on investments of those contributions, and forfeitures of other participants' benefits that may be allocated to the participant's account.

To the extent that a plan's defined contributions to an individual's account are to be made for periods in which that individual renders services, the net pension cost for a period shall be the contribution called for in that period. If a plan calls for contributions for periods after an individual retires or terminates, the estimated cost shall be accrued during the employee's service period.

An employer that sponsors one or more defined contribution plans shall disclose the following separately from its defined benefit plan disclosures:

1. A description of the plan(s) including employee groups covered, the basis for determining contributions, and the nature and effect of significant matters affecting comparability of information for all periods presented.

2. The amount of cost recognized during the period.

A pension plan having characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan requires careful analysis. If the substance of the plan is to provide a defined benefit, as may be the case with some “target benefit” plans, the accounting and disclosure requirements shall be determined in accordance with the provisions applicable to a defined benefit plan.

Multiemployer Plans

A multiemployer plan is a pension plan to which two or more unrelated employers contribute, usually pursuant to one or more collective-bargaining agreements. A characteristic of multiemployer plans is that assets contributed by one participating employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers since assets contributed by an employer are not segregated in a separate account or restricted to provide benefits only to employees of that employer.

An employer participating in a multiemployer plan shall recognize as net pension cost, the required contribution for the period and shall recognize as a liability, any contributions due and unpaid. The required contribution includes both current costs and prior service costs. If an employer elects to fund prior service cost in full at the inception of the plan, the total payment becomes the employer's required contribution, and accordingly, its pension cost for the period.

The following provisions are applicable to RUS borrowers participating in a multiemployer pension plan:

1. An electric utility participating in a multiemployer plan may defer current period pension expenses if the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71 (Statement No. 71), Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation, are applied.

Under the provisions of Statement No. 71, pension costs may be deferred provided such costs are recovered through future rates.

2. An electric utility instituting an amendment to the NRECA Retirement and Security plan enters into a contractual agreement to pay the costs incurred (prior service pension costs) for the amendment. In such cases, the agreement is noncancelable and payable regardless of continued participation in the plan.

Since the utility is unconditionally committed to making these payments and such payments are not contingent upon the utility's continued participation in the plan, the recognition of that liability is appropriate. The costs associated with this liability shall be expensed, in their entirety, when the liability is recognized.

The accounting journal entries required to record the transactions associated with a multiemployer pension plan are as follows:

Sample 1—Current Pension Expense

The journal entry required to record the normal costs associated with the NRECA Retirement and Security Program is as follows:

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the payment of pension costs to NRECA.

Note: This entry shall not be recorded during the moratorium.

Sample 2—Prior Service Pension Expense

The journal entries required to record the prior service costs associated with the NRECA Retirement and Security Program are as follows:

1. If the RUS borrower elects to pay the prior service pension costs in full, and there is no deferral of costs under the provision of Statement No. 71, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the payment of prior service pension costs to NRECA.

2. If the RUS borrower elects to finance prior service pension costs over a period of years and there is no deferral of costs under the provisions of Statement No. 71, the following entries shall be recorded:

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 224, Other Long-Term Debt

To record the liability to NRECA for prior service pension costs.

Dr. 224, Other Long-Term Debt

Dr. 427, Interest on Long-Term Debt

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the annual payment to NRECA for prior service pension costs.

3. If the RUS borrower elects to finance prior service pension costs over a period of years and such costs are being deferred and amortized in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 71, the following entries shall be recorded:

Dr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

Cr. 224, Other Long-Term Debt

To record the liability to NRECA for prior service pension costs.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

To record the amortization of deferred prior service pension costs.

Dr. 224, Other Long-Term Debt

Dr. 427, Interest on Long-Term Debt

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the annual payment to NRECA for prior service pension costs.

4. If the RUS borrower elects to pay the prior service pension costs in full and such costs are being deferred and amortized in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 71, the following entries shall be recorded:

Dr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the payment to NRECA for prior service pension costs.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

To record the amortization of deferred prior service pension costs.

It should be noted that although the above entries relate specifically to the NRECA Retirement and Security Program, they are applicable to all multiemployer pension plans.

An employer that participates in one or more multiemployer plans shall disclose the following separately from disclosures for a single-employer plan:

1. A description of the multiemployer plan(s) including the employee groups covered, the type of benefits provided (defined benefit or defined contribution), and the nature and effect of significant matters affecting comparability of information for all periods presented.

2. The amount of cost recognized during the period.

Multiple-Employer Plans

A multiple-employer plan is, in substance, aggregations of single-employer plans combined to pool their assets for investment purposes to reduce the cost of plan administration. Under a multiple-employer plan, assets are segregated and specifically identified to an employer. In addition, such plans may have features that allow participating employers to have different benefit formulas. Such plans shall be considered single-employer plans for financial accounting purposes and each employer's accounting shall be based upon its respective interest in the plan.

607 Unproductive Time

Lost time relating to construction, operations and maintenance shall be allocated on the basis of direct payroll costs to the appropriate construction, operations or maintenance accounts in the month incurred. Lost time is defined as time on duty during which productive work is not performed due to inclement weather conditions, material shortages, machine repairs, or other reasons.

If lost time attributable to construction has a material effect on the construction accounts in any one month, these costs shall be deferred and distributed over a reasonable period of time by means of a predetermined percentage based upon direct labor.

608 Training Costs, Attendance at Meetings, Etc.

Utilities engage in many types of training programs. Seminars are conducted for directors, managers, office managers, attorneys, engineers, and others. Bookkeepers and office managers attend accountants' meetings. Safety engineers attend safety schools and subsequently conduct regular safety meetings at the cooperative. Costs incurred for the various types of training activities shall be accounted for as follows:

1. Managers' and directors' expenses to attend the NRECA national and state conventions shall be charged to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses.

2. Management or engineering seminar fees, salary time attending such seminars including the associated pensions and benefits expense and payroll taxes, and the related per diem and expenses shall be charged to the functional expense accounts. Salaries paid to employees shall also be charged to the appropriate functional expense account. Fees and expenses for directors' attendance shall be charged to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses.

3. When the office manager, bookkeeper, or work order clerk attends a state or regional accounting meeting, their salary time and the associated employee pensions and benefits and social security and other payroll taxes shall be charged to the account to which the employees' time is ordinarily charged.

4. Employees' salary time employee and the associated pensions and benefits and social security and other payroll taxes spent attending regular safety meetings conducted by the cooperative shall be charged to the account to which the employees' time is ordinarily charged.

5. A safety engineer's salary time and the associated employee pensions and benefits and social security and other payroll taxes spent attending a statewide safety school shall be charged to Account 925, Injuries and Damages.

6. The salary time and the associated employee pensions and benefits and social security and other payroll taxes spent by a manager or line foreman conducting weekly safely meetings shall be charged to the appropriate functional expense accounts including Account 590, Maintenance, Supervision and Engineering, and Account 920, Administrative and General Services.

609 Maintenance and Operations

"Operations" is the general term used to describe activities involved in the delivery of electric service, by means of a distribution system, to the end user. It pertains to the use of the utility's electric plant facilities and does not include activities intended to prevent or remedy an impending or actual breakdown of those facilities. These activities are classified as maintenance.

"Maintenance" is the general term used to describe the activities involved in the upkeep and repair, but not the enlargement or improvement, of property owned or leased and operated by the company. It does not include the replacement of retirement units.

610 Financial Forecast

Costs incurred and salaries paid to perform a 10-year financial forecast shall be charged to Account 920, Administrative and General Salaries. Related office supplies and expenses shall be charged to Account 921, Office Supplies and Expenses. When a forecast is performed by an outside consultant, the cost shall be charged to Account 923, Outside Services Employed.

611 Advertising Expense

The cost of advertising and the cost of informing the public about the electric cooperative's activities shall be charged to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses.

Most of a cooperative's advertising is instructional in nature and relates the cooperative's history and current activities. This type of advertising activity should not be confused with that directed towards the enactment of a specific law or laws directed toward obtaining a specific decision from a regulatory body. Political advertising of the type defined above shall be charged to Account 426.4, Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political, and Related Activities.

612 Special Power Cost Study

A special power cost study is defined as a study to determine whether sufficient power will be available in the future. If additional power or power sources are needed, the study determines whether generation or purchase will supply the lesser cost. The study also indicates when additional power will be needed. As costs are incurred, they shall be charged to a subaccount of Account 186, Miscellaneous Deferred Debits. Upon completion of the study, the costs shall be charged to Account 557, Other Expenses, or amortized to Account 557 over a period of time not to exceed 5 years.

613 Mapping Costs

The purpose of posting completed work orders to system maps is to improve the operation of the system. These costs shall, therefore, be charged to Account 588, Miscellaneous Distribution Expenses. However, the cost of system mapping in the planning stage of construction is an acceptable overhead cost of the resulting construction.

614 Member Relations Costs

Many electric cooperatives hire employees whose duties concern a mixture of power use and member relations activities. The salaries for these employees shall be charged to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses, except as provided below:

1. Account 912, Demonstrating and Selling Expenses, shall be charged with all labor, material, advertising, and other expenses incurred in promotional, demonstrating, and selling activities; the objective of which is to promote or retain the use of utility services by present or prospective customers.

2. Account 930.1, General Advertising Expenses, shall be charged with labor, material, and other expenses incurred in advertising and related activities, the cost of which by their content and purpose, are not provided for elsewhere.

3. Account 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work, shall be charged with all costs specifically related to merchandising activities when the utility is engaged in a major merchandising program.

4. Account 426.4, Expenditures for Certain Civic, Political, and Related Activities, shall be charged with expenditures for the purpose of influencing public opinion with respect to the election or appointment of public officials, referenda, legislation, or ordinances (either with respect to the possible adoption of new referenda, legislation or ordinances or repeal or modification of existing referenda, legislation or ordinances); or approval, modification, or revocation of franchises; or for the purpose of influencing the decisions of public officials. Account 426.4 shall not include expenditures which are directly related to appearances before regulatory or other governmental bodies in connection with the borrower's existing or proposed operations.

615 Statewide Fees

Additional fees collected by a statewide association from its members for construction of a statewide building shall be charged to Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses. Any amounts that are to be repaid by the state association shall be charged to Account 143, Other Accounts Receivable, or Account 123.23, Other Investments in Associated Organizations, depending upon the terms of the repayment.

616 Power Supply/Distribution Cooperative Borrowings

When a power supply cooperative borrows money from a distribution cooperative as the result of a long-term loan agreement, the money shall be recorded on the books of the power supply cooperative as general funds unless restricted to a specific purpose. If restricted, the funds shall be recorded in Account 128, Other Special Funds. The resulting liability shall be recorded in Account 224, Other Long-Term Debt.

The transaction shall be charged to Account 123.23, Other Investments in Associated Organizations, on the books of the distribution cooperative.

617 Rate Discount Allowed by the Power Cooperative to Distribution Cooperatives Owning Connecting Transmission Lines

A distribution cooperative purchases power from a power cooperative. The distribution cooperative owns and operates the transmission line between the power cooperative's facilities and the distribution facilities. Because of this, power is sold at the standard rate at which the power cooperative sells to other distribution cooperatives who do not own their transmission lines, less a discount. The discount or reduction in rate is based upon the distribution cooperative's expense in operating and maintaining its transmission facilities. The contract between the power cooperative and the distribution cooperative must specifically state that the member shall receive a reduced rate or discount from the seller's rate to other member cooperatives.

Under this type of arrangement, the distribution cooperative shall record the cost of purchased power by charging the net amount to Account 555, Purchased Power.

618 Theft Losses not Covered by Insurance

Utilities may suffer losses as a result of thefts of cash, materials and supplies, equipment, or electric plant-in-service that is not covered by insurance. The charges for nominal uninsured losses shall be recorded in the following accounts:

1. Cash—Account 924, Property Insurance, shall be charged.

2. Plant materials and operating supplies—Account 163, Stores Expense Undistributed, shall be charged.

3. Equipment—Account 163, Stores Expense Undistributed, shall be charged for stores equipment; and Account 184, Transportation Expense—Clearing, for transportation and garage equipment. The appropriate miscellaneous operations or administrative expense account (Account 506, 524, 539, 549, 566, 588, 905, 910, 916, or 930.2, as appropriate) shall be charged for all other equipment.

4. Electric Plant-in-Service—A retirement work order shall be prepared for electric plant constituting a unit of property. The loss due to retirement shall be charged to Account 108.6, Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Distribution Plant. If the plant does not constitute a retirement unit, the loss shall be charged to the appropriate maintenance expense account.

619 Self Billing

To maintain the books of accounts on an accrual basis, bills for customers who self bill and have not sent in a reading or remittance, shall be estimated. A journal entry shall be made to record the estimated revenue and kWh sold by debiting accounts receivable and crediting the appropriate revenue accounts. The estimated bill shall be posted to the customer's account and identified by an appropriate symbol indicating that it is an estimate. Reconciliation with the general ledger control is made in the usual manner.

620 Purchase Rebates

Some vendors from which electric cooperatives purchase plant materials and supplies and merchandise for resale are making purchase rebates based upon the quantity or dollar volume of purchases. These "quantity discounts" may be in the form of cash or credit memoranda, in the form of prepaid package travel arrangements, or a combination of such methods. The rebate shall be accounted for as a reduction in the cost of the material or appliances upon which it was based.

In some instances, the rebate may be for material or appliances that are no longer in stock or cannot be identified. If the rebate is based upon the purchase of plant materials and operating supplies that are normally charged to Account 154, Plant Materials and Operating Supplies, a credit shall be made to Account 163, Stores Expense Undistributed. If the rebate is based upon appliances and equipment held for merchandising or contract work, the credit shall be spread over the items in Account 155, Merchandise. To avoid materially distorting the cost of the remaining appliances, if a portion of the items upon which the rebate was based are no longer in stock, a portion of the credit shall be prorated to Account 416, Cost and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work, on the basis of the number of items sold to the quantity remaining in stock.

If the rebate is in the form of a travel package or travel arrangements, the value of the rebate shall be estimated and recorded as a reduction of the cost of the material or appliances upon which it was based in a manner similar to that of the cash rebates discussed above. The beneficiary of the travel or travel allowance shall be designated by or in accordance with policy established by the board of directors. The contra charge to the reduction in cost shall be to an appropriate account depending upon the relationship of the recipient to the cooperative. For employees, this shall be Account 926, Employee Pensions and Benefits; for directors or patrons, Account 930.2, Miscellaneous General Expenses.

621 Integrity Fund

The CFC Integrity Fund was established to assist borrowers in their attempts to stop takeover bids by investor-owned utilities. A borrower makes a contribution to the Integrity Fund in the form of cash or patronage capital refunds. CFC retains the contribution for a 5-year period during which time the borrower earns interest on the balance in its account. Each year, the borrower receives a statement indicating (both for the total fund and the individual borrower's share) the amount contributed, interest earned, disbursements made, and the ending balance. The disbursements from the fund are allocated to each contributing borrower's account based upon their individual account balances. At the end of the 5-year period, the balance in the account, if any, is refunded to the contributing borrower.

Since the contributing borrower will receive a refund only if its funds are not totally disbursed, the contribution shall be charged to expense in Account 426.1, Donations. If any part of the contribution is returned at the end of the 5-year period, the refund shall be credited to Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income.

622 In-Substance Defeasance

An in-substance defeasance has been defined as the process whereby a debtor irrevocably places cash or other assets in a trust to be used solely for the purpose of satisfying scheduled payments of both principal and interest related to a specific debt obligation. Under the structural arrangements of an in-substance defeasance, the probability that the debtor will be required to make additional future debt payments is remote. In these specific circumstances, debt has been determined to be extinguished even though the debtor has not been legally released from his obligations under the debt instrument.

The trust established in a defeasance transaction is restricted as to the nature of the assets held. The trust must be funded with monetary assets that are essentially risk free as to the amount, timing, and collection of interest and principal. For debt denominated in United States dollars, "risk free" assets are limited to:

1. Direct obligations of the United States government;

2. Obligations guaranteed by the United States government; and

3. Securities that are backed by United States government obligations as collateral under an arrangement by which the interest and principal payments on the collateral, flow immediately through to the holder of the security.

The monetary assets of the trust must provide cash flows sufficient to coincide with the scheduled interest and principal payments on the defeased debt. If the trust is expected to pay the costs associated with the defeasance, such as trustee fees, these costs must be considered in determining the amount of funds required by the trust.

The principles of in-substance defeasance apply only to debt with specific maturities and fixed payment schedules and, as such, do not apply to debt with variable terms in which advance determination of debt service requirements is not possible.

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) address the extinguishment of debt in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 26, and Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 76, Extinguishment of Debt. In accordance with these two statements, debt which has been defeased remains recorded in the regulated books of account as do the assets placed in the irrevocable trust. They are not, however, recognized as an asset and liability for financial reporting purposes. The transaction, including the total amount of debt outstanding and the total amount of debt that is considered extinguished at the end of the period, must be disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements as long as the debt remains outstanding.

Debt is frequently extinguished before its scheduled maturity. Debt may be extinguished by the use of the borrower's general funds, or by the reacquisition of another debt issue at a different interest rate or varying terms. As these assets are expected to be revenue producing during those years, both the assets and the revenue they generate may be utilized to meet maturing debt payments. Therefore, in most instances, the dollar value of the assets initially placed in the trust do not equal the dollar value of the outstanding principal balance. The difference represents an "economic " gain or loss to the borrower.

To provide consistency in reporting among all RUS borrowers, any gain or loss that is recognized for financial statement purposes should be reported in accordance with the provisions of General Instruction No. 17 of this part. Therefore, the gain or loss should be amortized (for reporting purposes) in equal monthly amounts over the remaining life of the original debt issue or the remaining life of the new issue. The gain or loss may be reported in the current period only in those instances in which it is immaterial to the financial statements.

The RUS Form 7, Financial and Statistical Report, and the RUS Form 12, Operating Report—Financial, must, however, reflect the actual amounts recorded in the books and records of the borrower.

623 Satellite or Cable Television Services

Many electric borrowers have become involved in either providing satellite or cable television services or obtaining satellite or cable television services for their own use. This section outlines the accounting to be followed when recording transactions involving satellite or cable television services.

1. *Separate Subsidiary*

If a borrower provides satellite or cable television services through a separate subsidiary, the investment in the subsidiary shall be recorded in Account 123.11, Investment in Subsidiary Companies. The net income or loss of the subsidiary shall be debited or credited to Account 123.11, as appropriate, with an offsetting entry to Account 418.1, Equity in Earnings of Subsidiary Companies.

2. *Segment of Current Operations*

If a borrower provides satellite or cable television services as part of its normal operations, the investment in satellite or cable television equipment shall be recorded in Account 121, Nonutility Property. All income associated with these services shall be recorded in Account 417, Revenues from Nonutility Operations, and the associated expenses shall be charged to Account 417.1, Expenses of Nonutility Operations.

3. *Sale and Installation of Satellite or Cable Television Equipment*

If a borrower sells or installs satellite or cable television equipment, the equipment purchased for resale shall be recorded in Account 156, Other Materials and Supplies, until sold. The revenues generated from such sales or installations shall be recorded in Account 415, Revenues from Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work, and the associated expenses shall be charged to Account 416, Costs and Expenses of Merchandising, Jobbing, and Contract Work.

4. *Equipment Purchased for Own Use*

If a borrower purchases satellite or cable television equipment for its own use, the investment in the equipment shall be recorded in Account 397, Communication Equipment.

624 Pollution Control Bonds

The construction and installation of pollution control facilities are often financed by issuing tax exempt municipal securities. The funds generated from the sale of these securities are deposited into an account that is controlled by a designated trustee. The funds under the control of the trustee are usually invested, earning interest, until they are needed.

Interest expense accrued on the pollution control bonds during the construction period shall be capitalized in Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress. After construction is complete, all subsequent accruals of interest expense shall be charged to Account 427, Interest on Long-Term Debt.

Interest income earned during the construction period shall be recorded as a debit to Account 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable, and a credit to Account 107, Construction Work-in-Progress. Upon notification of receipt of the interest in the trustee account, Account 221.XX, Long-Term Debt—Pollution Control Bonds, shall be debited and Account 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable shall be credited. Upon completion of construction, Account 419, Interest and Dividend Income, shall be credited for the amount of interest income earned during the period.

The entries required to account for the transactions associated with the issuance of pollution control bonds are as follows:

Dr. 221.XX, Long-Term Debt—Pollution Control Bonds—Trustee

Cr. Account 221.X1, Long-Term Debt—Pollution Control Bonds

To record the sale of pollution control bonds.

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Cr. 232, Accounts Payable

To record costs incurred in construction of pollution control facilities.

Dr. 131.1, Cash—General Funds

Cr. 221.XX, Long-Term Debt—Pollution Control Bonds—Trustee

To record the transfer of funds from the trustee.

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Cr. 221.XX, Long-Term Debt—Pollution Control Bonds—Trustee

To record interest expense on pollution control bonds.

Dr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

Cr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

To record earnings from investments made by the trustee.

Dr. 221.XX, Long-Term Debt—Pollution Control Bonds—Trustee

Cr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

To record receipt of interest income by the trustee account.

Dr. XXX, Various Plant Accounts

Cr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

To close completed construction to the primary plant accounts.

625 Prepayment of Debt

Many RUS borrowers have decided to redeem (prepay) their issues of long-term debt. As a result of this redemption, the borrower may incur a gain (discount) or a loss (penalty) on the early extinguishment of debt. The accounting for this gain or loss is highlighted in this section.

If debt is redeemed without refunding (paid with general funds), the gain or loss incurred shall be recorded in Account 189, Unamortized Loss on Reacquired Debt, or Account 257, Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt, as appropriate. The borrower shall amortize the recorded deferral on a monthly basis over the remaining life of the old debt issue. Amounts so amortized shall be charged to Account 428.1, Amortization of Loss on Reacquired Debt, or credited to Account 429.1, Amortization of Gain on Reacquired Debt—Credit, as appropriate.

If the debt is redeemed with refunding (refinanced), the gain or loss incurred shall be recorded in Account 189 or Account 257, as appropriate. The borrower may elect to account for the deferrals as follows:

1. Write them off immediately when the amounts are insignificant;

2. Amortize them by equal monthly amounts over the remaining life of the old debt issue; or

3. Amortize them by equal monthly amounts over the life of the new debt issue.

Once an election has been made, it shall be applied on a consistent basis. Regardless of the option selected, the amortization shall be charged to either Account 428.1 or 429.1, as appropriate.

Where a regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the borrower specifically disallows the rate principle of amortizing gains or losses on the redemption of long-term debt without refunding, and does not apply the gain or loss to interest charges in computing the borrower's rates, the alternative method may be used to account for gains or losses relating to the redemption of long-term debt with or without refunding. The alternative method requires that gains or losses be recorded in Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, or Account 426.5, Other Deductions, as incurred. When the alternative method is used, the borrower shall include a footnote to the financial statements stating the reason for using this method and its treatment for rate making purposes.

626 Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program

On December 21, 1987, Section 313, Cushion of Credits Payments Program, was added to the Rural Electrification Act. Section 313 establishes a Rural Economic Development Subaccount and authorizes the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service to provide zero interest loans or grants to RE Act borrowers for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects.

Subpart B, Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program, 7 CFR Part 1703, sets forth the policies and procedures relating to the zero interest loan program and for approving and administering grants. The accounting journal entries required to record the transactions associated with a rural economic development loan are as follows:

Dr. 224.17, RUS Notes Executed—Economic Development—Debit

Cr. 224.16, Long-Term Debt—RUS Economic Development Notes Executed

To record the contractual obligation to RUS for the Economic Development Notes.

Dr. 131.12, Cash—General—Economic Development Funds

Cr. 224.17, RUS Notes Executed—Economic Development—Debit

To record the receipt of the economic development loan funds.

Dr. 123, Investment in Associated Organizations or

Dr. 124, Other Investments

Cr. 131.12, Cash—General—Economic Development Funds

To record the disbursement of Economic development loan funds to the project.

Dr. 131.1, Cash—General Funds

Cr. 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income

To record payment received from the project for loan servicing charges.

Dr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

Cr. 419, Interest and Dividend Income

To record the interest earned on the investment of rural economic development loan funds.

Dr. 426.1, Donations or

Dr. 426.5, Other Deductions

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General Funds

To record the payment of interest earned in excess of $500.00 on the investment of rural economic development loan funds.

Note: Interest earned in excess of $500.00 must be used for the rural economic development project for which the loan funds were received or returned to RUS.

Dr. 131.12, Cash—General—Economic Development Funds

Cr. 123, Investment in Associated Organizations or

Cr. 124, Other Investments

To record receipt of the repayment, by the project, of economic development loan funds.

Dr. 426.5, Other Deductions

Cr. 123, Investment in Associated Organizations or

Cr. 124, Other Investments

To record the default, by a project, of economic development loan funds.

Dr. 224.16, Long-Term Debt—RUS Economic Development Notes Executed

Cr. 131.12, Cash—General—Economic Development Funds

To record the repayment, to RUS, of the economic development loan funds.

The accounting journal entries required to record the transactions associated with a rural economic development grant are as follows:

Dr. 131.13, Cash—General—Economic Development Grant Funds

Cr. 224.18, Other Long-Term Debt—Grant Funds;

Cr. 208, Donated Capital; or

Cr. 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income

To record grant funds disbursed by RUS. If the grant agreement requires repayment of the funds upon termination of the revolving loan program, Account 224.18 should be credited. If the grant agreement states that there is absolutely no obligation for repayment upon termination of the revolving loan program, the funds should be accounted for as a permanent infusion of capital by crediting Account 208. If, however, the grant agreement is silent as to the final disposition of the grant funds, Account 421 should be credited.

Dr. 123.3, Investment in Associated Organizations—Federal Economic Development Loans

Cr. 131.13, Cash—General—Economic Development Grant Funds

To record advances of Federal funds to associated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

Dr. 124.1, Other Investments—Federal Economic Development Loans

Cr. 131.13, Cash—General—Economic Development Grant Funds

To record advances of Federal funds to nonassociated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

Dr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

Cr. 419, Interest and Dividend Income

To record the accrual of interest on loans made to associated and nonassociated organizations with Federal funds for authorized rural economic development projects.

Dr. 131.14, Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

Cr. 123.3, Investment in Associated Organizations—Federal Economic Development Loans or

Cr. 124.1, Other Investments—Federal Economic Development Loans

To record repayment of loans made with Federal funds.

Dr. 123.4, Investment in Associated Organizations—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

Cr. 131.14, Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

To record advances of non-Federal funds to associated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

Dr. 124.2, Other Investments—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

Cr. 131.14, Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

To record advances of non-Federal funds to nonassociated organizations for authorized rural economic development projects.

Dr. 171, Interest and Dividends Receivable

Cr. 419, Interest and Dividend Income

To record the accrual of interest on loans made to associated and nonassociated organizations with non-Federal funds for authorized rural economic development projects.

Dr. 131.14, Cash—General—Economic Development Non-Federal Revolving Funds

Cr. 123.4, Investment in Associated Organizations—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans or

Cr. 124.2, Other Investments—Non-Federal Economic Development Loans

To record repayment of loans made with non-Federal funds.

627 Postretirement Benefits

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions (Statement No. 106), requires reporting entities to accrue the expected cost of postretirement benefits during the years the employee provides service to the entity. For purposes of applying the provisions of Statement No. 106, members of the board of directors are considered to be employees of the cooperative. Prior to the issuance of Statement No. 106, most reporting entities accounted for postretirement benefit costs on a "pay-as-you-go" basis; that is, costs were recognized when paid, not when the employee provided service to the entity in exchange for the benefits.

As defined in Statement No. 106, a postretirement benefit plan is a deferred compensation arrangement in which an employer promises to exchange future benefits for an employee's current services. Postretirement benefit plans may be funded or unfunded. Postretirement benefits include, but are not limited to, health care, life insurance, tuition assistance, day care, legal services, and housing subsidies provided outside of a pension plan.

This statement applies to both written plans and to plans whose existence is implied from a practice of paying postretirement benefits. An employer's practice of providing postretirement benefits to selected employees under individual contracts with specified terms determined on an employee-by-employee basis does not, however, constitute a postretirement benefit plan under the provisions of this statement.

Postretirement benefit plans generally fall into three categories: single-employer defined benefit plans, multi-employer plans, and multiple-employer plans.

The accounting requirements set forth in this interpretation focus on single-and multiple-employer plans. The accounting requirements set forth in Statement No. 106 for multiemployer plans or defined contribution plans shall be adopted for borrowers electing those types of plans.

Under the provisions of Statement No. 106, there are two components of the postretirement benefit cost: the current period cost and the transition obligation. The transition obligation is a one-time accrual of the costs resulting from services already provided. Statement No. 106 allows the transition obligation to be deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the active employees. If the average remaining service life of the employees is less than 20 years, a 20-year amortization period may be used.

Accounting Requirements

All RUS borrowers must adopt the accrual accounting provisions and reporting requirements set forth in Statement No. 106. The transition obligation and accrual of the current period cost must be based upon an actuarial study. This study must be updated to allow the borrower to comply with the measurement date requirements of Statement No. 106; however, the study must, at a minimum, be updated every five years. RUS will not allow electric borrowers to account for postretirement benefits on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

The deferral and amortization of the transition obligation does not require RUS approval provided that it complies with the provisions of Statement No. 106. If, however, a borrower elects to expense the transition obligation in the current period and subsequently defer this expense in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation, the deferral must be approved by RUS. In those states in which the commission will not allow the recovery of the transition obligation through future rates, the transition obligation must be expensed, in its entirety, in the year in which Statement No. 106 is adopted. A portion of the transition obligation may be charged to construction and retirement activities provided such charges are properly supported.

Effective Date and Implementation

For plans outside the United States and for defined benefit plans of employers that (a) are nonpublic enterprises and (b) sponsor defined benefit postretirement plans with no more than 500 plan participants in the aggregate, Statement No. 106 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1994. For all other plans, Statement No. 106 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1992.

RUS borrowers must comply with the implementation dates set forth in Statement No. 106. At the time of the adoption of Statement No. 106, rates must be in place sufficient to recover the current period expense and any amortization of the transition obligation. A copy of a board resolution or commission order, as appropriate, indicating that the transition obligation and current period expense have been included in the borrower's rates must be submitted to RUS.

Accounting Journal Entries—Transition Obligation

The journal entries required to record the transition obligation are as follows:

1. If the borrower elects to expense the transition obligation in the current period and there is no deferral of costs, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. 435.1, Cumulative Effect on Prior Years of a Change in Accounting Principle

or

Dr. 926, Employee Pensions and Benefits

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record the current period recognition of the transition obligation for postretirement benefits. Note: A portion of the transition obligation may be charged to construction and retirement activities provided such charges are properly supported.

2. If the borrower elects to defer and amortize the transition obligation in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 71, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record the deferral of the transition obligation under the provisions of Statement No. 71.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

To record the amortization of postretirement benefits expenses as they are recovered through rates in accordance with Statement No. 71.

3. The deferral and amortization of the transition obligation under the provisions of Statement No. 106 is considered to be an off balance sheet item. If, therefore, the borrower elects to defer and amortize the transition obligation on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the active employees or 20 years in accordance with Statement No. 106, no entry is required. Instead, the transition obligation is recognized as a component of postretirement benefit cost as it is amortized. It should be noted, however, that the amount of the unamortized transition obligation must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Accounting Journal Entries—Current Period Expense

The current period postretirement expense should be recorded by the following entry:

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record current period postretirement benefit expense.

Dr. 228.3X, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits—Funded

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record cash payments on a "pay-as-you-go" basis for postretirement benefits.

Accounting Journal Entry—Funding

If a borrower elects to voluntarily fund its postretirement benefits obligation in an external, irrevocable trust, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. 228.3X, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits—Funded

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the funding of postretirement benefits expense into an external, irrevocable trust.

If a borrower elects to voluntarily fund its postretirement benefits obligation in an investment vehicle other than an external, irrevocable trust, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. 128, Other Special Funds

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the funding of postretirement benefits expense into an investment vehicle other than an external, irrevocable trust.

628 Postemployment Benefits

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 112, Employers' Accounting for Postemployment Benefits (Statement No. 112) establishes the standards of financial accounting and reporting for employers who provide benefits to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement. Inactive employees are those who are not currently rendering service to the employer but who have not been terminated, including employees who are on disability leave, regardless of whether they are expected to return to active service. For purposes of applying the provisions of Statement No. 112, former members of the board of directors are considered to be employees of the cooperative.

Postemployment benefits include benefits provided to former or inactive employees, their beneficiaries, and covered dependents. They include, but are not limited to, salary continuation, supplemental benefits (including workmen's compensation), health care, job training and counseling, and life insurance coverage. Benefits may be provided in cash or in kind and may be paid upon cessation of active employment or over a specified period of time.

The cost of providing postemployment benefits is considered to be a part of the compensation provided to an employee in exchange for current service and should, therefore, be accrued as the employee earns the right to be paid for future postemployment benefits. Applying the criteria set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences, a postemployment benefit obligation is accrued when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The employer's obligation for payment for future absences is attributable to employees' services already performed;

2. The obligation relates to employee rights that vest or accumulate. Vested rights are considered those rights for which the employer is obligated to make payment even if the employee terminates. Rights that accumulate are those earned, but unused rights to compensated absences that may be carried forward to one or more periods subsequent to the period in which they are earned;

3. Payment of the compensation is probable; and

4. The amount can be reasonably estimated.

If all of these conditions are not met, the employer must account for its postemployment benefit obligation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies (Statement No. 5) when it becomes probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of that liability can be reasonably estimated.

If an obligation for postemployment benefits is not accrued in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 5 or Statement No. 43 only because the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the financial statements should disclose that fact.

Accounting Requirements

All RUS borrowers must adopt the accrual accounting provisions and reporting requirements set forth in Statement No. 112 as of the statement's implementation date. A portion of the cumulative effect may be charged to construction and retirement activities provided such charges are properly supported. If a borrower elects to defer the cumulative effect of implementing Statement No. 112 in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation, the deferral must be approved by RUS.

Effective Date and Implementation

Statement No. 112 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1993. Previously issued financial statements should not be restated.

RUS borrowers must comply with the implementation date set forth in Statement No. 112. At the time of the adoption of Statement No. 112, rates must be in place sufficient to recover the current period expense.

Accounting Journal Entries

The journal entries required to account for postemployment benefits are as follows:

Dr. 435.1, Cumulative Effect on Prior Years of a Change in Accounting Principle

Dr. 107, Construction Work in Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work in Progress

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record the cumulative effect of implementing Statement No. 112.

Note: A portion of the cumulative effect may be charged to construction and retirement activities provided such charges are properly supported. Account 435.1 is closed to Account 219.2, Nonoperating Margins.

If the borrower elects to defer and amortize the cumulative effect in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 71, the following entry shall be recorded:

Dr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record the deferral of the cumulative effect of implementing Statement No. 112 in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 71.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work in Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work in Progress

Cr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

To record the amortization of the cumulative effect of implementing Statement No. 112 as it is recovered through rates in accordance with Statement No. 71.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work in Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work in Progress

Cr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

To record current period postemployment benefit expense.

Note: If postemployment benefits are accrued under the criteria set forth in Statement No. 43, this journal entry is made on a monthly basis. If, however, the accrual is based upon the provisions of Statement No. 5, this is a one-time entry unless the liability is reevaluated and subsequently adjusted.

629 Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (Statement No. 115), establishes the standards of financial accounting and reporting for investments in debt securities and for investments in equity securities that have readily determinable fair values. Statement No. 115 does not apply to investments in equity securities accounted for under the equity method nor to investments in consolidated subsidiaries.

At the time of acquisition, an entity must classify debt and equity securities into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading. At the balance sheet date, the appropriateness of the classifications must be reassessed.

Investments in debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity and are measured at amortized cost in the balance sheet only if the reporting entity has the positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. Debt securities are not classified as held-to-maturity if the entity has the intent to hold the security only for an indefinite period; for example, if the security would become available for sale in response to changes in market interest rates and related changes in the security's prepayment risk, needs for liquidity, changes in the availability of and the yield on alternative investments, changes in funding sources and terms, and changes in foreign currency risk.

Investments in debt securities that are not classified as held-to-maturity and equity securities that have readily determinable fair values are classified as either trading securities or available-for-sale securities and are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. Trading securities are those securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near future. Trading generally reflects active and frequent buying and selling and trading securities are generally used with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in prices. Available-for-sale securities are those investments not classified as either trading securities or held-to-maturity securities.

Statement No. 115 requires unrealized holding gains and losses for trading securities to be included in earnings in the current period. Unrealized holding gains and losses for available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings; however, they are reported as a net amount in a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized.

For individual securities classified as either available-for sale or held-to-maturity, an entity must determine whether a decline in the security's fair value below the amortized cost is other than temporary. If the decline in fair value is determined to be permanent, that is, it is probable that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the security, the realized loss is accounted for in earnings of the current period. The new cost basis is not adjusted upward for subsequent recoveries in the fair value. Subsequent increases in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are included in the separate component of equity. Subsequent decreases are also included in the separate component of equity.

All trading securities are reported as current assets in the balance sheet and individual held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities are classified as either current or noncurrent, as appropriate. Cash flows from the purchase, sale, or maturity of available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities are classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from investing activities and reported gross for each security classification.

Accounting Requirements

All RUS borrowers must adopt the accounting, reporting, and disclosure requirements set forth in Statement No. 115 as of the statement's implementation date. Unrealized holding gains or losses for trading securities shall be recorded in either Account 421, Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income, or Account 426.5, Other Deductions, as appropriate. Unrealized holding gains or losses for available-for-sale securities held by the corporate entity are recognized as a component of stockholder's equity in Account 215.1, Unrealized Gains and Losses—Debt and Equity Securities. A contra account of the investment account shall be debited or credited accordingly. Unrealized gains and losses for available-for-sale securities held in a decommissioning fund shall increase or decrease, as appropriate, the reported value of the fund.

Effective Date and Implementation

Statement No. 115 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1993. At the beginning of the entity's fiscal year, the entity must classify its debt and equity securities on the basis of the entity's current intent. This statement may not be applied retroactively to prior years' financial statements. For fiscal years beginning prior to December 16, 1993, reporting entities are permitted to apply Statement No. 115 as of the end of a fiscal year for which annual financial statements have not previously been issued.

630 Split Dollar Life Insurance

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Split Dollar Life Insurance provides life insurance benefits to cooperative employees. The benefits provided under this policy consist of two components, the face value of the insurance policy and the accumulated cash surrender value. While the employee is the owner of the policy, the employee must sign a collateral assignment giving the cooperative absolute right to the cash surrender value of the policy. Under the terms of this collateral assignment, the employee must reimburse the cooperative for the premiums paid upon the employee's termination of employment or attainment of the age of 62 if the employee wishes to maintain the insurance coverage. If death occurs prior to either of these events, the premiums paid to date by the cooperative are deducted from the death benefits payable to the policy beneficiary.

Accounting Requirements

Financial Accounting Standards Board Technical Bulletin 85–4, Accounting for Purchase of Life Insurance (Bulletin 85–4), states that the amount that could be realized under an insurance contract as of the date of the financial statements should be reported as an asset. The change in the cash surrender or contract value of that asset during the period should be reported as an adjustment to the premiums paid in determining the expense or income to be recognized for the period. The cooperative shall, therefore, record the cash surrender value of the policy as an asset because of its absolute right to receive that value based upon the employee's collateral assignment. Any receivable that may occur as a result of the employee reimbursement for the premiums paid is contingent upon the employee electing to maintain the insurance coverage after termination of employment or reaching the age of 62 and is not recorded as an asset on the cooperative's records.

Accounting Journal Entries

The journal entries required to account for the NRECA Split Dollar Life Insurance Program are as follows:

Dr. 124, Other Investments

Cr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

To record an increase in the cash surrender value of the insurance contract.

or

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Cr. 124, Other Investments

To record a decrease in the cash surrender value of the insurance contract.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

To record the premium cost of the insurance contract.

631 Special Early Retirement Plan

The Special Early Retirement Plan (SERP) being offered through the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) constitutes an amendment to its Retirement and Security (R&S) program. The SERP is often chosen as a vehicle through which the cooperative may reduce the size of its workforce or replace more highly paid employees with lower paid entry level employees. If an employee covered by an NRECA retirement plan chose to retire before his/her normal retirement date, that employee would receive an actuarially reduced benefit. However, when a cooperative elects to offer a SERP, no such reduction is required. The cooperative selects the criteria under which an employee will be eligible to participate such as age, years of service, or a combination of age and benefit service requirements. As with other amendments to the R&S program, NRECA calculates the cost of the plan based upon the criteria selected by the cooperative and allows the cooperative to pay the cost immediately or on an installment basis.

Under this plan, the employee receives full retirement benefits in the form of either an immediate lump-sum settlement or annuity payments. It is not unusual for the cooperative to add an incentive to encourage participation such as medical or life insurance, either in whole or in part, until age 65. The actuarial analysis provided by NRECA includes the cost of the SERP and the estimated reduction and/or increase in costs associated with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, Employer's Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions (Statement No. 106).

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, Employer's Accounting for Pensions (Statement No. 87)

In accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 87, the costs associated with an amendment to a multiemployer plan are recognized when they become due and payable. Since NRECA calculates the amount due and payable at the time of the amendment, the entire amount due, whether paid immediately or financed through NRECA or any other institution, must be recognized as an expense at that time. This cost may, however, be deferred in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation (Statement No. 71).

Accounting Journal Entries

The journal entry required to record the additional pension costs associated with the SERP is as follows:

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

or

Cr. 224, Other Long-Term Debt

To record the prior service pension costs incurred as a result of adopting the SERP.

If the borrower elects to defer and amortize the cost in accordance with Statement No. 71, the following entries shall be recorded:

Dr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

or

Cr. 224, Other Long-Term Debt

To record, under the provisions of Statement No. 71, the deferral of the prior service pension costs incurred as a result of adopting the SERP.

Dr. Various Operations, Maintenance, and Administrative Expense Accounts

Dr. 107, Construction Work-in-Progress

Dr. 108.8, Retirement Work-in-Progress

Cr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

To record the amortization of deferred prior service pension costs as they are recovered through rates in accordance with Statement No. 71.

Statement No. 106

In the event that net reductions in postretirement benefits result from this plan amendment, the reductions are recognized as follows:

1. The amount of the reduction shall first reduce any existing unrecognized prior service cost;

2. Any remaining reductions shall next reduce any unrecognized transition obligation; and

3. Any remaining reduction shall be recognized in a manner consistent with the accounting for prior service postretirement benefit costs.

In accordance with Statement No. 106, prior service postretirement benefit costs are recognized in equal amounts in each remaining year of service for active plan participants. Because it is an off-balance sheet item, only a memorandum entry is required to reduce the amount of unrecognized prior service cost.

At adoption, Statement No. 106 permitted the recognition of the transition obligation in one of two ways. The transition obligation was recognized over the longer of the average remaining service period of current plan participants or 20 years, or it may have been recognized immediately. If the delayed recognition option was chosen under Statement No. 106, this, too, was an off-balance sheet item that requires only a memorandum entry to reduce the amount of unrecognized transition obligation. However, if the immediate recognition option was chosen, the cooperative either recorded the expense in that year or, with RUS approval, deferred the expense under the provisions of Statement No. 71. If the expense were recorded, in total, in the year of adoption, no unrecognized transition obligation remains to reduce. If, however, the transition obligation was deferred in accordance with Statement No. 71, the journal entry required to effect the reduction in Statement No. 106 expense is as follows:

Dr. 228.3, Accumulated Provision for Pensions and Benefits

Cr. 182.3, Other Regulatory Assets

To record a reduction in the deferred Statement No. 106 transition obligation resulting from the adoption of the SERP.

Note: The dollar value of this entry must not exceed the deferral shown on the balance sheet.

If, after the two previous reductions have been made, any net credit remains, it shall be recognized in a manner consistent with prior service costs; that is, as an off balance sheet item that is amortized over the remaining service lives (to full eligibility) of the active plan participants. The annual amortization reduces amounts normally charged to the various operations, maintenance, and administrative expense accounts and Account 228.3 as postretirement benefit expenses.

633 Cushion of Credit

On December 21, 1987, Section 313, Cushion of Credits Payments Program, was added to the Rural Electrification Act. Cushion of credit regulations are located in The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 7 CFR part 1785. A cushion of credit payment is a voluntary unscheduled payment by a borrower in excess of amounts due and payable. A cushion of credit account is automatically established by Rural Development for each borrower who makes a payment after October 1, 1987, in excess of amounts then due on a Rural Development note. Payments received in the month in which an installment is due will be applied to the installment due. However, if the regular installment payment is received at a later date in the month, the first payment received will be applied retroactively to the cushion of credit account and the second will be applied to the installment due. By law, cushion of credit accounts earn five per cent interest annually, accrued daily and posted quarterly. Although the interest earned will appear as a reduction in the interest billed on the borrower's Rural Development notes and will be separately shown on Form 694, Statement of Interest and Principal Due, interest billed must be adjusted by adding back the interest earned while principal is reduced by the amount of the interest earned before recording the debt payment. Below is an example of the adjustment required:

	As billed	Adjustment	Adjusted
Payment Billed	$1,000		$1,000
Principal	800	−$50	750
Interest	*200	50	250

*Includes reduction of $50 for interest earned on cushion of credit account.

Cushion of credit is intended to enable the borrower to deposit funds and have those funds available to make scheduled payments (or installments) only. A borrower may not have more cushion of credit funds, including accrued interest, than their entire Rural Development debt which includes loans made in Rural Electric and Telephone (RET) and Federal Financing Bank (FFB). If a borrower makes less than or no payment when their billing invoice is due, cushion of credit will automatically add to or make their payment systematically for them.

Cushion of credit is not available to use for prepayment of loan accounts before maturity except for the following situations:

1. The total amount of cushion of credit principal with accrued interest equals the borrower's total debt

2. The borrower intends to prepay all remaining debt using a combination of payment with all cushion of credit funds available.

Accounting Requirements

All payments made to a cushion of credit account should be recorded as follows:

Dr. 224.6, Advance Payments Unapplied—Long-Term Debt—Debit

Cr. 131.1, Cash—General

All interest earned on the balance of funds in the account should be recorded as follows:

Dr. 224.6, Advance Payments Unapplied—Long-Term Debt—Debit

Cr. 419, Interest and Dividend Income

Reporting Requirements

Previously, Rural Development required that the balance in the cushion of credit account be reported, on the Form 7, Financial and Statistical Report, as a reduction of the Rural Development long-term debt balance. On January 15, 2003, Rural Development issued letter guidance permitting a proportionate share of the cushion of credit balance be reported as a reduction in Current Maturities Long-Term Debt. Additionally, beginning with calendar year 2006 submissions, Form 7 has been revised to include a separate line for cushion of credit balances within the long-term debt section of Part C.

For purposes of the audited financial statements, presentation of the balance of the cushion of credit account as a long-term investment is an acceptable alternative to Rural Development.

[58 FR 59825, Nov. 10, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 27436, May 27, 1994; 60 FR 55430, 55435–55438, Nov. 1, 1995; 62 FR 42319–42321, 42323, 42330, Aug. 6, 1997; 73 FR 30288, May 27, 2008]

§§ 1767.42-1767.45 [Reserved]

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Subpart C—Depreciation Rates and Procedures [Reserved]

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§§ 1767.46-1767.65 [Reserved]

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Subpart D—Preservation of Records

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Source: 73 FR 30290, May 27, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1767.66 Purpose.

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This subpart establishes policies and procedures for the effective preservation and efficient maintenance of financial records of Electric borrowers.

§ 1767.67 General.

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(a) Rural Development endorses the guidelines as described by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) "Regulations to Govern the Preservation of Records of Public Utilities and Licensees." The FERC guidelines can be found in 18 CFR part 125.

(b) The regulations prescribed in this part apply to all books of account, contracts, records, memoranda, documents, papers, and correspondence prepared by or on behalf of the borrower as well as those which come into its possession in connection with the acquisition of property by purchase, consolidation, merger, etc.

(c) The regulations prescribed in this part shall not be construed as excusing compliance with any other lawful requirements for the preservation of records.

§ 1767.68 Designation of a supervisory official.

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Each borrower shall designate one or more officials to supervise the preservation of its records.

§ 1767.69 Index of records.

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(a) Each borrower shall maintain a master index of records. The master index shall identify the records retained, the related retention period, and the locations where the records are maintained. The master index shall be subject to review by Rural Development and Rural Development shall reserve the right to add records, or lengthen retention periods upon finding that retention periods may be insufficient for its purposes.

(b) At each office where records are kept or stored the borrower shall arrange, file, and index the records currently at that site so that they may be readily identified and made available to representatives of Rural Development.

§ 1767.70 Record storage media.

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The media used to capture and store the data will play an important part of each Rural Development borrower. Each borrower has the flexibility to select its own storage media. The following are required:

(a) The storage media shall have a life expectancy at least equal to the applicable retention period provided for in the master index of records, unless there is a quality transfer from one media to another with no loss of data. Each transfer of data from one media to another shall be verified for accuracy and documented.

(b) Each borrower shall implement internal control procedures that assure the reliability of, and ready access to, data stored on machine-readable media. The borrower's internal control procedures shall be documented by a responsible supervisory official.

(c) Records shall be indexed and retained in such a manner that they are easily accessible.

(d) The borrower shall have the hardware and software available to locate, identify, and reproduce the records in readable form without loss of clarity.

(e) At the expiration of the retention period, the borrower may use any appropriate method to destroy records.

(f) When any records are lost or destroyed before the expiration of the retention period set forth in the master index, a certified statement shall be added to the master index listing, as far as may be determined, the records lost or destroyed and describing the circumstances of the premature loss or destruction.

§ 1767.71 Periods of retention.

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(a) Records of Rural Development borrowers of a kind not listed in the FERC regulations should be governed by those applicable to the closest similar records. Financial requirement and expenditure statements, which are not specifically covered by FERC regulations, are recommended to be kept for one year after the "as of date" of Rural Development's loan fund and accounting review.

(b) Consumer accounts' records should be kept for those years for which patronage capital has not been allocated.

(c) Records supporting construction financed by Rural Development shall be retained until audited and approved by Rural Development.

(d) Records related to plant in service must be retained until the facilities are permanently removed from utility service, all removal and restoration activities are completed, and all costs are retired from the accounting records unless accounting adjustments resulting from reclassification and original costs studies have been approved by Rural Development or other regulatory body having jurisdiction.

(e) Life and mortality study data for depreciation purposes must be retained for 25 years or for 10 years after plant is retired, whichever is longer.

§§ 1767.72-1767.85 [Reserved]

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International Accounting Standard 16

Property, Plant and Equipment

In April 2001 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) adopted IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, which had originally been issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee in December 1993. IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* replaced IAS 16 *Accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment* (issued in March 1982). IAS 16 that was issued in March 1982 also replaced some parts in IAS 4 *Depreciation Accounting* that was approved in November 1975.

In December 2003 the IASB issued a revised IAS 16 as part of its initial agenda of technical projects. The revised standard also replaced the guidance in three Interpretations (SIC-6 *Costs of Modifying Existing Software*, SIC-14 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Compensation for the Impairment or Loss of Items* and SIC-23 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Major Inspection or Overhaul Costs*).

Other IFRSs have made minor consequential amendments to IAS 16. They include IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (issued March 2004 and as revised in January 2008), IFRS 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* (issued March 2004), IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in September 2007), *Improvements to IFRSs* (issued May 2008), IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (issued November 2009 and October 2010) and IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (issued May 2011).

International Accounting Standard 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (IAS 16) is set out in paragraphs 1-83 and the Appendix. All the paragraphs have equal authority but retain the IASC format of the Standard when it was adopted by the IASB. IAS 16 should be read in the context of its objective and the Basis for Conclusions, the *Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards* and the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

Introduction

IN1 International Accounting Standard 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (IAS 16) replaces IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (revised in 1998), and should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. Earlier application is encouraged. The Standard also replaces the following Interpretations:

- SIC-6 *Costs of Modifying Existing Software*
- SIC-14 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Compensation for the Impairment or Loss of Items*
- SIC-23 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Major Inspection or Overhaul Costs*.

Reasons for Revising IAS 16

IN2 The International Accounting Standards Board developed this revised IAS 16 as part of its project on Improvements to International Accounting Standards. The project was undertaken in the light of queries and criticisms raised in relation to the Standards by securities regulators, professional accountants and other interested parties. The objectives of the project were to reduce or eliminate alternatives, redundancies and conflicts within the Standards, to deal with some convergence issues and to make other improvements.

IN3 For IAS 16 the Board's main objective was a limited revision to provide additional guidance and clarification on selected matters. The Board did not reconsider the fundamental approach to the accounting for property, plant and equipment contained in IAS 16.

The Main Changes

IN4 The main changes from the previous version of IAS 16 are described below.

Scope

IN5 This Standard clarifies that an entity is required to apply the principles of this Standard to items of property, plant and equipment used to develop or maintain (a) biological assets and (b) mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources.

Recognition—Subsequent Costs

IN6 An entity evaluates under the general recognition principle all property, plant and equipment costs at the time they are incurred. Those costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service an item. The previous version of IAS 16 contained two recognition principles. An entity applied the second recognition principle to subsequent costs.

Measurement at Recognition—Asset Dismantlement, Removal and Restoration Costs

IN7 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of installing the item. Its cost also includes the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of using the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. The previous version of IAS 16 included within its scope only the costs incurred as a consequence of installing the item.

Measurement at Recognition—Asset Exchange Transactions

IN8 An entity is required to measure an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance. Under the previous version of IAS 16, an entity measured such an acquired asset at fair value unless the exchanged assets were similar.

Measurement after Recognition—Revaluation Model

IN9 If fair value can be measured reliably, an entity may carry all items of property, plant and equipment of a class at a revalued amount, which is the fair value of the items at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Under the previous version of IAS 16, use of revalued amounts did not depend on whether fair values were reliably measurable.

Depreciation—Unit of Measure

IN10 An entity is required to determine the depreciation charge separately for each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The previous version of IAS 16 did not as clearly set out this requirement.

Depreciation—Depreciable Amount

IN11 An entity is required to measure the residual value of an item of property, plant and equipment as the amount it estimates it would receive currently for the asset if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The previous version of IAS 16 did not specify whether the residual value was to be this amount or the amount, inclusive of the effects of inflation, that an entity expected to receive in the future on the asset's actual retirement date.

Depreciation—Depreciation Period

IN12 An entity is required to begin depreciating an item of property, plant and equipment when it is available for use and to continue depreciating it until it is derecognised, even if during that period the item is idle. The previous version of IAS 16 did not specify when depreciation of an item began and specified that an entity should cease depreciating an item that it had retired from active use and was holding for disposal.

Derecognition—Derecognition Date

IN13 An entity is required to derecognise the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment that it disposes of on the date the criteria for the sale of goods in IAS 18 *Revenue* would be met. The previous version of IAS 16 did not require an entity to use those criteria to determine the date on which it derecognised the carrying amount of a disposed-of item of property, plant and equipment.

IN14 An entity is required to derecognise the carrying amount of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment if that part has been replaced and the entity has included the cost of the replacement in the carrying amount of the item. The previous version of IAS 16 did not extend its derecognition principle to such parts; rather, its recognition principle for subsequent expenditures effectively precluded the cost of a replacement from being included in the carrying amount of the item.

Derecognition—Gain Classification

IN15 An entity cannot classify as revenue a gain it realises on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment. The previous version of IAS 16 did not contain this provision.

Objective

1 The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of the financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the

changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property, plant and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognised in relation to them.

Scope

2 This Standard shall be applied in accounting for property, plant and equipment except when another Standard requires or permits a different accounting treatment.

3 This Standard does not apply to:

(a) property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*;

(b) biological assets related to agricultural activity (see IAS 41 *Agriculture*);

(c) the recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets (see IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*); or

(d) mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources.

However, this Standard applies to property, plant and equipment used to develop or maintain the assets described in (b)—(d).

4 Other Standards may require recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment based on an approach different from that in this Standard. For example, IAS 17 *Leases* requires an entity to evaluate its recognition of an item of leased property, plant and equipment on the basis of the transfer of risks and rewards. However, in such cases other aspects of the accounting treatment for these assets, including depreciation, are prescribed by this Standard.

5 An entity using the cost model for investment property in accordance with IAS 40 *Investment Property* shall use the cost model in this Standard.

Definitions

6 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

Carrying amount **is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.**

Cost **is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other IFRSs, eg IFRS 2** ***Share-based Payment*****.**

Depreciable amount **is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.**

Depreciation **is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.**

Entity-specific value **is the present value of the cash flows an entity expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.**

Fair value **is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. (See IFRS 13** ***Fair Value Measurement*****.)**

An ***impairment loss*** **is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.**

***Property, plant and equipment* are tangible items that:**

(a) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and

(b) are expected to be used during more than one period.

***Recoverable amount* is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.**

The *residual value* of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

***Useful life* is:**

(a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or

(b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity.

Recognition

7 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and

(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

8 Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised in accordance with this IFRS when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

9 This Standard does not prescribe the unit of measure for recognition, ie what constitutes an item of property, plant and equipment. Thus, judgement is required in applying the recognition criteria to an entity's specific circumstances. It may be appropriate to aggregate individually insignificant items, such as moulds, tools and dies, and to apply the criteria to the aggregate value.

10 An entity evaluates under this recognition principle all its property, plant and equipment costs at the time they are incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it.

Initial Costs

11 Items of property, plant and equipment may be acquired for safety or environmental reasons. The acquisition of such property, plant and equipment, although not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular existing item of property, plant and equipment, may be necessary for an entity to obtain the future economic benefits from its other assets. Such items of property, plant and equipment qualify for recognition as assets because they enable an entity to derive future economic benefits from related assets in excess of what could be derived had those items not been acquired. For example, a chemical manufacturer may install new chemical handling processes to comply with environmental requirements for the production and storage of dangerous chemicals; related plant enhancements are recognised as an asset because without them the entity is unable to manufacture and sell chemicals. However, the resulting carrying amount of such an asset and related assets is reviewed for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Subsequent Costs

12 Under the recognition principle in paragraph 7, an entity does not recognise in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the costs of the day-to-day servicing of the item. Rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Costs of day-to-day servicing are primarily the costs of labour and consumables, and may include the

cost of small parts. The purpose of these expenditures is often described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' of the item of property, plant and equipment.

13 Parts of some items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals. For example, a furnace may require relining after a specified number of hours of use, or aircraft interiors such as seats and galleys may require replacement several times during the life of the airframe. Items of property, plant and equipment may also be acquired to make a less frequently recurring replacement, such as replacing the interior walls of a building, or to make a nonrecurring replacement. Under the recognition principle in paragraph 7, an entity recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition provisions of this Standard (see paragraphs 67-72).

14 A condition of continuing to operate an item of property, plant and equipment (for example, an aircraft) may be performing regular major inspections for faults regardless of whether parts of the item are replaced. When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised. This occurs regardless of whether the cost of the previous inspection was identified in the transaction in which the item was acquired or constructed. If necessary, the estimated cost of a future similar inspection may be used as an indication of what the cost of the existing inspection component was when the item was acquired or constructed.

Measurement at Recognition

15 An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost.

Elements of Cost

16 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

(a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

(b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

(c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

17 Examples of directly attributable costs are:

(a) costs of employee benefits (as defined in IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*) arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment;

(b) costs of site preparation;

(c) initial delivery and handling costs;

(d) installation and assembly costs;

(e) costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition (such as samples produced when testing equipment); and

(f) professional fees.

18 An entity applies IAS 2 *Inventories* to the costs of obligations for dismantling, removing and restoring the site on which an item is located that are incurred during a particular period as a consequence of having used the item to produce inventories during that period. The obligations for costs accounted for in accordance with IAS 2 or IAS 16 are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

19 Examples of costs that are not costs of an item of property, plant and equipment are:

(a) costs of opening a new facility;

(b) costs of introducing a new product or service (including costs of advertising and promotional activities);

(c) costs of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (including costs of staff training); and

(d) administration and other general overhead costs.

20 Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Therefore, costs incurred in using or redeploying an item are not included in the carrying amount of that item. For example, the following costs are not included in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment:

(a) costs incurred while an item capable of operating in the manner intended by management has yet to be brought into use or is operated at less than full capacity;

(b) initial operating losses, such as those incurred while demand for the item's output builds up; and

(c) costs of relocating or reorganising part or all of an entity's operations.

21 Some operations occur in connection with the construction or development of an item of property, plant and equipment, but are not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These incidental operations may occur before or during the construction or development activities. For example, income may be earned through using a building site as a car park until construction starts. Because incidental operations are not necessary to bring an item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the income and related expenses of incidental operations are recognised in profit or loss and included in their respective classifications of income and expense.

22 The cost of a self-constructed asset is determined using the same principles as for an acquired asset. If an entity makes similar assets for sale in the normal course of business, the cost of the asset is usually the same as the cost of constructing an asset for sale (see IAS 2). Therefore, any internal profits are eliminated in arriving at such costs. Similarly, the cost of abnormal amounts of wasted material, labour, or other resources incurred in self-constructing an asset is not included in the cost of the asset. IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* establishes criteria for the recognition of interest as a component of the carrying amount of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment.

Measurement of Cost

23 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit unless such interest is capitalised in accordance with IAS 23.

24 One or more items of property, plant and equipment may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets. The following discussion refers simply to an exchange of one non-monetary asset for another, but it also applies to all exchanges described in the preceding sentence. The cost of such an item of property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value unless (a) the exchange transaction lacks commercial

substance or (b) the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. The acquired item is measured in this way even if an entity cannot immediately derecognise the asset given up. If the acquired item is not measured at fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

25 An entity determines whether an exchange transaction has commercial substance by considering the extent to which its future cash flows are expected to change as a result of the transaction. An exchange transaction has commercial substance if:

(a) the configuration (risk, timing and amount) of the cash flows of the asset received differs from the configuration of the cash flows of the asset transferred; or

(b) the entity-specific value of the portion of the entity's operations affected by the transaction changes as a result of the exchange; and

(c) the difference in (a) or (b) is significant relative to the fair value of the assets exchanged.

For the purpose of determining whether an exchange transaction has commercial substance, the entity-specific value of the portion of the entity's operations affected by the transaction shall reflect post-tax cash flows. The result of these analyses may be clear without an entity having to perform detailed calculations.

26 The fair value of an asset is reliably measurable if (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value measurements is not significant for that asset or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and used when measuring fair value. If an entity is able to measure reliably the fair value of either the asset received or the asset given up, then the fair value of the asset given up is used to measure the cost of the asset received unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident.

27 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment held by a lessee under a finance lease is determined in accordance with IAS 17.

28 The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment may be reduced by government grants in accordance with IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*.

Measurement after Recognition

29 An entity shall choose either the cost model in paragraph 30 or the revaluation model in paragraph 31 as its accounting policy and shall apply that policy to an entire class of property, plant and equipment.

Cost Model

30 After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluation Model

31 After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

32-33 [Deleted]

34 The frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required. Some items of property, plant and equipment experience significant and volatile changes in fair value, thus necessitating annual revaluation. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value. Instead, it may be necessary to revalue the item only every three or five

years.

35 When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is treated in one of the following ways:

(a) restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount. This method is often used when an asset is revalued by means of applying an index to determine its replacement cost (see IFRS 13).

(b) eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset. This method is often used for buildings.

The amount of the adjustment arising on the restatement or elimination of accumulated depreciation forms part of the increase or decrease in carrying amount that is accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 39 and 40.

36 If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs shall be revalued.

37 A class of property, plant and equipment is a grouping of assets of a similar nature and use in an entity's operations. The following are examples of separate classes:

(a) land;

(b) land and buildings;

(c) machinery;

(d) ships;

(e) aircraft;

(f) motor vehicles;

(g) furniture and fixtures; and

(h) office equipment.

38 The items within a class of property, plant and equipment are revalued simultaneously to avoid selective revaluation of assets and the reporting of amounts in the financial statements that are a mixture of costs and values as at different dates. However, a class of assets may be revalued on a rolling basis provided revaluation of the class of assets is completed within a short period and provided the revaluations are kept up to date.

39 If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

40 If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

41 The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment may be transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised. This may involve transferring the whole of the surplus when

the asset is retired or disposed of. However, some of the surplus may be transferred as the asset is used by an entity. In such a case, the amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

42 The effects of taxes on income, if any, resulting from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognised and disclosed in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

Depreciation

43 Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

44 An entity allocates the amount initially recognised in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. For example, it may be appropriate to depreciate separately the airframe and engines of an aircraft, whether owned or subject to a finance lease. Similarly, if an entity acquires property, plant and equipment subject to an operating lease in which it is the lessor, it may be appropriate to depreciate separately amounts reflected in the cost of that item that are attributable to favourable or unfavourable lease terms relative to market terms.

45 A significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment may have a useful life and a depreciation method that are the same as the useful life and the depreciation method of another significant part of that same item. Such parts may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge.

46 To the extent that an entity depreciates separately some parts of an item of property, plant and equipment, it also depreciates separately the remainder of the item. The remainder consists of the parts of the item that are individually not significant. If an entity has varying expectations for these parts, approximation techniques may be necessary to depreciate the remainder in a manner that faithfully represents the consumption pattern and/or useful life of its parts.

47 An entity may choose to depreciate separately the parts of an item that do not have a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

48 The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

49 The depreciation charge for a period is usually recognised in profit or loss. However, sometimes, the future economic benefits embodied in an asset are absorbed in producing other assets. In this case, the depreciation charge constitutes part of the cost of the other asset and is included in its carrying amount. For example, the depreciation of manufacturing plant and equipment is included in the costs of conversion of inventories (see IAS 2). Similarly, depreciation of property, plant and equipment used for development activities may be included in the cost of an intangible asset recognised in accordance with IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

Depreciable Amount and Depreciation Period

50 The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

51 The residual value and the useful life of an asset shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change(s) shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

52 Depreciation is recognised even if the fair value of the asset exceeds its carrying amount, as long as the asset's residual value does not exceed its carrying amount. Repair and maintenance of an asset do not negate the need to depreciate it.

53 The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. In practice, the residual value of an asset is often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount.

54 The residual value of an asset may increase to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount. If it does, the asset's depreciation charge is zero unless and until its residual value subsequently decreases to an amount below the asset's carrying amount.

55 Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, ie when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognised. Therefore, depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated. However, under usage methods of depreciation the depreciation charge can be zero while there is no production.

56 The future economic benefits embodied in an asset are consumed by an entity principally through its use. However, other factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence and wear and tear while an asset remains idle, often result in the diminution of the economic benefits that might have been obtained from the asset. Consequently, all the following factors are considered in determining the useful life of an asset:

(a) expected usage of the asset. Usage is assessed by reference to the asset's expected capacity or physical output.

(b) expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors such as the number of shifts for which the asset is to be used and the repair and maintenance programme, and the care and maintenance of the asset while idle.

(c) technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset.

(d) legal or similar limits on the use of the asset, such as the expiry dates of related leases.

57 The useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the entity. The asset management policy of the entity may involve the disposal of assets after a specified time or after consumption of a specified proportion of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its economic life. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is a matter of judgement based on the experience of the entity with similar assets.

58 Land and buildings are separable assets and are accounted for separately, even when they are acquired together. With some exceptions, such as quarries and sites used for landfill, land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Buildings have a limited useful life and therefore are depreciable assets. An increase in the value of the land on which a building stands does not affect the determination of the depreciable amount of the building.

59 If the cost of land includes the costs of site dismantlement, removal and restoration, that portion of the land asset is depreciated over the period of benefits obtained by incurring those costs. In some cases, the land itself may have a limited useful life, in which case it is depreciated in a manner that reflects the benefits to be derived from it.

Depreciation Method

60 The depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

61 The depreciation method applied to an asset shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 .

62 A variety of depreciation methods can be used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. These methods include the straight-line method, the diminishing balance method and the units of production method. Straight-line depreciation results in a constant charge over the useful life if the asset's residual value does not change. The diminishing balance method results in a decreasing charge over the useful life. The units of production method results in a charge based on the expected use or output. The entity selects the method that most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. That method is applied consistently from period to period unless there is a change in the expected pattern of consumption of those future economic benefits.

Impairment

63 To determine whether an item of property, plant and equipment is impaired, an entity applies IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. That Standard explains how an entity reviews the carrying amount of its assets, how it determines the recoverable amount of an asset, and when it recognises, or reverses the recognition of, an impairment loss.

64 [Deleted]

Compensation for Impairment

65 Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up shall be included in profit or loss when the compensation becomes receivable.

66 Impairments or losses of items of property, plant and equipment, related claims for or payments of compensation from third parties and any subsequent purchase or construction of replacement assets are separate economic events and are accounted for separately as follows:

(a) impairments of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in accordance with IAS 36;

(b) derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment retired or disposed of is determined in accordance with this Standard;

(c) compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in determining profit or loss when it becomes receivable; and

(d) the cost of items of property, plant and equipment restored, purchased or constructed as replacements is determined in accordance with this Standard.

Derecognition

67 The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised:

(a) on disposal; or

(b) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

68 The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised (unless IAS 17 requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback). Gains shall not be classified as revenue.

68A However, an entity that, in the course of its ordinary activities, routinely sells items of property, plant and equipment that it has held for rental to others shall transfer such assets to inventories at their carrying amount when they cease to be rented and become held for sale. The proceeds from the sale of such assets shall be recognised as revenue in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*. IFRS 5 does not apply when assets that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business are transferred to inventories.

69 The disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment may occur in a variety of ways (eg by sale, by entering into a finance lease or by donation). In determining the date of disposal of an item, an entity applies the criteria in IAS 18 for recognising revenue from the sale of goods. IAS 17 applies to disposal by a sale and leaseback.

70 If, under the recognition principle in paragraph 7, an entity recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of a replacement for part of the item, then it derecognises the carrying amount of the replaced part regardless of whether the replaced part had been depreciated separately. If it is not practicable for an entity to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, it may use the cost of the replacement as an indication of what the cost of the replaced part was at the time it was acquired or constructed.

71 The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

72 The consideration receivable on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised initially at its fair value. If payment for the item is deferred, the consideration received is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between the nominal amount of the consideration and the cash price equivalent is recognised as interest revenue in accordance with IAS 18 reflecting the effective yield on the receivable.

Disclosure

73 The financial statements shall disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:

(a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount;

(b) the depreciation methods used;

(c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;

(d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and

(e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:

(i) additions;

(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;

(iii) acquisitions through business combinations;

(iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 31, 39 and 40 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36;

(v) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36;

(vi) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36;

(vii) depreciation;

(viii) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and

(ix) other changes.

74 The financial statements shall also disclose:

(a) the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for

liabilities;

(b) the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction;

(c) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment; and

(d) if it is not disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss.

75 Selection of the depreciation method and estimation of the useful life of assets are matters of judgement. Therefore, disclosure of the methods adopted and the estimated useful lives or depreciation rates provides users of financial statements with information that allows them to review the policies selected by management and enables comparisons to be made with other entities. For similar reasons, it is necessary to disclose:

(a) depreciation, whether recognised in profit or loss or as a part of the cost of other assets, during a period; and

(b) accumulated depreciation at the end of the period.

76 In accordance with IAS 8 an entity discloses the nature and effect of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in subsequent periods. For property, plant and equipment, such disclosure may arise from changes in estimates with respect to:

(a) residual values;

(b) the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property, plant and equipment;

(c) useful lives; and

(d) depreciation methods.

77 If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, the following shall be disclosed in addition to the disclosures required by IFRS 13 :

(a) the effective date of the revaluation;

(b) whether an independent valuer was involved;

(c) [deleted]

(d) [deleted]

(e) for each revalued class of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model; and

(f) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.

78 In accordance with IAS 36 an entity discloses information on impaired property, plant and equipment in addition to the information required by paragraph 73(e)(iv)-(vi).

79 Users of financial statements may also find the following information relevant to their needs:

(a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment;

(b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use;

(c) the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and not classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; and

(d) when the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment when this is materially different from the carrying amount.

Therefore, entities are encouraged to disclose these amounts.

Transitional Provisions

80 The requirements of paragraphs 24-26 regarding the initial measurement of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in an exchange of assets transaction shall be applied prospectively only to future transactions.

Effective Date

81 An entity shall apply this Standard for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies this Standard for a period beginning before 1 January 2005, it shall disclose that fact.

81A An entity shall apply the amendments in paragraph 3 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006. If an entity applies IFRS 6 for an earlier period, those amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.

81B IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in 2007) amended the terminology used throughout IFRSs. In addition it amended paragraphs 39, 40 and 73(e)(iv). An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. If an entity applies IAS 1 (revised 2007) for an earlier period, the amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.

81C IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (as revised in 2008) amended paragraph 44. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies IFRS 3 (revised 2008) for an earlier period, the amendment shall also be applied for that earlier period.

81D Paragraphs 6 and 69 were amended and paragraph 68A was added by *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in May 2008. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and at the same time apply the related amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.

81E Paragraph 5 was amended by *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in May 2008. An entity shall apply that amendment prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted if an entity also applies the amendments to paragraphs 8, 9, 22, 48, 53, 53A, 53B, 54, 57 and 85B of IAS 40 at the same time. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

81F IFRS 13, issued in May 2011, amended the definition of fair value in paragraph 6, amended paragraphs 26, 35 and 77 and deleted paragraphs 32 and 33. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies IFRS 13.

81G *Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle*, issued in May 2012, amended paragraph 8. An entity shall apply that amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies that amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

Withdrawal of Other Pronouncements

82 This Standard supersedes IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (revised in 1998).

83 This Standard supersedes the following Interpretations:

(a) SIC-6 *Costs of Modifying Existing Software*;

(b) SIC-14 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Compensation for the Impairment or Loss of Items*; and

(c) SIC-23 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Major Inspection or Overhaul Costs*.

Appendix: Amendments to Other Pronouncements

The amendments in this appendix shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. If an entity applies this Standard for an earlier period, these amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.

* * * * *

The amendments contained in this appendix when this Standard was issued in 2003 have been incorporated into the relevant pronouncements published in this volume.

Approval by the Board of IAS 16 issued in December 2003

International Accounting Standard 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (as revised in 2003) was approved for issue by the fourteen members of the International Accounting Standards Board.

Sir David Tweedie	Chairman
Thomas E Jones	Vice-Chairman
Mary E Barth	
Hans-Georg Bruns	
Anthony T Cope	
Robert P Garnett	
Gilbert Gélard	
James J Leisenring	
Warren J McGregor	
Patricia L O'Malley	
Harry K Schmid	
John T Smith	
Geoffrey Whittington	
Tatsumi Yamada	

Basis for Conclusions on IAS 16 Property, Plant and

Equipment

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IAS 16.

Introduction

BC1 This Basis for Conclusions summarises the International Accounting Standards Board's considerations in reaching its conclusions on revising IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* in 2003. Individual Board members gave greater weight to some factors than to others.

BC2 In July 2001 the Board announced that, as part of its initial agenda of technical projects, it would undertake a project to improve a number of Standards, including IAS 16. The project was undertaken in the light of queries and criticisms raised in relation to the Standards by securities regulators, professional accountants and other interested parties. The objectives of the Improvements project were to reduce or eliminate alternatives, redundancies and conflicts within Standards, to deal with some convergence issues and to make other improvements. In May 2002 the Board published its proposals in an Exposure Draft of *Improvements to International Accounting Standards*, with a comment deadline of 16 September 2002. The Board received over 160 comment letters on the Exposure Draft.

BC3 Because the Board's intention was not to reconsider the fundamental approach to the accounting for property, plant and equipment that was established by IAS 16, this Basis for Conclusions does not discuss requirements in IAS 16 that the Board has not reconsidered.

Scope

BC4 The Board clarified that the requirements of IAS 16 apply to items of property, plant and equipment that an entity uses to develop or maintain (a) biological assets and (b) mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources. The Board noted that items of property, plant and equipment that an entity uses for these purposes possess the same characteristics as other items of property, plant and equipment.

Recognition

BC5 In considering potential improvements to the previous version of IAS 16, the Board reviewed its subsequent expenditure recognition principle for two reasons. First, the existing subsequent expenditure recognition principle did not align with the asset recognition principle in the *Framework*.* Second, the Board noted difficulties in practice in making the distinction it required between expenditures that maintain, and those that enhance, an item of property, plant and equipment. Some expenditures seem to do both.

> * References to the *Framework* are to IASC's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, adopted by the IASB in 2001. In September 2010 the IASB replaced the *Framework* with the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*.

BC6 The Board ultimately decided that the separate recognition principle for subsequent expenditure was not needed. As a result, an entity will evaluate all its property, plant and equipment costs under IAS 16's general recognition principle. Also, if the cost of a replacement for part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of an asset, then an entity will derecognise the carrying amount of what was replaced to avoid carrying both the replacement and the replaced portion as assets. This derecognition occurs whether or not what is replaced is a part of an item that the entity depreciates separately.

BC7 The Board's decision on how to handle the recognition principles was not reached easily. In the Exposure Draft (ED), the Board proposed to include within IAS 16's general recognition principle only the recognition of subsequent expenditures that are replacements of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Also in the ED, the Board proposed to modify the subsequent expenditure recognition principle to distinguish more clearly the expenditures to which it would continue to apply.

BC8 Respondents to the ED agreed that it was appropriate for subsequent expenditures that were replacements of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment that an entity depreciated separately to be covered by the general recognition principle. However, the respondents argued, and the Board agreed, that the modified second principle was not clearer because it would result in an entity recognising in the carrying amount of an asset and then depreciating subsequent expenditures that were for the day-to-day servicing of items of property, plant and equipment, those that might commonly be regarded as for 'repairs and maintenance'. That result was not the Board's intention.

BC9 In its redeliberation of the ED, the Board concluded it could not retain the proposed modified subsequent expenditure recognition principle. It also concluded that it could not revert to the subsequent expenditure principle in the previous version of IAS 16 because, if it did, nothing was improved; the *Framework* conflict was not resolved and the practice issues were not addressed.

BC10 The Board concluded that it was best for all subsequent expenditures to be covered by IAS 16's general recognition principle. This solution had the following advantages:

(a) use of IAS 16's general recognition principle fits the *Framework*.

(b) use of a single recognition principle is a straightforward approach.

(c) retaining IAS 16's general recognition principle and combining it with the derecognition principle will result in financial statements that reflect what is occurring, ie both the flow of property, plant and equipment through an entity and the economics of the acquisition and disposal process.

(d) use of one recognition principle fosters consistency. With two principles, consistency is not achieved unless it is clear when each should apply. Because IAS 16 does not address what constitutes an 'item' of property, plant and equipment, this clarity was not assured because some might characterise a particular cost as the initial cost of a new item of property, plant and equipment and others might regard it as a subsequent cost of an existing item of property, plant and equipment.

BC11 As a consequence of placing all subsequent expenditures under IAS 16's general recognition principle, the Board also included those expenditures under IAS 16's derecognition principle. In the ED, the Board proposed the derecognition of the carrying amount of a part of an item that was depreciated separately and was replaced by a subsequent expenditure that an entity recognised in the carrying amount of the asset under the general recognition principle. With this change, replacements of a part of an item that are not depreciated separately are subject to the same approach.

BC12 The Board noted that some subsequent expenditures on property, plant and equipment, although arguably incurred in the pursuit of future economic benefits, are not sufficiently certain to be recognised in the carrying amount of an asset under the general recognition principle. Thus, the Board decided to state in the Standard that an entity recognises in profit or loss as incurred the costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment.

Classification of servicing equipment

BC12A In *Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle* (issued in May 2012) the Board responded to a request to address a perceived inconsistency in the classification requirements for servicing equipment. Paragraph 8 of IAS 16 was unclear on the classification of servicing equipment as inventory or property, plant and equipment and led some to think that servicing equipment used during more than one period would be classified as part of inventory. The Board decided to clarify that items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment shall be recognised as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. If they do not meet this definition they are classified as inventory. In the light of respondents' comments to the June 2011 exposure draft, the Board did not make explicit reference to the classification of particular types of equipment, because the definition of property, plant and equipment already provides sufficient guidance. The Board also deleted from paragraph 8 the requirement to account for spare parts and servicing equipment as property, plant and equipment only if they were used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment because this requirement was too restrictive when compared with the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Measurement at Recognition

Asset Dismantlement, Removal and Restoration Costs

BC13 The previous version of IAS 16 provided that in initially measuring an item of property, plant and equipment at its cost, an entity would include the cost of dismantling and removing that item and restoring the site on which it is located to the extent it had recognised an obligation for that cost. As part of its deliberations, the Board evaluated whether it could improve this guidance by addressing associated issues that have arisen in practice.

BC14 The Board concluded that the relatively limited scope of the Improvements project warranted addressing only one matter. That matter was whether the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment should include the initial estimate of the cost of dismantlement, removal and restoration that an entity incurs as a consequence of using the item (instead of as a consequence of acquiring it). Therefore, the Board did not address how an entity should account for (a) changes in the amount of the initial estimate of a recognised obligation, (b) the effects of accretion of, or changes in interest rates on, a recognised obligation or (c) the cost of obligations an entity did not face when it acquired the item, such as an obligation triggered by a law change enacted after the asset was acquired.

BC15 The Board observed that whether the obligation is incurred upon acquisition of the item or while it is being used, its underlying nature and its association with the asset are the same. Therefore, the Board decided that the cost of an item should include the costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity has incurred as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period other than to produce inventories during that period. An entity applies IAS 2 *Inventories* to the costs of these obligations that are incurred as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period to produce inventories during that period. The Board observed that accounting for these costs initially in accordance with IAS 2 acknowledges their nature. Furthermore, doing so achieves the same result as including these costs as an element of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, depreciating them over the production period just completed and identifying the depreciation charge as a cost to produce another asset (inventory), in which case the depreciation charge constitutes part of the cost of that other asset.

BC16 The Board noted that because IAS 16's initial measurement provisions are not affected by an entity's subsequent decision to carry an item under the cost model or the revaluation model, the Board's decision applies to assets that an entity carries under either treatment.

Asset Exchange Transactions

BC17 Paragraph 22 of the previous version of IAS 16 indicated that if (a) an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a similar asset that has a similar use in the same line of business and has a similar fair value or (b) an item of property, plant and equipment is sold in exchange for an equity interest in a similar asset, then no gain or loss is recognised on the transaction. The cost of the new asset is the carrying amount of the asset given up (rather than the fair value of the purchase consideration given for the new asset).

BC18 This requirement in the previous version of IAS 16 was consistent with views that:

(a) gains should not be recognised on exchanges of assets unless the exchanges represent the culmination of an earning process;

(b) exchanges of assets of a similar nature and value are not a substantive event warranting the recognition of gains; and

(c) requiring or permitting the recognition of gains from such exchanges enables entities to 'manufacture' gains by attributing inflated values to the assets exchanged, if the assets do not have observable market prices in active markets.

BC19 The approach described above raised issues about how to identify whether assets exchanged are similar in nature and value. The Board reviewed this topic, and noted views that:

(a) under the *Framework*, the recognition of income from an exchange of assets does not depend on whether the assets exchanged are dissimilar;

(b) income is not necessarily earned only at the culmination of an earning process, and in some cases it is arbitrary to determine when an earning process culminates;

(c) generally, under both measurement bases after recognition that are permitted under IAS 16, gain recognition is not deferred beyond the date at which assets are exchanged; and

(d) removing 'existing carrying amount' measurement of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for similar assets would increase the consistency of measurement of acquisitions of assets.

BC20 The Board decided to require in IAS 16 that all items of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets should be measured at fair value, except that, if the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of neither of the assets exchanged can be determined reliably, then the cost of the asset acquired in the exchange should be measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

BC21 The Board added the 'commercial substance' test in response to a concern raised in the comments it received on the ED. This concern was that, under the Board's proposal, an entity would measure at fair value an asset acquired in a transaction that did not have commercial substance, ie the transaction did not have a discernible effect on an entity's economics. The Board agreed that requiring an evaluation of commercial substance would help to give users of the financial statements assurance that the substance of a transaction in which the acquired asset is measured at fair value (and often, consequentially, a gain on the disposal of the transferred asset is recognised in income) is the same as its legal form.

BC22 The Board concluded that in evaluating whether a transaction has commercial substance, an entity should calculate the present value of the post-tax cash flows that it can reasonably expect to derive from the portion of its operations affected by the transaction. The discount rate should reflect the entity's current assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to those operations rather than those that marketplace participants would make.

BC23 The Board included the 'reliable measurement' test for using fair value to measure these exchanges to minimise the risk that entities could 'manufacture' gains by attributing inflated values to the assets exchanged. Taking into consideration its project for the convergence of IFRSs and US GAAP, the Board discussed whether to change the manner in which its 'reliable measurement' test is described. The Board observed this was unnecessary because it believes that its guidance and that contained in US GAAP are intended to have the same meaning.

BC24 The Board decided to retain, in IAS 18 *Revenue*, its prohibition on recognising revenue from exchanges or swaps of goods or services of a similar nature and value. The Board has on its agenda a project on revenue recognition and does not propose to make any significant amendments to IAS 18 until that project is completed.

Measurement after Recognition

Revaluation Model

BC25 The Board is taking part in research activities with national standard-setters on revaluations of property, plant and equipment. This research is intended to promote international convergence of standards. One of the most important issues is identifying the preferred measurement attribute for revaluations. This research could lead to proposals to amend IAS 16.

Depreciation—Unit of Measure

BC26 The Board's discussions about the potential improvements to the depreciation principle in the previous version of IAS 16 included consideration of the unit of measure an entity uses to depreciate its items of property, plant and equipment. Of particular concern to the Board were situations in which the unit of measure is the 'item as a whole' even though that item may be composed of significant parts with individually varying useful lives or consumption patterns. The Board did not believe that, in these situations, an entity's use of approximation techniques, such as a weighted average useful life for the item as a whole, resulted in depreciation that faithfully represents an entity's varying expectations for the significant parts.

BC27 The Board sought to improve the previous version of IAS 16 by proposing in the ED revisions to existing guidance on separating an item into its parts and then further clarifying in the Standard the need for an entity to depreciate separately any significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment. By doing so an entity will also separately depreciate the item's remainder.

Depreciation—Depreciable Amount

BC28 During its discussion of depreciation principles, the Board noted the concern that, under the cost model, the previous version of IAS 16 does not state clearly why an entity deducts an asset's residual value from its cost to determine the asset's depreciable amount. Some argue that the objective is one of precision, ie reducing the amount of depreciation so that it reflects the item's net cost. Others argue that the objective is one of economics, ie stopping depreciation if, because of inflation or otherwise, an entity expects that during its useful life an asset will increase in value by an amount greater than it will diminish.

BC29 The Board decided to improve the previous version of IAS 16 by making clear the objective of deducting a residual value in determining an asset's depreciable amount. In doing so, the Board did not adopt completely either the 'net cost' or the 'economics' objective. Given the concept of depreciation as a cost allocation technique, the Board concluded that an entity's expectation of increases in an asset's value, because of inflation or otherwise, does not override the need to depreciate it. Thus, the Board changed the definition of residual value to the amount an entity could receive for the asset currently (at the financial reporting date) if the asset were already as old and worn as it will be when the entity expects to dispose of it. Thus, an increase in the expected residual value of an asset because of past events will affect the depreciable amount; expectations of future changes in residual value other than the effects of expected wear and tear will not.

Depreciation—Depreciation Period

BC30 The Board decided that the useful life of an asset should encompass the entire time it is available for use, regardless of whether during that time it is in use or is idle. Idle periods most commonly occur just after an asset is acquired and just before it is disposed of, the latter while the asset is held either for sale or for another form of disposal.

BC31 The Board concluded that, whether idle or not, it is appropriate to depreciate an asset with a limited useful life so that the financial statements reflect the consumption of the asset's service potential that occurs while the asset is held. The Board also discussed but decided not to address the measurement of assets held for sale. The Board concluded that whether to apply a different measurement model to assets held for sale—which may or may not be idle—was a different question and was beyond the scope of the Improvements project.

BC32 In July 2003 the Board published ED 4 *Disposal of Non-current Assets and Presentation of Discontinued Operations*. ED 4 was published as part of the Board's short-term convergence project, the scope of which was broader than that of the Improvements project. In ED 4, the Board proposed that an entity should classify some of its assets as 'assets held for sale' if specified criteria are met. Among other things, the Board proposed that an entity should cease depreciating an asset classified in this manner, irrespective of whether the asset is idle. The basis for this proposal was that the carrying amount of an asset held for sale will be recovered principally through sale rather than future operations, and therefore accounting for the asset should be a process of valuation rather than allocation. The Board will amend IAS 16 accordingly when ED 4 is finalised.

Depreciation—Depreciation Method

BC33 The Board considered how an entity should account for a change in a depreciation method. The Board concluded that a change in a depreciation method is a change in the technique used to apply the entity's accounting policy to recognise depreciation as an asset's future economic benefits are consumed. Therefore, it is a change in an accounting estimate.

Derecognition

Derecognition Date

BC34 The Board decided that an entity should apply the revenue recognition principle in IAS 18 for sales of goods to its gains from the sales of items of property, plant and equipment. The requirements in that principle ensure the representational faithfulness of an entity's recognised revenue. Representational faithfulness is also the appropriate objective for an entity's recognised gains. However, in IAS 16, the revenue recognition principle's criteria drive derecognition of the asset disposed of rather than recognition of the proceeds received. Applying the principle instead to the recognition of the proceeds might lead to the conclusion that an entity will recognise a deferred gain. Deferred gains do not meet the definition of a liability under the *Framework*. Thus, the Board decided that an entity does not derecognise an item of property, plant and equipment until the requirements in IAS 18 to recognise revenue on the sale of goods are met.

Gain Classification

BC35 Although the Board concluded that an entity should apply the recognition principle for revenue from sales of goods

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to its recognition of gains on disposals of items of property, plant and equipment, the Board concluded that the respective approaches to income statement display should differ. The Board concluded that users of financial statements would consider these gains and the proceeds from an entity's sale of goods in the course of its ordinary activities differently in their evaluation of an entity's past results and their projections of future cash flows. This is because revenue from the sale of goods is typically more likely to recur in comparable amounts than are gains from sales of items of property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the Board concluded that an entity should not classify as revenue gains on disposals of items of property, plant and equipment.

Assets Held for Rental to Others*

* Paragraphs BC35A–BC35F were added as a consequence of amendments to IAS 16 by *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in May 2008. At the same time, the Board also amended paragraph 6 by replacing the term 'net selling price' in the definition of 'recoverable amount' with 'fair value less costs to sell' for consistency with the wording used in IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

BC35A The Board identified that, in some industries, entities are in the business of renting and subsequently selling the same assets.

BC35B The Board noted that the Standard prohibits classification as revenue of gains arising from derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment. The Board also noted that paragraph BC35 states the reason for this is 'users of financial statements would consider these gains and the proceeds from an entity's sale of goods in the course of its ordinary activities differently in their evaluation of an entity's past results and their projections of future cash flows.'

BC35C Consistently with that reason, the Board concluded that entities whose ordinary activities include renting and subsequently selling the same assets should recognise revenue from both renting and selling the assets. In the Board's view, the presentation of gross selling revenue, rather than a net gain or loss on the sale of the assets, would better reflect the ordinary activities of such entities.

BC35D The Board concluded that the disclosure requirements of IAS 16, IAS 2 and IAS 18 would lead an entity to disclose relevant information for users.

BC35E The Board also concluded that paragraph 14 of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* should be amended to present within operating activities cash payments to manufacture or acquire such assets and cash receipts from rents and sales of such assets.

BC35F The Board discussed the comments received in response to its exposure draft of proposed *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards* published in 2007 and noted that a few respondents would prefer the issue to be included in one of the Board's major projects such as the revenue recognition project or the financial statement presentation project. However, the Board noted that the proposed amendment would improve financial statement presentation before those projects could be completed and decided to add paragraph 68A as previously exposed. A few respondents raised the concern that the term 'held for sale' in the amendment could be confused with the notion of held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Consequently, the Board clarified in the amendment that IFRS 5 should not be applied in those circumstances.

Transitional Provisions

BC36 The Board concluded that it would be impracticable for an entity to determine retrospectively whether a previous transaction involving an exchange of non-monetary assets had commercial substance. This is because it would not be possible for management to avoid using hindsight in making the necessary estimates as of earlier dates. Accordingly, the Board decided that in accordance with the provisions of IAS 8 an entity should consider commercial substance only in evaluating the initial measurement of future transactions involving an exchange of non-monetary assets.

Summary of Changes From the Exposure Draft

BC37 The main changes from the ED proposals to the revised Standard are as follows:

(a) The ED contained two recognition principles, one applying to subsequent expenditures on existing items of property, plant and equipment. The Standard contains a single recognition principle that applies to costs incurred initially to acquire an item and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of or service an item. An entity applies the recognition principle to the latter costs at the time it incurs them.

(b) Under the approach proposed in the ED, an entity measured an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset at fair value irrespective of whether the exchange transaction in which it was acquired had commercial substance. Under the Standard, a lack of commercial substance is cause for an entity to measure the acquired asset at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

(c) Compared with the Standard, the ED did not as clearly set out the principle that an entity separately depreciates at least the parts of an item of property, plant and equipment that are of significant cost.

(d) Under the approach proposed in the ED, an entity derecognised the carrying amount of a replaced part of an item of property, plant and equipment if it recognised in the carrying amount of the asset the cost of the replacement under the general recognition principle. In the Standard, an entity also applies this approach to a replacement of a part of an item that is not depreciated separately.

(e) In finalising the Standard, the Board identified further necessary consequential amendments to IFRS 1, IAS 14, IAS 34, IAS 36, IAS 37, IAS 38, IAS 40, SIC-13, SIC-21, SIC-22 and SIC-32.

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360 Property, Plant, and Equipment
10 Overall
35 Subsequent Measurement
General

360 Property, Plant, and Equipment

10 - Overall

360-10-35 Subsequent Measurement

General

General Note: The Subsequent Measurement Section provides guidance on an entity's subsequent measurement and subsequent recognition of an item. Situations that may result in subsequent changes to carrying amount include impairment, fair value adjustments, depreciation and amortization, and so forth.

35-1 This Subsection addresses depreciation of property, plant, and equipment and the post acquisition accounting for an interest in the residual value of a leased asset.

> Depreciation

35-2 This guidance addresses the concept of depreciation accounting and the various factors to consider in selecting the related periods and methods to be used in such accounting.

35-3 Depreciation expense in financial statements for an asset shall be determined based on the asset's useful life.

35-4 The cost of a productive facility is one of the costs of the services it renders during its useful economic life. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require that this cost be spread over the expected useful life of the facility in such a way as to allocate it as equitably as possible to the periods during which services are obtained from the use of the facility. This procedure is known as depreciation accounting, a system of accounting which aims to distribute the cost or other basic value of tangible capital assets, less salvage (if any), over the estimated useful life of the unit (which may be a group of assets) in a systematic and rational manner. It is a process of allocation, not of valuation.

35-5 See paragraph 360-10-35-20 : for a discussion of depreciation of a new cost basis after recognition of an **impairment** loss.

35-6 See paragraph 360-10-35-43 : for a discussion of cessation of depreciation on long-lived assets classified as held for sale.

> > Declining Balance Method

35-7 The declining-balance method is an example of one of the methods that meet the requirements of being systematic and rational. If the expected productivity or revenue-earning power of the asset is relatively greater during the earlier years of its life, or maintenance charges tend to increase during later years, the declining-balance method may provide the most satisfactory allocation of cost. That conclusion also applies to other methods, including the sum-of-the-years'-digits method, that produce substantially similar results.

> > Loss or Damage Experience as a Factor in Estimating Depreciable Lives

35-8 In practice, experience regarding loss or damage to depreciable assets is in some cases one of the factors considered in estimating the depreciable lives of a group of depreciable assets, along with such other factors as wear and tear, obsolescence, and maintenance and replacement policies.

> > Unacceptable Depreciation Methods

35-9 If the number of years specified by the Accelerated Cost Recovery System of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for recovery deductions for an asset does not fall within a reasonable range of the asset's useful life, the recovery deductions shall not be used as depreciation expense for financial reporting.

35-10 Annuity methods of depreciation are not acceptable for entities in general.

> > Accounting Changes

35-11 See paragraphs 250-10-45-17 through 45-20 : for guidance on the accounting and presentation of changes in methods of depreciation.

35-12 Paragraph Not Used :

> Adjusting the Residual Value in Leased Assets by a Third Party

35-13 The following paragraph provides guidance on how an entity acquiring an interest in the residual value of a leased asset shall account for that asset during the lease term.

35-14 An entity acquiring an interest in the residual value of any leased asset, irrespective of the classification of the related lease by the lessor, shall not recognize increases to the asset's estimated value over the remaining term of the related lease, and the asset shall be reported at no more than its acquisition cost until sale or disposition. If it is subsequently determined that the fair value of the residual value of a leased asset has declined below the carrying amount of the acquired interest and that decline is other than temporary, the asset shall be written down to fair value, and the amount of the write-down shall be recognized as a loss. That fair value becomes the asset's new carrying amount, and the asset shall not be increased for any subsequent increase in its fair value before its sale or disposition.

FASB - Financial Accounting Standards Board

360 Property, Plant, and Equipment
10 Overall
35 Subsequent Measurement
Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

General Note: The Subsequent Measurement Section provides guidance on an entity's subsequent measurement and subsequent recognition of an item. Situations that may result in subsequent changes to carrying amount include impairment, fair value adjustments, depreciation and amortization, and so forth.

35-15 There are unique requirements of accounting for the **impairment** or disposal of long-lived assets to be held and used or to be disposed of. Although this guidance deals with matters which may lead to the ultimate disposition of assets, it is included in this Subsection because it describes the measurement and classification of assets to be held and used and assets held for disposal before actual disposition and derecognition. See the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets Subsection : of Section 360-10-40 for a discussion of assets or asset groups for which disposition has taken place in an exchange or distribution to owners.

> Long-Lived Assets Classified as Held and Used

35-16 This guidance addresses how long-lived assets or asset groups that are intended to be held and used in an entity's business shall be reviewed for impairment.

> > Measurement of an Impairment Loss

35-17 An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (**asset group**) is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset (asset group). That assessment shall be based on the carrying amount of the asset (asset group) at the date it is tested for recoverability, whether in use (see paragraph 360-10-35-33 :) or under development (see paragraph 360-10-35-34 :). An impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) exceeds its fair value.

> > > Assets Subject to Asset Retirement Obligations

35-18 In applying the provisions of this Subtopic, the carrying amount of the asset being tested for impairment shall include amounts of capitalized asset retirement costs. Estimated future cash flows related to the liability for an asset retirement obligation that has been recognized in the financial statements shall be excluded from both of the following:

a. The undiscounted cash flows used to test the asset for recoverability

b. The discounted cash flows used to measure the asset's fair value.

35-19 If the fair value of the asset is based on a quoted market price and that price considers the costs that will be incurred in retiring that asset, the quoted market price shall be increased by the fair value of the asset retirement obligation for purposes of measuring impairment.

> > Adjusted Carrying Amount Becomes New Cost Basis

35-20 If an impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of a long-lived asset shall be its new cost basis. For a depreciable long-lived asset, the new cost basis shall be depreciated (amortized) over the remaining useful life of that asset. Restoration of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited.

> > When to Test a Long-Lived Asset for Recoverability

35-21 A long-lived asset (asset group) shall be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The following are examples of such events or changes in circumstances:

a. A significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset (asset group)

b. A significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset (asset group) is being used or in its physical condition

c. A significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of a long-lived asset (asset group), including an adverse action or assessment by a regulator

d. An accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of a long-lived asset (asset group)

e. A current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset (asset group)

f. A current expectation that, more likely than not,a long-lived asset (asset group) will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life.The term*more likely than not*refers to a level of likelihood that is more than 50 percent.

35-22 When a long-lived asset (asset group) is tested for recoverability, it also may be necessary to review depreciation estimates and method as required by Topic 250 : or the amortization period as required by Topic 350 : .Paragraphs 250-10-45-17 through 45-20 : and 250-10-50-4 : address the accounting for changes in estimates, including changes in the method of depreciation, amortization, and depletion. Paragraphs 350-30-35-1 through 35-5 : address the determination of the useful life of an intangible asset.Any revision to the remaining useful life of a long-lived asset resulting from that review also shall be considered in developing estimates of future cash flows used to test the asset (asset group) for recoverability (see paragraphs 360-10-35-31 through 35-32 :). However, any change in the accounting method for the asset resulting from that review shall be made only after applying this Subtopic.

> > Grouping Long-Lived Assets Classified as Held and Used

35-23 For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset or assets shall be grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. However, an impairment loss, if any, that results from applying this Subtopic shall reduce only the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or assets of the group in accordance with paragraph 360-10-35-28 : .

35-24 In limited circumstances, a long-lived asset (for example, a corporate headquarters facility) may not have identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities and of other asset groups. In those circumstances, the asset group for that long-lived asset shall include all assets and liabilities of the entity.

35-25 In limited circumstances, an asset group will include all assets and liabilities of the entity.For example, the cost of operating assets such as corporate headquarters or centralized research facilities may be funded by revenue-producing activities at lower levels of the entity. Accordingly, in limited circumstances, the lowest level of identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of other asset groups may be the entity level. See Example 4 (paragraph 360-10-55-35 :).

> > > Effect of Goodwill when Grouping

35-26 Goodwill shall be included in an asset group to be tested for impairment under this Subtopic only if the asset group is or includes a reporting unit.Goodwill shall not be included in a lower-level asset group that includes only part of a reporting unit. Estimates of future cash flows used to test that lower-level asset group for recoverability shall not be adjusted for the effect of excluding goodwill from the group.The term*reporting unit*is defined in Topic 350 : as the same level as or one level below an **operating segment** . That Topic requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level.

35-27 Other than goodwill, the carrying amounts of any assets (such as accounts receivable and inventory) and liabilities (such as accounts payable, long-term debt, and asset retirement obligations) not covered by this Subtopic that are included in an asset group shall be adjusted in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) before testing the asset group for recoverability.Paragraph 350-20-35-31 : requires that goodwill be tested for impairment only after the carrying amounts of the other assets of the reporting unit, including the long-lived assets covered by this Subtopic, have been tested for impairment under other applicable accounting guidance.

> > Allocating Impairment Losses to an Asset Group

35-28 An impairment loss for an asset group shall reduce only the carrying amounts of a long-lived asset or assets of the group. The loss shall be allocated to the long-lived assets of the group on a pro rata basis using the relative carrying amounts of those assets, except that the loss allocated to an individual long-lived asset of the group shall not reduce the carrying amount of that asset below its fair value whenever that fair value is determinable without undue cost and effort. See Example 1 (paragraph 360-10-55-20 :) for an illustration of this guidance.

> > Estimates of Future Cash Flows Used to Test a Long-Lived Asset for Recoverability

35-29 Estimates of future cash flows used to test the recoverability of a long-lived asset (asset group) shall include only the future cash flows (cash inflows less associated cash outflows) that are directly associated with and that are expected to arise as a direct result of the use and eventual disposition of the asset (asset group). Those estimates shall exclude interest charges that will be recognized as an expense when incurred.

35-30 Estimates of future cash flows used to test the recoverability of a long-lived asset (asset group) shall incorporate the entity's own assumptions about its use of the asset (asset group) and shall consider all available evidence. The assumptions used in developing those estimates shall be reasonable in relation to the assumptions used in developing other information used by the entity for comparable periods, such as internal budgets and projections, accruals related to incentive compensation plans, or information communicated to others. However, if alternative courses of action to recover the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) are under consideration or if a range is estimated for the amount of possible future cash flows associated with the likely course of action, the likelihood of those possible outcomes shall be considered. A probability-weighted approach may be useful in considering the likelihood of those possible outcomes. See Example 2 (paragraph 360-10-55-23 :) for an illustration of this guidance.

35-31 Estimates of future cash flows used to test the recoverability of a long-lived asset (asset group) shall be made for the remaining useful life of the asset (asset group) to the entity. The remaining useful life of an asset group shall be based on the remaining useful life of the primary asset of the group. For purposes of this Subtopic, the primary asset is the principal long-lived tangible asset being depreciated or intangible asset being amortized that is the most significant component asset from which the asset group derives its cash-flow-generating capacity.The primary asset of an asset group therefore cannot be land or an intangible asset not being amortized.

35-32 Factors that an entity generally shall consider in determining whether a long-lived asset is the primary asset of an asset group include the following:

a. Whether other assets of the group would have been acquired by the entity without the asset

b. The level of investment that would be required to replace the asset

c. The remaining useful life of the asset relative to other assets of the group. If the primary asset is not the asset of the group with the longest remaining useful life, estimates of future cash flows for the group shall assume the sale of the group at the end of the remaining useful life of the primary asset.

35-33 Estimates of future cash flows used to test the recoverability of a long-lived asset (asset group) that is in use, including a long-lived asset (asset group) for which development is substantially complete, shall be based on the existing service potential of the asset (asset group) at the date it is tested. The service potential of a long-lived asset (asset group) encompasses its remaining useful life, cash-flow-generating capacity, and for tangible assets, physical output capacity. Those estimates shall include cash flows associated with future expenditures necessary to maintain the existing service potential of a long-lived asset (asset group), including those that replace the service potential of component parts of a long-lived asset (for example, the roof of a building) and component assets other than the primary asset of an asset group. Those estimates shall exclude cash flows associated with future capital expenditures that would increase the service potential of a long-lived asset (asset group).

35-34 Estimates of future cash flows used to test the recoverability of a long-lived asset (asset group) that is under development shall be based on the expected service potential of the asset (group) when development is substantially complete. Those estimates shall include cash flows associated with all future expenditures necessary to develop a long-lived asset (asset group), including interest payments that will be capitalized as part of the cost of the asset (asset group).Subtopic 835-20 : requires the capitalization period to end when the asset is substantially complete and ready for its intended use.

35-35 If a long-lived asset that is under development is part of an asset group that is in use, estimates of future cash flows used to test the recoverability of that group shall include the cash flows associated with future expenditures necessary to maintain the existing service potential of the group (see paragraph 360-10-35-33 :) as well as the cash flows associated with all future expenditures necessary to substantially complete the asset that is under development (see the preceding paragraph). See Example 3 (paragraph 360-10-55-33 :). See also paragraphs 360-10-55-7 through 55-18 : for considerations of site restoration and environmental exit costs.

> > Fair Value

35-36 For long-lived assets (asset groups) that have uncertainties both in timing and amount, an expected present value technique will often be the appropriate technique with which to estimate fair value.

> Long-Lived Assets Classified as Held for Sale

35-37 This guidance addresses the accounting for expected disposal losses for long-lived assets and asset groups that are classified as held for sale but have not yet been sold. See paragraphs 360-10-45-9 through 45-11 : for the initial criteria to be met for classification as held for sale.

> > Measurement of Expected Disposal Loss or Gain

35-38 Costs to sell are the incremental direct costs to transact a sale, that is, the costs that result directly from and are essential to a sale transaction and that would not have been incurred by the entity had the decision to sell not been made. Those costs include broker commissions, legal and title transfer fees, and closing costs that must be incurred before legal title can be transferred. Those costs exclude expected future losses associated with the operations of a long-lived asset (**disposal group**) while it is classified as held for sale.Expected future operating losses that marketplace participants would not similarly consider in their estimates of the fair value less cost to sell of a long-lived asset (disposal group) classified as held for sale shall not be indirectly recognized as part of an expected loss on the sale by reducing the carrying amount of the asset (disposal group) to an amount less than its current fair value less cost to sell.If the sale is expected to occur beyond one year as permitted in limited situations by paragraph 360-10-45-11 : , the cost to sell shall be discounted.

35-39 The carrying amounts of any assets that are not covered by this Subtopic, including goodwill, that are included in a disposal group classified as held for sale shall be adjusted in accordance with other applicable GAAP prior to measuring the fair value less cost to sell of the disposal group.Paragraphs 350-20-40-1 through 40-7 : provide guidance for allocating goodwill to a lower-level asset group to be disposed of that is part of a reporting unit and that constitutes a business. Goodwill is not included in a lower-level asset group to be disposed of that is part of a reporting unit if it does not constitute a business.

35-40 A loss shall be recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down to fair value less cost to sell. A gain shall be recognized for any subsequent increase in fair value less cost to sell, but not in excess of the cumulative loss previously recognized (for a write-down to fair value less cost to sell). The loss or gain shall adjust only the carrying amount of a long-lived asset, whether classified as held for sale individually or as part of a disposal group.

35-41 See paragraphs 310-40-35-11 : and 310-40-40-10 : for guidance related to determination of cost basis for foreclosed assets under Subtopic 310-40 : and the measurement of cumulative losses previously recognized under the preceding paragraph.

35-42 See paragraphs 830-30-45-13 through 45-15 : for guidance regarding the application of Topic 830 : to an investment being evaluated for impairment that will be disposed of.

> > Accounting While Held for Sale

35-43 A long-lived asset (disposal group) classified as held for sale shall be measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. If the asset (disposal group) is newly acquired, the carrying amount of the asset (disposal group) shall be established based on its fair value less cost to sell at the acquisition date.A long-lived asset shall not be depreciated (amortized) while it is classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale shall continue to be accrued.

> > Changes to a Plan of Sale

35-44 If circumstances arise that previously were considered unlikely and, as a result, an entity decides not to sell a long-lived asset (disposal group) previously classified as held for sale, the asset (disposal group) shall be reclassified as held and used. A long-lived asset that is reclassified shall be measured individually at the lower of the following:

a. Its carrying amount before the asset (disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation (amortization) expense that would have been recognized had the asset (disposal group) been continuously classified as held and used

b. Its fair value at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

35-45 If an entity removes an individual asset or liability from a disposal group previously classified as held for sale, the remaining assets and liabilities of the disposal group to be sold shall continue to be measured as a group only if the criteria in paragraph 360-10-45-9 : are met. Otherwise, the remaining long-lived assets of the group shall be measured individually at the lower of their carrying amounts or fair values less cost to sell at that date.

> Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed of Other than by Sale

35-46 This guidance addresses the accounting for impairment of long-lived assets and asset groups that are intended to be disposed of by abandonment.

> > Long-Lived Assets to Be Abandoned

35-47 For purposes of this Subtopic, a long-lived asset to be abandoned is disposed of when it ceases to be used. If an entity commits to a plan to abandon a long-lived asset before the end of its previously estimated useful life, depreciation estimates shall be revised in accordance with paragraphs 250-10-45-17 through 45-20 : and 250-10-50-4 : to reflect the use of the asset over its shortened useful life (see paragraph 360-10-35-22 :).

35-48 Because the continued use of a long-lived asset demonstrates the presence of service potential, only in unusual situations would the fair value of a long-lived asset to be abandoned be zero while it is being used. When a long-lived asset ceases to be used, the carrying amount of the asset should equal its salvage value, if any. The salvage value of the asset shall not be reduced to an amount less than zero.

> > Long-Lived Asset Temporarily Idled

35-49 A long-lived asset that has been temporarily idled shall not be accounted for as if abandoned.

Execution Version

AMENDED AND CONSOLIDATED LOAN CONTRACT

Dated as of July 16, 2009

between

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RUS Project Designation:
Big Rivers

OHS East:160523172.7

Exhibits

AMENDED AND CONSOLIDATED LOAN CONTRACT

THIS AMENDED AND CONSOLIDATED LOAN CONTRACT, dated as of July 16, 2009, is between BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION (together with any successors and assigns, the "Borrower"), a cooperative corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (the "Government"), acting by and through the Administrator (together with any person succeeding to the powers and rights of the Administrator with respect to this Agreement, the "Administrator") of the Rural Utilities Service (together with any agency succeeding to the powers and rights of the Rural Utilities Service with respect to this Agreement, the "RUS");

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Borrower previously incurred, pursuant to the Act (as defined in Article I) and under the Existing Loan Contract (as defined below), certain indebtedness and other obligations to, or guaranteed by, the Government, acting by and through the Administrator of the RUS, which indebtedness and other obligations are evidenced by the RUS Notes (as defined in Article I); and

WHEREAS, in connection with the loans and other obligations evidenced by the RUS Notes, the Borrower and the Government, acting by and through the Administrator of the RUS, have entered into that certain New RUS Agreement, dated as of July 15, 1998, (the "Existing Loan Contract"); and

WHEREAS, to secure the indebtedness and other obligations evidenced by the RUS Notes and to secure certain other indebtedness, the Borrower entered into that certain Third Restated Mortgage and Security Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2001 (the "Mortgage"), by and among the Borrower, as mortgagor, and the Government, acting by and through the Administrator of the RUS; Ambac Assurance Corporation; Dexia Bank (as successor to Credit Suisse First Boston); U.S. Bank Trust National Association as trustee; National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation; PBR-1 Statutory Trust; PBR-2 Statutory Trust; PBR-3 Statutory Trust; FBR-1 Statutory Trust; FBR-2 Statutory Trust; and Ambac Credit Products, LLC, as mortgagees, the ("RUS Mortgage"); and

WHEREAS, simultaneously herewith, the Mortgage is being released and, pursuant to the Indenture (as defined in Article I), Borrower has granted a security title to and a security interest in substantially all of its real and personal property to secure the RUS Notes and the certain other obligations secured under the Indenture, as more particularly set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, in connection with the release of the Mortgage and the substitution of the Indenture, the Borrower and the Government intend to amend, restate and consolidate the Existing Loan Contract as herein set forth; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto amend and consolidate the Existing Loan Contract to read in its entirety, and agree and bind themselves, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

DEFINITIONS

Capitalized terms that are not defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Indenture. The terms defined herein include both the plural and the singular. Unless otherwise specifically provided, all accounting terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to them, and all determinations and computations herein provided for shall be made, in accordance with Accounting Requirements.

"Accounting Requirements" shall mean the requirements of the system of accounts prescribed by the RUS.

"Act" shall mean the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended.

"Agreement" shall mean this Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract, together with all schedules and exhibits hereto, and also all subsequent supplements or amendments hereto.

"Business Day" shall mean any day that the RUS is open for business.

"Capital Assets" shall mean all tangible and intangible utility plant, construction in progress, non-utility property, material supplies and equipment normally used in the Borrower's system.

"Credit Rating" shall mean a rating assigned by a Rating Agency (i) to any long-term indebtedness (that is not subject to Credit Enhancement) (including, without limitation, indebtedness issued by any governmental authority with respect to which the Borrower is an obligor) and secured directly or indirectly under the Indenture or (ii) if a Rating Agency has not assigned a rating to indebtedness of the type described in clause (i) hereof, a "shadow rating" of the Borrower's senior, secured long-term indebtedness (that is not subject to Credit Enhancement).

"Competitive Transition Charges" means amounts that the Company is authorized or permitted to collect, directly or indirectly, from the ultimate consumers of electric power and energy under state or federal statutes or regulations enacted or promulgated in connection with the opening of the electric markets to retail competition, whether or not such consumers are taking energy supplied directly or indirectly by the Company. It is intended that this definition be broadly construed in order to take into consideration the changing nature of the electric utility industry resulting from the implementation of retail competition.

"Distributions" shall mean for the Borrower, in any calendar year, to declare or pay any dividends, or pay or determine to pay any patronage refunds, or retire any patronage capital or make any other Cash Distributions, to its members, stockholders or consumers; provided, however, that for the purposes of this Agreement a "Cash Distribution" shall be deemed to include any general cancellation or abatement of charges for electric energy or services furnished by the Borrower, including the rebate of an abatement of wholesale power costs previously incurred pursuant to an order of a state regulatory authority or a wholesale power cost adjustment clause or similar power pricing agreement between the Borrower and a power supplier, but not including the repayment of a membership fee upon termination of a membership.

"Equity" shall mean the Borrower's total margins and equities computed in accordance with Accounting Requirements but excluding any Regulatory Created Assets.

"Event of Default" shall have the meaning as defined in Article VI of this Agreement.

"Existing Loan Contract" shall have the meaning set forth in the second WHEREAS clause of this Agreement.

"Fitch" shall mean Fitch IBCA, Inc., and any successor thereto.

"General Manager" shall mean the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Borrower or the person performing the duties of a chief executive officer if no person holds such title and, in the event of any dispute between the Borrower and the Government as to who is the General Manager, the Administrator may designate a person or position that shall be the General Manager for purposes of this Agreement.

"Indenture" shall mean the Indenture, dated as of May 1, 2009, entered into by the Borrower and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, and all amendments and supplements thereto.

"Interest Expense" shall mean the interest expense of the Borrower computed pursuant to Accounting Requirements.

"Investment" shall mean any loan or advance to, or any investment in, or purchase or commitment to purchase any stock, bonds, notes or other securities of, or guaranty, assumption or other obligation or liability with respect to the obligations of, any other person, firm or corporation, except investments in securities or deposits issued, guaranteed or fully insured as to payment by the Government or any agency thereof and except any other investments set forth in the RUS Regulations (7 C.F.R. § 1717.655) as excluded from computations of the amounts and types of investments for which RUS approval is required.

"Investment Grade" means a Credit Rating of BBB- (or its then current equivalent) or higher, if issued by S&P or Fitch; Baa3 (or its then current equivalent) or higher, if issued by Moody's; and any comparable investment grade rating if issued by any other Rating Agency.

"Laws" shall have the meaning as defined in Paragraph (e) of Article II of this Agreement.

"Loans" shall mean the loans and other obligations described in Article III of this Agreement.

"Loan Documents" shall mean, collectively, this Agreement, the Indenture, the Lockbox Agreement and the RUS Notes.

"Material Adverse Effect" shall mean a material adverse effect on the condition, financial or otherwise, operations, properties or business of the Borrower or on the ability of the Borrower to perform its obligations under the Loan Documents.

"Moody's" shall mean Moody's Investors Service, and any successor thereto.

"Net Utility Plant" shall mean the amount constituting the Total Utility Plant of the Borrower, less depreciation, computed in accordance with Accounting Requirements.

"Permitted Debt" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 5.25.

"Prior Loan Contracts" shall mean have the meaning as defined in Section 8.16.

"Prudent Utility Practice" shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts that, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at the lowest reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. "Prudent Utility Practice" is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method or act, to the exclusion of all others, but rather to include a spectrum of possible practices, methods or acts generally in acceptance in light of the circumstances.

"Rating Agency" shall mean S&P, Moody's, Fitch or, provided that it is acceptable to the RUS, any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization (within the meaning of the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission).

"Regulatory Created Assets" shall mean the sum of any amounts properly recordable as unrecovered plant and regulatory study costs or as other regulatory assets, computed pursuant to Accounting Requirements.

"Restricted Rentals" shall mean all rentals required to be paid under finance leases and charged to income, exclusive of any amounts paid under any such lease (whether or not designated therein as rental or additional rental) for maintenance or repairs, insurance, taxes, assessments, water rates or similar charges. For the purpose of this definition the term "finance lease" shall mean any lease having a rental term (including the term for which such lease may be renewed or extended at the option of the lessee) in excess of three years and covering property having an initial cost of $250,000 other than aircraft, ships, barges, automobiles, trucks, trailers, rolling stock and vehicles; office, garage and warehouse space; office equipment and computers. Restricted Rentals shall not include any amounts paid under any of the Facility Leases (as defined in the Indenture).

"RUS Notes" shall mean the RUS Series A Note and the RUS Series B Note.

"RUS Regulations" shall mean the rules, regulations and bulletins of general applicability published by the RUS from time to time as such rules, regulations and bulletins exist at the date of applicability thereof, including but not limited to the rules and regulations set forth at 7 C.F.R. 1700, and, unless the context clearly demonstrates a contrary intent, shall also include any rules and regulations of other Federal entities which the RUS is required by law to implement.

"RUS Series A Note" shall mean that RUS 2009 Promissory Note Series A, dated July 16, 2009 in the stated principal amount of $602,573,536 executed by the Borrower and delivered to the Government.

"RUS Series B Note" shall mean that RUS 2009 Promissory Note Series B, dated July 16, 2009 in the stated principal amount of $245,530,257.30 executed by the Borrower and delivered to the Government.

"Smelter Contracts" and each a "Smelter Contract" shall mean (i) the Wholesale Electric Service Agreement (Alcan) dated as of July 1, 2009 by and between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp., (ii) the Wholesale Electric Service Agreement (Century) dated as of July 1, 2009 by and between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp., (iii) the Retail Electric Service Agreement dated as of July 1, 2009 by and between Kenergy Corp. and Alcan Primary Products Corporation, (iv) the Retail Electric Service Agreement dated as of July 1, 2009 by and between Kenergy Corp. and Century Aluminum of Kentucky General Partnership, (v) the Coordination Agreement dated as of July 1, 2009 by and between the Borrower and Alcan Primary Products Corporation, and (vi) the Coordination Agreement dated as of July 1, 2009 by and between the Borrower and Century Aluminum of Kentucky General Partnership.

"Special Construction Account" shall have the meaning as defined in Section 5.22.

"Subordinated Indebtedness" shall mean secured indebtedness of the Borrower subordinated to the prior payment of the RUS Notes.

"Subsidiary" shall mean a corporation that is a subsidiary of the Borrower and subject to the Borrower's control, as defined by Accounting Requirements.

"S&P" shall mean Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and any successor thereto.

"System" shall have the meaning as defined in the Indenture.

"Total Assets" shall mean an amount constituting the total assets of the Borrower as computed pursuant Accounting Requirements, but excluding any Regulatory Created Assets.

"Total Utility Plant" shall mean the amount constituting the total utility plant (gross) of the Borrower computed in accordance with Accounting Requirements.

"Unwind Transaction" shall mean the termination of the contractual relationships and property interests contemplated by the Transaction Termination Agreement dated as of March 26, 2007 among the Borrower, LG&E Energy Marketing Inc. and Western Kentucky Energy Corp.

"Wholesale Power Contracts" shall mean, collectively and individually, the wholesale power contracts in effect between the Borrower and each of its member distribution cooperatives, which are described in the attached Exhibit D, and all amendments, supplements or replacements thereto or thereof.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Recognizing that the RUS is relying hereon, the Borrower represents and warrants, as of the date of this Agreement, as follows:

(a) *Organization; Power, Etc.* The Borrower: (i) is duly organized, validly existing, and in good standing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; (ii) is duly qualified to do business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the transaction of its business makes such qualification necessary; (iii) has all requisite corporate and legal power to own and operate its assets and to carry on its business and to enter into and perform its obligations under the Loan Documents; and (iv) has duly and lawfully obtained and maintained all licenses, certificates, permits, authorizations and approvals which are necessary to the conduct of its business or required by applicable Laws.

(b) *Authority.* The execution, delivery and performance by the Borrower of this Agreement and the other Loan Documents and the performance of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action and do not violate any provision of law or of the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws of the Borrower or result in a breach of, or constitute a default under, any agreement, indenture or other instrument to which the Borrower is a party or by which it may be bound.

(c) *Consents.* No consent, permission, authorization, order or license of any governmental authority is necessary in connection with the execution, delivery or performance of the Loan Documents, except such as have been obtained and are in full force and effect.

(d) *Binding Agreement.* Each of the Loan Documents, the Wholesale Power Contracts and the Smelter Contracts is, or when executed and delivered will be, the legal, valid, and binding obligation of the Borrower, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject only to limitations on enforceability imposed in equity or by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally.

(e) *Compliance With Laws.* The Borrower is in compliance in all material respects with all federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, codes and orders (collectively, "Laws"), the failure to comply with which could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(f) *Litigation.* There are no pending legal, arbitration or governmental actions or proceedings to which the Borrower is a party or to which any of its property is subject which, if adversely determined, could have a Material Adverse Effect, and to the best of the Borrower's knowledge, no such actions or proceedings are threatened or contemplated, except as the Borrower has disclosed to the RUS in writing.

(g) *Financial Statements, No Material Adverse Change; Etc.* The financial statements, including RUS Form 12, submitted to RUS fairly and fully present the financial condition of the Borrower and the results of its operations as of December 31, 2008 and were prepared in accordance with Accounting Requirements consistently applied. Since December 31, 2008, there has been no material adverse change in the financial condition or operations of the Borrower. The financial statements submitted to the Kentucky Public Service Commission in connection with Unwind Transaction (Case No. 2007-0045) fairly and fully presented the financial condition of the Borrower and the results of its operations at the time of their filing (subject to any final year-end adjustments and footnotes) and any projections filed by the Borrower in the proceeding of the Kentucky Public Service Commission to approve the Unwind Transaction were based on assumptions which were commercially reasonable at the time any such projections were filed.

(h) *Budgets; Projections; Etc.* All budgets, projections, feasibility studies, appraisals, and other documentation submitted by the Borrower to the RUS and any Rating Agency then assigning a Credit Rating are based on assumptions that are reasonable and realistic, as of the date hereof, no fact has come to light, and no event or transaction has occurred, which would cause any assumption made therein not to be reasonable or realistic.

(i) *Location of Properties.* All property and interests therein of the Borrower are located in the states and counties identified in the Indenture.

(j) *Principal Place of Business; Records.* The principal place of business and chief executive office of the Borrower is at the address of the Borrower specified in Section 8.2.

(k) *Subsidiaries.* The Borrower has no Subsidiaries other than Big Rivers Leasing LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

(l) *Defaults Under Other Agreements.* The Borrower is not in default under any agreement or instrument under which the Borrower is a party or to which any of its property is subject that could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(m) *Title to Property.* As to the property which is included in the description of the Trust Estate, the Borrower holds good and marketable title to all of its real property and owns all of its personal property free and clear of any lien or encumbrance other than Permitted Exceptions and liens permitted by Section 14.6 of the Indenture.

ARTICLE III.

THE LOANS

Section 3.1. The Existing Loans

The Borrower has borrowed funds from the Government, acting by and through the Administrator of the RUS, evidenced by the RUS Notes, has agreed to reimburse the Government, acting by and through the Administrator of the RUS, for the amounts borrowed pursuant to the terms of the RUS Notes.

Section 3.2. No Further Advances

The Borrower acknowledges and agrees that all amounts to be advanced to the Borrower under the RUS Notes have been advanced and the Government, acting by or through the Administrator of the RUS, is under no obligation to make any further advances to the Borrower under the RUS Notes.

Section 3.3. Interest Rates and Payment

(a) *Interest Rates.* The RUS Notes shall be payable and bear interest, as therein provided.

(b) *Application of Payments.* All payments made to RUS on the Borrower's behalf or for the account of the Borrower shall be accepted by the Government and shall be applied as follows: (i) first, if and only if, at the time of the Government's receipt of such amounts, any payments are then due and owing under the RUS Series B Note, then such amounts shall be applied to the RUS Series B Note to the extent, and only to the extent, of such payments then due and owing thereunder, (ii) second, to any amounts then due and owing under the RUS Series A Note, and (iii) third, as a prepayment of principal on the RUS Series A Note. In the absence of a written directive from Borrower, no amounts paid to the Government shall be applied as a prepayment on the RUS Series B Note unless and until the obligations of Borrower under the RUS Series A Note have been satisfied in full.

(c) *Electronic Funds Transfer.* Except as otherwise prescribed by the RUS, the Borrower shall make all payments on the RUS Notes utilizing electronic funds transfer procedures as specified by the RUS.

Section 3.4. Prepayment

The Borrower may prepay the RUS Notes in whole or in part in the sole discretion of the Borrower without penalty or prepayment premium, provided, however, in no event shall such a voluntary prepayment of the RUS Series B Note be deemed an acceleration or cause an adjustment to the principal thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

AFFIRMATIVE COVENANTS

Section 4.1. Generally

Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the RUS, while this Agreement is in effect, the Borrower shall duly observe each of the affirmative covenants contained in this Article IV.

Section 4.2. Performance under Loan Documents

The Borrower shall duly observe and perform all of its obligations under each of the Loan Documents.

Section 4.3. Annual Certification

Within ninety (90) days after the close of each fiscal year (or, if the Borrower has delivered written notice to the RUS prior to the expiration of such ninety (90) day period that the Borrower has determined in good faith that an additional thirty (30) days for such delivery is necessary or advisable, then within one hundred twenty (120) days after the close of the fiscal year with respect to which such notice has been delivered), the Borrower shall deliver to the RUS a written statement signed by its General Manager, stating that during such year the Borrower has fulfilled its obligations under the Loan Documents throughout such year in all material respects or, if there has been a material default in the fulfillment of such obligations, specifying each such default known to the General Manager and the nature and status thereof.

Section 4.4. Rates and Margins for Interest Ratios

(a) *Prospective Requirement.* The Borrower shall design and implement rates for utility service furnished by it to maintain, on an annual basis, the Margins for Interest Ratio specified in Section 13.14 of the Indenture.

(b) *Prospective Notice of Change in Rates.* The Borrower shall give the RUS sixty (60) days' written notice prior to the effective date of any proposed change in the Borrower's general rate structure.

(c) *Routine Reporting of Margins for Interest Ratio.* The Borrower shall report to the RUS, no later than 45 days after December 31 of each year, in such written format as the RUS may require, the Margins for Interest Ratio that was achieved during the preceding 12-month period ending on December 31 of such year.

(d) *Reporting Non-achievement of Retrospective Requirement.* If the Borrower fails to achieve the Margins for Interest Ratio specified in Section 13.14 of the Indenture for any fiscal year, it must promptly notify RUS in writing to that effect.

(e) *Corrective Plans.* Within thirty (30) days of (i) sending a notice to the RUS under paragraph (d) above that shows the Margins for Interest Ratio specified by Section 13.14 of the Indenture was not achieved for any fiscal year, or (ii) being notified by the RUS that the Margins for Interest Ratio specified by Section 13.14 of the Indenture was not achieved for any fiscal year, whichever is earlier, the Borrower in consultation with the RUS shall provide a written plan satisfactory to the RUS setting forth the actions that shall be taken to achieve the specified Margins for Interest Ratio on a timely basis.

(f) *Noncompliance.* Failure to design and implement rates pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and failure to develop and implement the plan in accordance with the terms of paragraph (e) of this section shall constitute an Event of Default under this Agreement in the event that RUS so notifies the Borrower to that effect under Section 6.1(d) of this Agreement.

Section 4.5. Financial Books

The Borrower shall at all times keep, and safely preserve, proper books, records and accounts in which full and true entries shall be made of all of the dealings, business and affairs of the Borrower and its Subsidiaries, if any, in accordance with any applicable Accounting Requirements.

Section 4.6. Rights of Inspection

The Borrower shall afford the RUS, through its representatives, reasonable opportunity, at all times during business hours and upon prior notice, to have access to and the right to inspect the System, any other property encumbered by the Indenture, and any or all books, records, accounts, invoices, contracts, leases,.payrolls, canceled checks, statements and other documents and papers of every kind belonging to or in the possession of the Borrower or in any way pertaining to its property or business, including its Subsidiaries, if any, and to make copies or extracts therefrom.

Section 4.7. **Real Property Acquisition**

In acquiring real property, the Borrower shall comply in all material respects with the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended by the Uniform Relocation Act Amendments of 1987, and 49 C.F.R. part 24, referenced by 7 C.F.R. part 21, to the extent applicable to such acquisition.

Section 4.8. **Financial Reports**

Within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year, the Borrower shall cause to be prepared and furnished to the RUS a full and complete annual report of its financial condition and of its operations in form and substance satisfactory to the RUS, audited and certified by an Independent certified public accountant satisfactory to the RUS and accompanied by a report of such audit in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the RUS. The Borrower shall also furnish to the RUS from time to time such other reports concerning the financial condition or operations of the Borrower, including its Subsidiaries, as the RUS may request or RUS Regulations require.

Section 4.9. **Miscellaneous Reports and Notices**

The Borrower shall furnish to the RUS:

(a) *Notice of Default.* Promptly after becoming aware thereof, notice of: (i) the occurrence of any Event of Default under this Agreement or event which with the giving of notice or the passage of time, or both, would become an Event of Default; and (ii) the receipt of any notice given pursuant to the Indenture with respect to the occurrence of any event which with the giving of notice or the passage of time, or both, could become an "Event of Default" under the Indenture and (iii) the occurrence of any event under any agreement which with the giving of notice or the passage of time, or both, could become an "Event of Default" under such agreement and result in a Material Adverse Effect.

(b) *Notice of Non-Environmental Litigation.* Promptly after the commencement thereof, notice of the commencement of all actions, suits or proceedings before any court, arbitrator, or governmental department, commission, board, bureau, agency or instrumentality affecting the Borrower which, could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(c) *Notice of Environmental Litigation.* Without limiting the provisions of Section 4.9(b) above, promptly after receipt thereof, notice of the receipt of all pleadings, orders, complaints, indictments, or other communications alleging a condition that may require the Borrower to undertake or to contribute to a cleanup or other response under laws relating to environmental protection, or which seek penalties, damages, injunctive relief, or criminal sanctions related to alleged violations or such laws, or which claim personal injury or property damage to any person as a result of environmental factors or conditions for which the Borrower is not fully covered by insurance, or which could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(d) *Notice of Application for Competitive Transition Charges.* Promptly, but no later than 60 days prior to submission to any approval authority, including without limitation, any regulatory or legislative authority, written notice of an application for authority to collect Competitive Transition Charges. Without limiting the right of RUS to request other information, RUS has the right to request the Borrower to provide to RUS a written appraisal or other financial assessment of the Competitive Transition Charges.

(c) *Notice of Change of Place of Business.* Promptly in writing, notice of any change in location of its principal place of business or the office where its records concerning accounts and contract rights are kept.

(d) *Regulatory and Other Notices.* Promptly after receipt thereof, copies of any notices or other communications received from any governmental authority with respect to any matter or proceeding which could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(e) *Ratings.* Promptly after receipt thereof, copies of Credit Ratings and copies of any reports with respect to the Borrower or its Credit Rating issued by any Rating Agency.

(f) *Material Adverse Effect.* Promptly after becoming aware thereof, notice of any matter that has had or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(g) *Other Information.* Such other information regarding the condition, financial or otherwise, or operations, properties or business of the Borrower as the RUS may, from time to time, reasonably request.

Section 4.10. Variable Rate Indebtedness

In connection with the furnishing of its annual report to the RUS pursuant to Section 4.8, the Borrower shall report to the RUS, in such written format as may be acceptable to the RUS, the specific maturities of all of the Borrower's outstanding indebtedness and, the interest rates applicable thereto, including, without limitation, with respect to any indebtedness not bearing a fixed rate through the maturity of such indebtedness, the method and timing for adjustment and readjustment of the applicable interest rate.

Section 4.11. Compliance with Laws

The Borrower shall operate and maintain the System and its properties in compliance in all material respects with all applicable Laws.

Section 4.12. Separate Accounts

The Borrower shall execute and deliver, with a financial institution approved by the RUS, a lockbox agreement or agreements substantially in the form of Exhibit A attached hereto ("Lockbox Agreement") and shall at all times maintain such Lockbox Agreement in full force and effect. The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of

Section 8.1, amend, supplement or otherwise modify the Lockbox Agreement. In the event: (a) the Borrower no longer has two Investment Grade credit ratings from at least two Rating Agencies; (b) the Borrower's total current and accrued liabilities exceed the Borrower's total current and accrued assets; (c) the Administrator determines the System is incapable of providing reliable service to the members of the Borrower pursuant to the terms of the Wholesale Power Contracts; (d) the Administrator determines that as a consequence of any change in the condition, financial or otherwise, operations, properties or business of the Borrower, the Borrower will be unable to perform its material obligations under (i) this Agreement, (ii) the Wholesale Power Contracts, (iii) the RUS Notes, or (iv) the Indenture; or (e) there is an Event of Default under the Indenture, or any event that with the passage of time or giving of notice, or both, would constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture, the Borrower shall, if so directed in writing by the Administrator of the RUS, (a) deposit, pursuant to the Lockbox Agreement, all cash proceeds of the Trust Estate, including, without limitation, checks, money and the like (other than cash proceeds deposited or required to be deposited with the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture), which cash proceeds shall include, without limitation, all payments by members of the Borrower on account of the Wholesale Power Contracts, in separate deposit or other accounts, segregated from all other monies, revenues and investments of the Borrower, and (b) take all such other actions as the RUS shall request to continue perfection of the lien of the Indenture in such proceeds for the benefit of all Holders of the Outstanding Secured Obligations.

Section 4.13. Property Maintenance

The Borrower shall maintain and preserve its System in compliance in all material respects with the provisions of the Indenture, RUS Regulations, all applicable Laws, and Prudent Utility Practice.

Section 4.14. Load Forecast

The Borrower shall prepare and use load forecasts with respect to its electric loads and future energy and capacity requirements in conformance with RUS Regulations.

Section 4.15. Long Range Engineering Plans and Construction Work Plans

The Borrower shall develop, maintain and use up-to-date long-range engineering plans and construction work plans in conformance with RUS Regulations.

Section 4.16. Design Standards, Construction Standards and List of Materials

The Borrower shall use design standards, construction standards, and lists of acceptable materials in conformance with RUS Regulations.

Section 4.17. Plans and Specifications

The Borrower shall submit plans and specifications for construction to RUS for review and approval, in conformance with RUS Regulations, if the construction will be financed in whole or in part by a loan made or guaranteed by RUS.

Section 4.18. Standard Forms of Construction Contracts, and Engineering and Architectural Services Contracts

The Borrower shall use the standard forms of contracts promulgated by the RUS for construction, procurement, engineering services and architectural services, in conformance with RUS Regulations, if the construction, procurement, or services will be financed in whole or in part by a loan made or guaranteed by the RUS.

Section 4.19. Contract Bidding Requirements

The Borrower shall follow the RUS contract bidding procedures in conformance with RUS Regulations when contracting for construction or procurement, if the construction or procurement will be financed in whole or in part by a loan made or guaranteed by the RUS.

Section 4.20. Nondiscrimination

(a) *Equal Opportunity Provisions in Construction Contracts.* The Borrower shall incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any construction contract, as defined in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965 and implementing regulations, which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the RUS or borrowed on the credit of the United States pursuant to a grant, contract, loan, insurance or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any RUS program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance or guarantee, the equal opportunity provisions set forth in Exhibit B attached hereto entitled Equal Opportunity Contract Provisions.

(b) *Equal Opportunity Contract Provisions Also Bind the Borrower.* The Borrower further agrees that it shall be bound by such equal opportunity clause in any federally assisted construction work which it performs itself other than through the permanent work force directly employed by an agency of government.

(c) *Sanctions and Penalties.* The Borrower agrees that it shall cooperate actively with the RUS and the Secretary of Labor in obtaining the compliance of contractors and subcontractors with the equal opportunity clause and the rules, regulations and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor, that it shall furnish the RUS and the Secretary of Labor such information as they may require for the supervision of such compliance, and that it shall otherwise assist the administering agency in the discharge of the RUS's primary responsibility for securing compliance. The Borrower further agrees that it shall refrain from entering into any contract or contract modification subject to Executive Order 11246 with a contractor debarred from, or who has not demonstrated eligibility for, Government contracts and federally assisted construction contracts pursuant to Part II, Subpart D of Executive Order 11246 and shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of the equal opportunity clause as may be imposed upon contractors and subcontractors by the RUS or the Secretary of Labor pursuant to Part II, Subpart D of Executive Order 11246. In addition, the Borrower agrees that if it fails or refuses to comply with these undertakings the RUS may cancel, terminate or suspend in whole or in part this contract, may refrain from extending any further assistance under any of its programs subject to Executive Order 11246 until satisfactory assurance of future compliance has been received from the Borrower, or may refer the case to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal proceedings.

Section 4.21. **"Buy American" Requirements**

The Borrower shall use or cause to be used in connection with the expenditures of funds if such funds were obtained in whole or in part by a loan being made or guaranteed by the RUS only such unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States or any eligible country, and only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States or any eligible country substantially all from articles, materials, and supplies mined, produced or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States or any eligible country, except to the extent the RUS shall determine that such use shall be impracticable or that the cost thereof shall be unreasonable. For purposes of this section, an "eligible country" is any country that has with respect to the United States an agreement ensuring reciprocal access for United States products and services and United States suppliers to the markets of that country, as determined by the United States Trade Representative.

Section 4.22. **Depreciation Plan**

The Borrower shall adopt as its depreciation rates only those that have been previously approved for the Borrower by RUS (through RUS Regulation or by specific approval by RUS). The Borrower shall not file with or submit for approval of any regulatory bodies depreciation rates which are inconsistent with those approved for the Borrower by RUS.

Section 4.23. **Maintenance of Credit Ratings**

(a) *Maintenance of Credit Ratings.* As long as there remains any RUS Note, the Borrower shall (i) maintain a Credit Rating from at least two Rating Agencies and (ii) continuously subscribe with a Rating Agency for the services described in Exhibit C attached hereto.

(b) *Reporting Non-achievement of Investment Grade Credit Rating.* If the Borrower fails to maintain two Credit Ratings of Investment Grade, it must notify RUS in writing to that effect within five (5) days after becoming aware of such failure.

(c) *Corrective Plans.* Within thirty (30) days of the date on which the Borrower fails to maintain two Credit Ratings of Investment Grade, the Borrower in consultation with the RUS shall provide a written plan satisfactory to the RUS setting forth the actions that shall be taken that are reasonably expected to achieve two Credit Ratings of Investment Grade.

(d) *Noncompliance.* Failure to implement a corrective plan developed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section shall constitute an Event of Default under this Agreement.

ARTICLE V.

NEGATIVE COVENANTS

Section 5.1. General

Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the RUS, while this Agreement is in effect, the Borrower shall duly observe each of the negative covenants set forth in this Article V.

Section 5.2. Acquisition of Capital Assets

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, extend or add to its System by purchasing, constructing, leasing or otherwise acquiring Capital Assets, including Capital Assets that constitute utility or non-utility plant, with funds from sources other than loans made or guaranteed by RUS in the case of:

(a) Generating facilities if the total expenditures for the facilities to be built, procured, or leased, including any future facilities included in the planned project, will exceed the lesser of $10 million or thirty percent (30%) of the Borrower's Equity; or

(b) Existing electric facilities or systems in service whose purchase price, or capitalized value in the case of a lease, exceeds ten percent (10%) of the Borrower's Net Utility Plant;

(c) Any new project to serve an end user whose annual kWh purchases or maximum annual kW demand is projected to exceed 25 percent of the Borrower's total kWh sales or maximum kW demand in the year immediately preceding the start of construction of facilities; provided, however, this Section 5.2(c) shall not preclude the Borrower from purchasing constructing, leasing or otherwise acquiring Capital Assets without complying with the requirements of Section 8.1 for a project intended to facilitate the providing of service to an end user in accordance with the provisions of a Smelter Contract, provided, further, however that the Borrower may not purchase, construct, lease or otherwise acquire Capital Assets pursuant to the preceding provision without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, if the estimated costs of any such project are estimated to exceed $10,000,000.

Section 5.3. Disposition or Releases of Capital Assets

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, voluntarily or involuntarily sell, convey, transfer, lease, as lessor, or otherwise dispose of any portion of its business or Capital Assets, or request the release of or release any Capital Assets from the lien of the Indenture or enter into contracts therefor in any calendar year except in compliance with all applicable RUS Regulations, including without limitation, RUS Bulletin 1717M-2, and any successor regulation. For purposes of measuring the Borrower's compliance with the preceding sentence of this Section 5.3, Section 4(a)(1)(a) of RUS Bulletin 1717M-2 shall be deemed to be modified to read as follows: "The Borrower is not in default." Notwithstanding the foregoing, the use by Borrower of the proceeds of any such sale, conveyance, transfer, lease or other disposition shall be in compliance with the Indenture.

Section 5.4. Limitations on Mergers and Sale, Lease or Transfer of Capital Assets

The Borrower shall not consolidate or merge with, or sell all or substantially all of its business or assets, except to the extent it is expressly permitted under the Indenture.

Section 5.5. Limitations on Employment and Retention of General Manager

At any time an Event of Default, or an event which with the passage of time or the giving of notice, or both, would become an Event of Default, occurs and is continuing, the Borrower shall not, without the prior written approval of the RUS, enter into an employment relationship with any person to serve as General Manager of the System. If an Event of Default, or an event which with the passage of time or the giving of notice, or both, would become an Event of Default, occurs and is continuing and the RUS requests the Borrower to terminate the employment of its General Manager, the Borrower shall do so within thirty (30) days after the date of such request. All contracts in respect of the employment of the General Manager or for the operation of the Utility System or the Electric System, hereafter entered into shall contain provisions to permit compliance with this Section 5.5.

Section 5.6. Limitations on Certain Types of Contracts

(a) *Approval of Certain Contracts.* The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, enter into any of the following:

(i) Any contract for the management and operation of all or a material portion of its System;

(ii) Any contract for the purchase, exchange or sale of electric power or energy that has a term exceeding two (2) years;

(iii) Any contract for the purchase or sale of interconnection, interchange wheeling, transmission, pooling, ancillary services pooling or similar power supply arrangements that has a term exceeding two (2) years;

(iv) Any contract for construction or procurement or for architectural and engineering services in connection with the Borrower's System if the project is financed or will be financed, in whole or in part, by a loan made or guaranteed by the RUS;

(v) Any amendment or modification to any of the Wholesale Power Contracts, including the Schedules thereto, including the Wholesale Power Contracts listed in the attached Exhibit D, except that the Borrower may amend or modify provisions specifying delivery points.

(b) *Terminations.* The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, exercise any option to terminate any contract, including, without limitation, any Wholesale Power Contract, if such contract, based upon its nature, remaining term (not taking into account any option of the Borrower to terminate) and size, would be required to be approved by the RUS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section 5.6 if the Borrower were to have entered into such contract on the proposed termination date. The Borrower further agrees at the written direction of the RUS to exercise any option to terminate a contract if the exercise by the Borrower of that option would require compliance with the requirements of Section 8.1 pursuant to the immediately preceding sentence unless the exercise of such termination right could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(c) *Determination of Term.* For purposes of this Section 5.6, the term of any contract shall be determined in accordance with this Section 5.6(c). The term of any contract shall be the period during which performance (other than payment) is to occur and not the period commencing when such contract is executed. The term of any contract shall be based upon the period prior to the first date upon which the Borrower could, at its option, terminate the contract (taking into account any notice period required for termination).

(d) *Amendments; Extensions.* Any amendment or modification to an existing contract (including an extension thereof) shall be governed by this Section 5.6 only to the extent such specific amendment or modification (and not the contract as a whole), judged as if it were a separate contract, would be required to be approved by the RUS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section 5.6.

Section 5.7. Limitations on Loans, Investments and Other Obligations

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, make any loan or advance to, or make any Investment in, or purchase or make any commitment to purchase any stock, bonds, notes or other securities of, or guaranty, assume or otherwise become obligated or liable with respect to the obligations of, any other person, firm or corporation, except as permitted by the Act and RUS Regulations. In computing any permissible level of Investments in any person, firm or corporation in accordance with this Section 5.7 and the RUS Regulations, the Borrower's existing capital contribution to Big Rivers Leasing shall not be included as contributing to the level of aggregate permissible Investments.

Section 5.8. Rate Changes

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, increase or reduce its rates.

Section 5.9. Indenture Restrictions

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Indenture, the Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1:

(a) consolidate or merge with any other corporation or convey or transfer the Trust Estate under the Indenture substantially as an entirety, or otherwise reorganize its corporate structure to transfer functions or any substantial part of the Trust Estate to any other Person;

(b) elect pursuant to Section 1.1D of the Indenture to apply Accounting Requirements in effect as of the date of execution and delivery of the Indenture;

(c) include as Property Additions, under any provision of the Indenture, any property that would not qualify as Property Additions but for paragraph C of the definition of Property Additions, or sell, lease or sublease any portion of the Trust Estate pursuant to paragraph H of Section 6.1 of the Indenture;

(d) submit an Available Margins Certificate under Article V of the Indenture for the purpose of issuing Additional Obligations unless such Certificate is accompanied by an Independent Accountant's Certificate stating in substance that nothing came to the attention of such Accountant in connection with its unaudited review of the applicable period that would lead such Accountant to believe that there was any incorrect or inaccurate statement in such Certificate;

(e) enter into a Supplemental Indenture pursuant to Section 13.1H of the Indenture;

(f) enter into a Supplemental Indenture pursuant to Section 13.1B or 13.1C of the Indenture if (i) the Holders of the Obligations issued under such Supplemental Indenture are granted greater security rights in and to the Trust Estate than those security rights enjoyed by the Government in its capacity as a Holder of Obligations under the Indenture, provided, however, that neither (I) the existence of Credit Enhancement nor (II) the creation and maintenance of debt service or similar funds for the payment of the principal and interest on Obligations issued under such Supplemental Indenture (to the extent such debt service or other similar funds are funded from the proceeds of the issuance of such Obligations or funded in connection with the refinancing of other debt by such Obligations), shall constitute greater security rights in and to the Trust Estate requiring the Borrower to comply with the requirements of Section 8.1; (ii) the

Supplemental Indenture provides for covenants, restrictions, limitations, conditions, events of defaults or remedies not applicable to all Obligations then Outstanding or not equally available to all Holders of Obligations then Outstanding, provided, however, that provisions for covenants and events of default that relate solely to assuring that the interest on such Obligations (or other indebtedness secured by such Obligations) is excludable from the gross income of the holder thereof pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, shall not constitute the providing of covenants or events of default requiring the Borrower to comply with the requirements of Section 8.1; or (iii) the Obligations issued under such Supplemental Indenture, or the indebtedness secured by such Obligations, can be (a) accelerated or (b) effectively accelerated through a mandatory purchase or similar mechanism, in either case, as a consequence of a breach or default by the Borrower under the related loan agreement or similar agreement entered into in connection with such Obligation or indebtedness, provided, however, that acceleration and similar rights may be granted to development authorities and trustees without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1 in connection with the issuance of Obligations (or other indebtedness secured by such Obligations) the interest on which is excludable from the gross income of the holder thereof pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, if such acceleration and similar rights are substantially similar to those currently granted to development authorities and trustees in connection with the Existing Obligations;

(g) create or incur or suffer or permit to be created or incurred or to exist any pledge of current assets secured under the Indenture to secure current liabilities;

(h) take any of the following actions:

(i) provide under the Indenture a Certificate of an Appraiser who is not Independent if the value of the property or securities to which such certificate applies is greater than $500,000;

(ii) provide under the Indenture a Certificate of an Engineer who is not a licensed professional with respect to any project if the cost of such project is greater than $50,000; or

(iii) provide under the Indenture a Certificate of an Engineer who is not Independent and a licensed professional with respect to the fair value or repair cost of any project if either (A) the fair value or repair cost of such project is greater than $5,000,000 or (B) RUS has requested in writing such certificate to be provided by an Engineer who is Independent and a licensed professional;

(i) modify or alter Section 9.7 of the Indenture or the obligation of the Trustee under the Indenture to hold the Trust Estate for the equal and proportionate benefit and security of the Holders, without any priority of any Obligation over any other Obligation;

(j) certify pursuant to Section 5.3D(1) or 5.3D(2) of the Indenture any retired Obligation or any principal payment on an Obligation as the basis for taking any action under the Indenture, if such retirement or payment is pursuant to a regularly scheduled sinking fund or principal installment or made at the Stated Maturity of such Obligation; provided, however, that the Borrower shall not have to comply with the requirements of Section 8.1 before certifying pursuant to Section 5.3D(1)or 5.3D(2) of the Indenture in connection with the issuance of Additional Obligations under the Indenture if such Additional Obligations are:

(1) issued to refund Obligations the interest on which is exempt from taxation under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, or obligations which were issued to refund such tax-exempt Obligations;

(2) issued to refund Obligations owed to, or guaranteed by, the United States of America acting through the RUS, or obligations which were issued to refund such Obligations owed to, or guaranteed by, the United States of America acting through the RUS; or

(3) Obligations issued to refund Obligations, if the combined term of the refunded Obligations and the refunding Additional Obligations does not exceed the term for which the refunded Obligations could have been originally issued under the provisions of this paragraph (j) or paragraph (k) of this Section 5.9.

(k) issue any Additional Obligations under the Indenture to finance Property Additions unless the following additional requirements are satisfied in addition to the requirements set forth in the Indenture for issuing such Additional Obligations:

(1) If the proceeds of such Additional Obligations are being used to finance the initial cost of the construction or acquisition of identified tangible assets, the weighted average life of the loan evidenced by such Additional Obligations does not exceed the weighted average of the expected remaining useful lives of the assets being financed;

(2) The principal of the loan evidenced by such Additional Obligations is amortized at a rate that shall yield a weighted average life that is not greater than the weighted average life that would result from level payments of principal and interest; and

(3) The principal of the loan being evidenced by such Additional Obligations has a maturity of not less than five years.

In determining its compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of this paragraph (k), the Borrower shall be permitted to make reasonable assumptions as to the interest rate which such Additional Obligations will bear as the Borrower deems appropriate in light of the prevailing interest rate environment in which such Additional Obligations are to be issued; or

(l) permit any liens in respect of judgments or awards which would be Permitted Exceptions pursuant to Paragraph F of the definition of "Permitted Exceptions" in the Indenture, by virtue of the fact that such liens are fully covered by insurance; or

(m) enter into any leases to and permits for occupancy, which materially impair the Company's use of the property in the conduct of its business, by, other Persons which would be Permitted Exceptions pursuant to Paragraph K of the definition of "Permitted Exceptions" by virtue of the fact that any such leases and/or permits are for a period of less than ten (10) years.

Section 5.10. Negative Pledge

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, directly or indirectly create, incur, assume or permit to exist any lien, mortgage, pledge, security interest, charge or encumbrance of any kind, whether voluntary or involuntary (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, and any other agreement to give any security interest) on or with respect to any of the Excepted Property except for:

(a) Permitted Exceptions (other than the Permitted Exception described in paragraph Y of the definition of Permitted Exceptions);

(b) as to the Excepted Property described in paragraphs B through E of the Indenture, inclusive, and paragraph K of the definition of Excepted Property, liens, mortgages, pledges, security interests, charges and encumbrances in connection with purchase money, construction or acquisition indebtedness (or renewals or extensions thereof) that encumber only the asset or assets so purchased, constructed or acquired or property improved through such purchase, construction or acquisition, and the proceeds upon a sale, transfer or exchange thereof;

(c) liens, mortgages, pledges, security interests, charges and encumbrances (i) for the benefit of all Holders of the Obligations issued under the Indenture, (ii) in connection with any bond service or similar fund established by the Borrower with respect to any debt securities, the interest on which is excludable from gross income of the holder thereof pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, to the extent of amounts deposited in such funds in the ordinary course to make regularly scheduled payments on such debt securities, or (iii) in connection with any debt service or similar fund established by the Borrower for the payment of principal or interest on debt securities, the interest on which is excludable from gross income of the holder thereof pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, if such fund is funded solely from the proceeds of the issuance of such debt securities (or funded in connection with the refinancing of other debt by such debt securities);

(d) liens, pledges, security interests, charges and encumbrances with respect to deposit, brokerage, commodity and other similar accounts to the extent such liens, pledges, security interests, charges and encumbrances do not secure indebtedness for borrowed money other than indebtedness incurred in connection with acquiring securities or other investments deposited in any such account; or

(e) liens, pledges, security interests, charges and encumbrances with respect to any interest, debt or equity, of the Borrower in National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance

Corporation or CoBank, ACB, purchased or otherwise acquired by the Borrower in connection with membership in such entity or any borrowing from such an entity.

Section 5.11. Emissions Allowances

Except for sales initiated by the Government without the prior consent and knowledge of the Borrower, the Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of (or enter into any agreement therefor) any allowances for emissions or similar rights granted by any governmental authority except in compliance with all applicable RUS Regulations, including without limitation, RUS Bulletin 1717M-2, and any successor regulation. For purposes of measuring the Borrower's compliance with the preceding sentence of this Section 5.11, Section 4(a)(1)(a) of RUS Bulletin 1717M-2 shall be deemed to be modified to read as follows: "The Borrower is not in default." The proceeds of any such sale, assignment or other disposition, shall be deposited in the Construction Fund Trustee Account. For such sales initiated by the Government without the prior consent and knowledge of the Borrower, the Borrower shall give RUS, promptly upon receipt thereof, written notice of such sales.

Section 5.12. Renewable Energy Credits

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of (or enter into any agreement therefor) (a) any credits received from allowances for emissions or (b) similar rights granted by any governmental authority, in either case which relate to renewable energy, except in compliance with all applicable RUS Regulations, including without limitation, RUS Bulletin 1717M-2, and any applicable RUS Regulations, including without limitation, RUS Bulletin 1717M-2, and any successor regulation. For purposes of measuring the Borrower's compliance with the preceding sentence of this Section 5.12, Section 4(a)(1)(a) of RUS Bulletin 1717M-2 shall be deemed to be modified to read as follows: "The Borrower is not in default." The proceeds of any such sale, assignment or other disposition, shall be deposited in the Construction Fund Trustee Account.

Section 5.13. Fiscal Year

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, change its fiscal year.

Section 5.14. Limits on Variable Rate Indebtedness

During any period in which (a) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or (b) the Borrower has not maintained a Credit Rating of Investment Grade, the Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, increase the outstanding principal amount of indebtedness of the Borrower, the interest rate with respect to which is adjusted or readjusted at intervals of less than two (2) years, to an amount exceeding the amount thereof outstanding on the date of such notice from the RUS.

Section 5.15. Limits on Short-Term Indebtedness

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, on any date permit Short-Term Indebtedness to exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the Borrower's long-term debt and equities (determined in accordance with Accounting Requirements, except that such determination and calculations shall not be made on a consolidated basis and shall not, therefore, take into account the Short-Term Indebtedness, long-term debt and equities of the Borrower's Affiliates and Subsidiaries) as of the end of the fiscal quarter immediately preceding such date. As used in this Section 5.15, "Short-Term Indebtedness" means all indebtedness of, or guaranteed or in effect guaranteed (whether directly or indirectly, contingent or otherwise) against loss in respect thereof to the holder thereof by, the Borrower (other than trade payables) which on the date of original issuance thereof is classified as short-term debt under Accounting Requirements; provided, however, that any indebtedness issued in accordance with a credit agreement or other arrangement with a maturity or expiration date of greater than one year from the date of effectiveness of such credit agreement or arrangement shall not be considered Short-Term Indebtedness at such time as the maturity of expiration of such credit agreements or arrangements is less than one year.

Section 5.16. Limitations on Changing Principal Place of Business

Without prior written notification to the RUS, the Borrower shall not change its principal place of business.

Section 5.17. Limitations on RUS Financed Extensions and Additions

The Borrower shall not extend or add to its System either by construction or acquisition without the prior written approval of RUS if the construction or acquisition is financed or will be financed, in whole or in part, by a RUS loan or loan guarantee.

Section 5.18. Historic Preservation

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.2, the Borrower shall not, without approval in writing by the RUS, use any advance to construct any facility which shall involve any district, site, building, structure or object which is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Section 5.19. Change of Ratings Agency

At any time that only one Rating Agency has assigned a Credit Rating, the Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, change the Rating Agency then providing the Credit Rating.

Section 5.20. Competitive Transition Charges

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, (i) sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of Competitive Transition Charges, (ii) request the release of Competitive Transition Charges from the lien of the Indenture, or (iii) utilize Competitive Transition Charges as a basis for issuing Obligations under the Indenture, or as basis for a securitized financing outside the Indenture, or withdraw Trust Moneys related to Competitive Transition Charges.

Section 5.21. Limitation on Release of Agreements

The Borrower shall not, without first complying with the requirements of Section 8.1, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, request the release of or release any contract described in Section 5.6 or any Wholesale Power Contract from the lien of the Indenture.

Section 5.22. Construction Fund Trustee Account

The Borrower shall deposit the proceeds of loans made or guaranteed by RUS promptly after the receipt thereof in a bank or banks that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or other federal agency acceptable to RUS. Any account (hereinafter called "Construction Fund Trustee Account") in which any such moneys shall be deposited shall be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or other federal agency acceptable to RUS and shall be designated by the corporate name of the Borrower followed by the words "Construction Fund Trustee Account." Moneys in any Construction Fund Trustee Account shall be used solely for the construction and operation of the System and may be withdrawn only upon checks, drafts, or orders signed on behalf of the Borrower and countersigned by an executive officer thereof.

Section 5.23. Impairment of Contracts

The Borrower shall not (a) materially breach any obligation to be paid or performed by the Borrower under, or (b) take any action which is likely to materially impair the value of, any contract which is subject to the security interest created by the Indenture.

Section 5.24. Limitations on Distributions

Without the prior written approval of RUS, the Borrower shall not in any calendar year make any Distributions to its members or stockholders except as follows:

(a) *Equity above 30%.* If, after giving effect to any such Distribution, the Equity of the Borrower shall be greater than or equal to 30% of its Total Assets; or

(b) *Equity above 25%.* If, after giving effect to any such Distribution, the aggregate of all Distributions made during the calendar year when added to such Distribution shall be less than or equal to 25% of the margins for the year to which the Distribution relates.

Provided however, that in no event shall the Borrower make any Distributions if there is unpaid when due any installment of principal of (premium, if any) or interest on its Notes, if an Event of Default has otherwise occurred and is continuing, or, if, after giving effect to any such Distribution, the Borrower's current and accrued assets would be less than its current and accrued liabilities and provided, further, that the limitation on Distributions created by this Section 5.24 shall not apply to any payments, rebates, refunds or abatement of power costs made in accordance with a Smelter Contract or made in accordance with any tariff on file with the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

Section 5.25. Limitations on Additional Indebtedness

The Borrower shall not incur, assume, guarantee or otherwise become liable in respect of any debt for borrowed money and Restricted Rentals (including Subordinated Indebtedness) other than the following ("Permitted Debt"):

(a) Additional Obligations issued in compliance with Article V of the Indenture;

(b) Purchase money indebtedness in non-System property, in an amount not exceeding 10% of Net Utility Plant;

(c) Restricted Rentals in an amount not to exceed 5% of Equity during any 12 consecutive calendar month period;

(d) Unsecured lease obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business except Restricted Rentals;

(e) Unsecured indebtedness for borrowed money, up to an aggregate amount of 15% of Net Utility Plant, so long as after giving effect to such unsecured indebtedness, the Borrower's Equity is more than 20% of its Total Assets;

(f) Debt represented by dividends declared but not paid; and

(g) Subordinated Indebtedness approved by RUS.

The Borrower may incur Permitted Debt without the consent of RUS only so long as there exists no Event of Default hereunder and there has been no continuing occurrence which with the passage of time and giving of notice could become an Event of Default hereunder. By executing this Agreement any consent of RUS that the Borrower would otherwise by required to obtain under this Section is hereby deemed to be given or waived by RUS by operation of law to the extent, but only to the extent, that to impose such a requirement of RUS consent would clearly violate federal laws or RUS Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT

The following shall be "Events of Default" under this Agreement:

(a) *Representations and Warranties.* Any representation or warranty made by the Borrower in Article II hereof or, in any certificate furnished to the RUS hereunder or in the Loan Documents or in any filing pursuant to RUS Regulations shall be incorrect in any material respect at the time made and shall at the time in question be untrue or incorrect in any material respect and remain uncured;

(b) *Payment.* Default shall be made in the payment of or on account of interest on or principal of any RUS Note when and as the same shall be due and payable, whether by acceleration or otherwise, which shall remain unsatisfied for five (5) Business Days;

(c) *Other Covenants.* Default by the Borrower in the observance or performance of any other covenant or agreement contained in any of the Loan Documents, which shall remain unremedied for thirty (30) calendar days after written notice thereof shall have been given to the Borrower by the RUS;

(d) *Corporate Existence.* The Borrower shall forfeit or otherwise be deprived of its corporate charter or any franchise, permit, easement, consent or license required to carry on any material portion of its business;

(e) *Other Obligations.* Default by the Borrower in the payment of any obligation, whether direct or contingent, for borrowed money in excess of $1 million or in the performance or observance of the terms of any instrument pursuant to which such obligation was created or securing such obligation which default shall have resulted in such obligation becoming or being declared due and payable prior to the data on which it would otherwise be due and payable;

(f) *Bankruptcy.* A court having jurisdiction in the premises shall enter a decree or order for relief in respect of the Borrower in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator or similar official, or ordering the winding up or liquidation of its affairs, and such decree or order shall remain unstayed and in effect for a period of ninety (90) consecutive days or the Borrower shall commence a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or under any such law, or consent to the appointment or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian or trustee, of a substantial part of its property, or make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors; and

(g) *Dissolution or Liquidation.* Other than as provided in the immediately preceding subsection, the dissolution or liquidation of the Borrower, or failure by the Borrower promptly to forestall or remove any execution, garnishment or attachment of such consequence as shall impair its ability to continue its business or fulfill its obligations and such execution, garnishment or attachment shall not be vacated within thirty (30) days. The term "dissolution or liquidation of the Borrower," as used in this paragraph (g), shall not be construed to include the cessation of the corporate existence of the Borrower resulting either from a merger or consolidation of the Borrower into or with another corporation following a transfer of all or substantially all its assets as an entirety, under the conditions permitting such actions.

(h) *Indenture.* Any Event of Default as set forth in Section 9.1 of the Indenture and any event (as set forth in such Section 9.1) that with the giving of notice or the passage of time, or both, could become an Event of Default.

ARTICLE VII.

REMEDIES

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, then RUS may pursue all rights and remedies available to RUS that are contemplated by this Agreement in the manner, upon the conditions, and with the effect provided in this Agreement, including, but not limited to, a suit for specific performance, injunctive relief or compensatory damages. The RUS is hereby authorized, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, to demand specific performance of this Agreement at any time when the Borrower shall have failed to comply with any provision of this Agreement applicable to it. The Borrower hereby irrevocably waives, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, any defense based on the adequacy of a remedy at law that might be asserted as a bar to such remedy of specific performance. Nothing herein shall limit the right of the RUS to pursue all rights and remedies available to a creditor at law or in equity following the occurrence of an Event of Default listed in Article VI hereof, or any right or remedy available to the RUS as a Holder of an Obligation under the Indenture. Each right, power and remedy of the RUS shall be cumulative and concurrent, and recourse to one or more rights or remedies shall not constitute a waiver of any other right, power or remedy.

ARTICLE VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 8.1. *Notice to RUS; Objection of RUS*

Before undertaking any transaction described in Article V or the schedules attached hereto that requires compliance with the requirements of Section 8.1, the Borrower shall give to the RUS (i) notice in writing describing in reasonable detail the proposed transaction and clearly stating that the transaction is covered by this Section 8.1 and (ii) drafts of any documents to effect such transaction. If the RUS delivers to the Borrower written notice that it objects to the proposed transaction within sixty (60) days (or such shorter period as the parties shall agree to in writing), the Borrower shall not complete the transaction without RUS approval.

Section 8.2. Notices

All notices, requests and other communications provided for herein including, without limitation, any modifications of, or waivers, requests or consents under, this Agreement shall be given or made in writing (including, without limitation, by telecopy) and delivered to the intended recipient at the "Address for Notices" specified below; or, as to any party, at such other address as shall be designated by such party in a notice to each other party. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, all such communications shall be deemed to have been duly given when transmitted by telecopier or personally delivered or, in the case of a mailed notice, upon receipt, in each case given or addressed as provided for herein. The Address for Notices of the respective parties are as follows:

The Government:

Rural Utilities Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Room No. 5135-S
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Stop 1510
Washington, DC 20250
Fax: (202) 720-9542
Attention: RUS Administrator

With a copy to:

Rural Utilities Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Room No. 0270-S
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Stop: 1568
Washington, DC 20250
Fax: (202) 720-1401
Attention: Power Supply Division

The Borrower:

Big Rivers Electric Corporation
201 Third Street
Henderson, Kentucky 42420
Fax: (270) 827-2558
Attention: President and Chief Executive Officer

With a copy to:

Sullivan, Mountjoy, Stainback & Miller
100 St. Ann's Building
PO Box 727
Owensboro KY 42302-0727

Fax: (270) 683-6694
Attention: James Miller

Section 8.3. Expenses

To the extent permitted by Law, the Borrower shall pay all costs and expenses of RUS, including reasonable fees of counsel, incurred in connection with the enforcement of the Loan Documents or with the preparation for such enforcement if the RUS has reasonable grounds to believe that such enforcement may be necessary.

Section 8.4. Late Payments

If payment of any amount due hereunder is not received at the United States Treasury in Washington, D.C., or such other location as RUS may designate to the Borrower, within five (5) Business Days after the due date thereof or such other time period as RUS may prescribe from time to time in its policies of general application in connection with any late payment charge (such unpaid amount being herein called the "delinquent amount," and the period beginning after such due date until payment of the delinquent amount being herein called the "late-payment period), the Borrower shall pay to RUS, in addition to all other amounts due under the terms of the RUS Notes and this Agreement, any late-payment charge as may be fixed by RUS Regulations from time to time on the delinquent amount for the late-payment period.

Section 8.5. Filing Fees

To the extent permitted by Law, the Borrower agrees to pay all expenses of RUS (including the fees and expenses of its counsel) in connection with the filing or recordation of all financing statements and instruments as may be required by RUS in connection with this Agreement, including, without limitation, all documentary stamps, recordation and transfer taxes and other costs and taxes incident to recordation of any document or instrument in connection herewith. The Borrower agrees to save harmless and indemnify the RUS from and against any liability resulting from the failure to pay any required documentary stamps, recordation and transfer taxes, recording costs, or any other expenses incurred by the RUS in connection with this Agreement. The provisions of this Section 8.5 shall survive the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the payment of all other amounts due hereunder or due on the RUS Notes.

Section 8.6. No Waiver

No failure on the part of the RUS to exercise, and no delay in exercising, any right hereunder shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise by the RUS of any right hereunder preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right.

Section 8.7. Governing Law

EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT GOVERNED BY APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW, THE LOAN DOCUMENTS SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Section 8.8. Holiday Payments

If any payment to be made by the Borrower hereunder shall become due on a day which is not a Business Day, such payment shall be made on the next succeeding Business Day and such extension of time shall be included in computing any interest in respect of such payment.

Section 8.9. Successors and Assigns

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Borrower and the RUS and their respective successors and assigns, provided, however, that the Borrower may not assign or transfer its rights or obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the RUS.

Section 8.10. Complete Agreement; Amendments

This Agreement and the other Loan Documents are intended by the parties to be a complete and final expression of their agreement. However, RUS reserves the right to waive its rights to compliance with any provision of this Agreement and the other Loan Documents. No amendment, modification, or waiver of any provision hereof or thereof, and no consent to any departure of the Borrower herefrom or therefrom, shall be effective unless approved in writing by RUS in the form of either a RUS Regulation or other writing signed by or on behalf of RUS, and then such waiver or consent shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose for which given.

Section 8.11. Headings

The headings and sub-headings contained in the titling of this Agreement are intended to be used for convenience only and do not constitute part of this Agreement.

Section 8.12. Severability

If any term, provision or condition, or any part thereof, of this Agreement shall for any reason be found or held invalid or unenforceable by any governmental agency or court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the remainder of such term, provision or condition nor any other term, provision or condition, and this Agreement and the RUS Notes shall survive and be construed as if such invalid or unenforceable term, provision or condition had not been contained herein.

Section 8.13. Right of Set off

Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of any Event of Default, the RUS is hereby authorized at any time and from time to time, without prior notice to the Borrower, to exercise rights of set off or recoupment and apply any and all amounts held or hereafter held, by the RUS or owed to the Borrower or for the credit or account of the Borrower against any and all of the obligations of the Borrower now or hereafter existing hereunder or under the RUS Notes. The RUS agrees to notify the Borrower promptly after any such set off or recoupment and the application thereof, provided that the failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of such set off, recoupment or application. The rights of the RUS under this Section 8.13 are in addition to any other rights and remedies (including other rights of set off or recoupment) which the RUS may have. The Borrower waives all rights of set off, deduction, recoupment or counterclaim.

Section 8.14. Schedules and Exhibits

Each Schedule and Exhibit attached hereto and referred to herein is each an integral part of this Agreement.

Section 8.15. Sole Benefit

The rights and benefits set forth in this Agreement are for the sole benefit of the parties thereto and may be relied upon only by them.

Section 8.16. Prior Loan Contracts

It is understood and agreed that with respect to all loan agreements previously entered into by and between RUS and the Borrower, including, without limitation, the Existing Loan Contract, (hereinafter being referred to as "Prior Loan Contracts") the Borrower shall be required, as of the date hereof, to meet affirmative and negative covenants as set forth in this Agreement rather than those set forth in any Prior Loan Contract. As of the date hereof, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any Prior Loan Contract. In the event of any conflict between any provision set forth in the Prior Loan Contract and any provision in this Agreement, the requirements as set forth in this Agreement shall apply.

Section 8.17. Authority of RUS Representatives

In the case of any consent, approval or waiver from the RUS that is required under this Agreement or any other Loan Document, such consent, approval or waiver must be in writing and signed by an authorized RUS representative to be effective. As used in this Section 8.17, "authorized RUS representative" means the Administrator of RUS, and also means a person to whom the Administrator has officially delegated specific or general authority to take the action in question.

Section 8.18. Relation to RUS Regulations

(a) In case of any conflict between the terms of this Agreement and the provisions of the RUS Regulations, the terms of this Agreement shall control.

(b) The RUS Regulations shall apply to the Borrower to the extent and under the conditions expressly set forth in this Agreement (other than in Section 4.11). To the extent this the terms of this Agreement, the Indenture, and the RUS Regulations are silent on an issue relating to System operation, control, maintenance, and accounting, the Borrower will comply with Prudent Utility Practice.

(c) The Borrower recognizes that some RUS Regulations implement Federal statutes or regulatory policies that are not limited to rural electrification but apply to many types of Federal assistance. Nothing herein is intended to, or shall be deemed to, waive the requirements of any Federal statute or regulation that is applicable to the Borrower independently of any requirement made applicable solely by the RUS Regulations.

(d) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) above, if on the date of this Agreement, any RUS Regulation conflicts with the terms of this Agreement or the Indenture pursuant to 7 C.F.R. 1710.113(c)(2) (62 F.R. 7721 & 18037 (1997)), the RUS hereby waives compliance by the Borrower with such RUS Regulations.

Section 8.19. Term

This Agreement shall remain in effect until one of the following two events has occurred:

(a) The Borrower and the RUS replace this Agreement with another written agreement; or

(b) All of the Borrower's obligations under this Agreement and the RUS Notes have been discharged and paid.

Section 8.20. Relation to Indenture

The RUS is a party to this Agreement and a Holder of Outstanding Secured Obligations under the Indenture. Both this Agreement and the Indenture govern the relationship between the Borrower and the RUS, and the parties intend that the Indenture and this Agreement independently govern such relationship. Each provision of this Agreement is intended to and shall be fully operative and enforceable as written whether or not the subject matter of any such provision is or is not addressed by the Indenture, or, if so addressed, is addressed in a different way from that set forth in this Agreement.

(Signatures begin on next page.)

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

By: Mark A. Bailey
Name: Mark A. Bailey
Title: President and CEO

[Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract (RUS)]

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By: ______________________________
Name: James R. Newby
Title: Acting Administrator

[Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract (RUS)]

EXHIBIT A

To the Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract, dated as of July 1, 2009 between Big Rivers Electric Corporation, Old National Bank, U.S. Bank National Association, and the United States of America

LOCKBOX AGREEMENT

This **LOCKBOX AGREEMENT** (this "Agreement") is entered into as of [ ], 2009, by and among Big Rivers Electric Corporation, Old National Bank, as Lockbox Bank (the "Bank"), U.S. Bank National Association, not individually or personally but solely in its capacity as trustee (the "Trustee") under the Indenture (defined below) and the United States of America, acting by and through the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service (together with any agency succeeding to the powers and rights of the Rural Utilities Service, the "RUS").

WHEREAS, the Company, as grantor, and the Trustee have entered into an Indenture, dated as of July 1, 2009 (such indenture, as from time to time amended, supplemented or restated, the "Indenture"), whereby, among other things, the Company has granted a security interest in certain contracts of the Company for the purchase or sale of, and transmission of, electric power and energy by or on behalf of the Company;

WHEREAS, the Company has entered into wholesale power contracts (the "Wholesale Power Contracts") as listed on Exhibit D to the Loan Contract (as hereinafter defined);

WHEREAS, under the Indenture, the Company has also granted a security interest in the proceeds of the "Trust Estate" (as defined in the Indenture), including all proceeds of the Wholesale Power Contract;

WHEREAS, the Company and the RUS, have entered into an Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract, dated as of July 1, 2009 (such loan contract, as from time to time amended, supplemented or restated, the "Loan Contract") in which the Company has agreed, upon the occurrence of certain conditions and at the request of the RUS, to deposit cash proceeds of the Trust Estate as provided in the Indenture, the Loan Contract and this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. Terms used in this Agreement with initial letters capitalized that are defined in the Indenture and are not otherwise defined herein have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture. In addition, the following terms have the meanings assigned to them below:

(a) "Applicable Period" shall mean any period commencing on the date the Company receives notice from the RUS in writing pursuant to Section 4.12 of the Loan Contract, and ending on the date the Company receives notice from the RUS in writing that such period no longer exists; and

(b) "Pledged Revenues" shall mean all cash proceeds (as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code) of the Trust Estate received or receivable by the Company in which the Indenture creates a security interest pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code that are not deposited or required to be deposited with the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture; provided, however, to ease administrative burdens of the Company, Pledged Revenues shall not include cash proceeds (other than cash proceeds from the Wholesale Power Contracts) in an amount equal to or less than $10,000 from any Person during any one month period.

Section 2. Lockbox Account. There is hereby created and established with the Bank a special account to be titled the "Big Rivers Electric Corporation Special Cash Account" (the "Lockbox Account"), account number [ ]. The money deposited into the Lockbox Account, together with all investments thereof and investment income therefrom, shall be applied solely as provided in this Agreement.

Section 3. Account Subject to Pledge of the Indenture. Amounts deposited into the Lockbox Account shall constitute a portion of the Trust Estate pledged pursuant to the Indenture for the equal and ratable security of all the Outstanding Secured Obligations in accordance with and as provided by the terms of the Outstanding Secured Obligations and the Indenture. The Bank shall hold all such amounts deposited in the Lockbox Account pursuant to this Agreement as agent of the Trustee to perfect the lien of the Indenture therein. Except as otherwise permitted under Section 12, the Lockbox Account shall not be closed without the written consent of the RUS.

Section 4. Partial Waiver of Right of Set Off. Except to the extent of any amounts due to the Bank on account of items credited to the Lockbox Account prior to collection that are not subsequently collected, the Bank hereby waives, and agrees that it shall not exercise, any right of set off or any banker's lien with respect to the Lockbox Account; provided, however, that nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by the Bank of its right of set off or any banker's lien with respect to any other account of the Company.

Section 5. Payments to Be Made to Account. During any Applicable Period, the Company shall direct each of its members and each other Person obligated to make any payment to the Company of Pledged Revenues to make such payments to the Bank at the address or in such other manner as specified in Section 6 for deposit into the Lockbox Account. The Company agrees not to make, cause or permit to be made any deposits of moneys other than Pledged Revenues into the Lockbox Account. The Company shall use its best efforts to cause its members and each other Person obligated to make any payment of Pledged Revenues to make such payments in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

Section 6. Manner of Payment

(a) During any Applicable Period, payments of Pledged Revenues made by mail shall be mailed to:

[ ]

Reference: Big Rivers Electric Corporation Special Cash Account or to such other address as may be specified by the Bank to the Company at least thirty (30) days before the effective date of such change. During any Applicable Period, electronic payments of Pledged Revenues shall be made in the following manner:

[ ]

All such payments of Pledged Revenues shall be accompanied by such references or other instructions to the Bank to deposit such payments in the Lockbox Account. The Bank shall have no responsibility or liability for failing to deposit any moneys in the Lockbox Account which are not accompanied by such references or other instructions to deposit such moneys in such account.

(b) All such payments received by the Bank shall be deposited into the Lockbox Account and held subject to the provisions hereof. The Bank is hereby authorized, empowered and directed by the Company to deposit all funds received as described in Section 6(a) into the Lockbox Account and to make all necessary endorsements and to take all other necessary actions to carry out the purposes of this Agreement. The Company hereby waives notice of presentment, protest and non-payment of any instrument so endorsed.

(c) During any Applicable Period, the Company shall promptly, and no event later than the Business Day following the receipt thereof, remit to the Bank in accordance with Section 6(a) for deposit into the Lockbox Account any Pledged Revenue that is received by the Company.

Section 7. Accounting. No less frequently than once each month, the Bank shall deliver by mail a statement to the Company, with copies to the Trustee, the RUS and such other Persons as may be designated by the Company, which shall identify the date, maker and amount of each deposit to the Lockbox Account, and the date, payee and amount of each withdrawal or other debit to the Lockbox Account.

Section 8. Disbursements.

(a) Upon written demand of the Trustee, accompanied by a statement that there has occurred and is continuing under the Indenture an Event of Default, and continuing until such demand is rescinded, the Bank shall pay to the Trustee all amounts then or thereafter on deposit in the Lockbox Account, to be applied by the Trustee as provided under the Indenture. Such amounts so paid shall be held and administered by the Trustee in accordance with general terms and conditions set forth in the Indenture.

(b) So long as the Bank shall not have received a written demand from the Trustee under paragraph (a) above, on the fifth (5th) Business Day preceding the end of each month during the Applicable Period, the Bank shall withdraw and pay (or deposit in another, unrestricted account, at the direction of the appropriate party listed below) from the amounts on deposit in the Lockbox Account the following amounts in the order indicated to the extent funds are available in the Lockbox Account:

(1) to the Bank, the amount of fees and expenses that are then payable to the Bank under Section 9;

(2) to the Trustee, the amount certified by the Trustee as the amount of any fees or expenses that are then payable to the Trustee under the Indenture;

(3) to the Company, the amount specified in a written request as the amount of ordinary and necessary payments due from the Company for the following month, including, without limitations, payments for operations and regularly scheduled debt service;

(4) to the Trustee, the amount certified by the Company as the amount necessary to provide for the payment of the principal and interest then due or (based on receipt by the Trustee on a monthly basis of a proportional amount of principal and accrued interest) becoming due on the Outstanding Secured Obligations during the following month, for deposit as Trust Moneys under the Indenture;

(5) to the Company, the amount specified in a written request as the amount of expenditures approved for the following month in accordance with a capital expenditure budget approved by the RUS;

(6) to the Company, the amount specified in a written request as the amount of expenditures for the following month approved in writing by the RUS for other purposes; and

(7) to the payment of any amounts due under Obligations to maintain the value of reserve funds established and maintained in connection with debt securities (A) secured by a pledge of certain Obligations, (B) issued on behalf of the Company and (C) with respect to which an opinion was delivered on the date of the issuance of such securities to the effect that the interest on such securities is excluded from the gross income of the holder of such securities pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended.

(c) Any amounts remaining on deposit in the Lockbox Account on the day following the end of the month in which (i) an Applicable Period no longer exists (as evidenced by an Officers' Certificate and a notice from the RUS to such effect) or (ii) this Agreement terminates pursuant to Section 13, shall be paid to the Company in accordance with, and upon receipt of, a written request, to be used for any lawful purpose.

(d) Pending disbursements of the amounts on deposit in the Lockbox Account, the Bank shall promptly invest and reinvest such amounts in the Defeasance Securities specified in any Company Order or in a mutual fund consisting of Defeasance Securities, or in such other investments as may be approved in writing by the RUS.

(e) Any amounts deposited in the Lockbox Account that do not constitute Pledged Revenues, as identified to the Bank in writing by either of the RUS or the Trustee, shall be promptly paid to the Company (provided that during any period described in paragraph (a) above, in which case such amounts so identified shall be paid to the Trustee). The Company agrees to promptly notify both of the Trustee and the RUS of any deposits into the Lockbox Account of any amounts not constituting Pledged Revenues.

(f) The RUS agrees that, so long as an Applicable Period exists, it shall promptly respond to any request made by the Company for expenditures pursuant to this Section. If the RUS has not responded within five (5) days (during which the offices of the RUS are open) of the receipt by the RUS of a written request for expenditures, such request will be deemed to have been approved by the RUS. In disbursing any such amounts that are subject to RUS approval, the Bank shall be able to conclusively rely on the Company's statement in writing that the RUS has approved such expenditure in writing or has been deemed to have approved such expenditure.

Section 9. Fees and Expenses of Bank. The Company agrees

(a) to pay to the Bank from time to time such compensation as may be specifically agreed upon with the Bank and, absent specific agreement, reasonable compensation for 0 services rendered by it hereunder (which compensation shall not be limited by any provision of law in regard to the compensation of a trustee of an express trust);

(b) except as otherwise expressly provided herein, to reimburse the Bank upon its request for all reasonable expenses, disbursements and advances incurred or made by the Bank in accordance with any provision of this Agreement (including the reasonable compensation and the expenses and disbursements of its agents and counsel), except any such expense, disbursement or advance as may be attributable to the Bank's negligence or bad faith; and

(c) to indemnify the Bank for, and to hold it harmless against, any loss, liability or expense incurred without negligence or bad faith on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of this Agreement, including the costs and expenses of defending itself against any claim or liability in connection with the exercise or performance of any of its powers or duties hereunder.

All such payments and reimbursements shall be made with interest at the then prevailing prime rate of the Bank.

Section 10. Certain Rights of Bank.

(a) The Bank undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Agreement and no implied covenants or obligations shall be read into this Agreement against the Bank. The Bank makes no representation or warranty as to the priority of any claim or the status, in the event of any insolvency, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding affecting the Company, of amounts held in the Lockbox Account or paid therefrom.

(b) In the absence of bad faith on its part, the Bank may conclusively rely, as to the truth of the statements and the correctness of the opinions expressed therein, upon any certificates or opinions furnished to the Bank and appearing to conform to the requirements of this Agreement. The Bank shall have no liability for actions taken pursuant to this Agreement other than as a result of its gross negligence or willful misconduct.

(c) The Bank may rely and shall be protected in acting or refraining from acting upon any resolution, certificate, statement, instrument, opinion, report, notice, request, direction, consent, order approval or other paper or document believed by it to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties and shall not be required to verify the accuracy of any information or calculations required to be included therein or attached thereto. Any request or direction of the Company mentioned herein shall be sufficiently evidenced by a written request and any resolution of the Board of Trustees may be sufficiently evidenced by a Board Resolution.

(d) Whenever in the administration of this Agreement, the Bank shall deem it desirable that a matter be proved or established prior to taking, suffering or omitting any action hereunder, the Bank (unless other evidence is herein specifically prescribed) may, in the absence of bad faith on its part, rely upon an Officers' Certificate.

(e) The Bank may consult with counsel and the written advice of such counsel or any Opinion of Counsel shall be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken, suffered or omitted by it hereunder in good faith and in reliance thereon.

(f) The Bank may execute any of the powers hereunder or perform any duties hereunder either directly or by or through agents or attorneys and shall not be liable for the negligence or misconduct of such Persons appointed by the Bank with due care hereunder.

(g) The Bank shall not be liable for any errors of judgment made in good faith by it, unless it shall be proved that the Bank was grossly negligent or reckless in ascertaining the pertinent facts.

(h) The Bank shall not be required to give any bond or surety in respect of the execution of the obligations and trusts set forth in this Agreement or otherwise in respect hereof or of the Lockbox Account.

Section 11. Trustee's Rights, Obligations, Etc. The rights, duties, responsibilities and fees of the Trustee hereunder shall be governed by the provisions of Article IX of the Indenture relating to the Trustee and the indemnities provided for in the Indenture shall include all action by the Trustee taken hereunder.

Section 12. Removal, Resignation, Etc. The Bank may resign at any time upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Company, the Trustee and the RUS. The Company may remove the Bank, with the written consent of the RUS, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Bank, the Trustee and the RUS. The RUS may remove the Bank upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Bank, the Company and the Trustee. Upon any such resignation or removal, the Company shall select another financial institution, with the approval of the RUS, with which to enter into a lockbox agreement substantially upon the terms contained in this Agreement and otherwise upon such terms as shall be permitted or required by the RUS. In the event the Company does not select a financial institution approved by the RUS, the RUS shall select such financial institution.

Section 13. Amendments with Consent of the RUS. Even though this Agreement establishes rights for the benefit of Holders of the Outstanding Secured Obligations, the terms, conditions and requirements of this Agreement are in addition to those found in the Indenture and have been required solely by the RUS. Accordingly, this Agreement can be terminated, amended, modified or supplemented in any way by the Company with the consent of only the RUS and without the consent of the Bank, the Trustee or the Holders of the Outstanding Secured Obligations; provided however that no amendment, modification or supplement to the obligations or rights of the Bank or the Trustee, or otherwise adversely affecting the Bank or the Trustee, shall be effective as to the Bank or the Trustee without the prior written consent of the Bank or the Trustee, or both, as the case may be. This Agreement shall automatically terminate on the date on which the RUS is no longer a Holder of any Outstanding Secured Obligation.

Section 14. Exculpation of the RUS. The RUS shall have no obligation or liability to any party to this Agreement.

Section 15. Benefits of Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement, express or implied, shall give to any Person, other than the parties hereto, and their successors hereunder and any separate trustee or co-trustee appointed under Section 9.14 of the Indenture, any benefit or any legal or equitable right, remedy or claim under this Agreement.

Section 16. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Section 17. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which so executed to be an original, but all such counterparts shall together constitute but one and the same instrument.

Section 18. Specific Performance. Each of the Trustee and the RUS is hereby, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, to demand specific performance of this Agreement at any time when the Company shall have failed to comply with any provision of this Agreement applicable to it. The Company hereby irrevocably waives, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, any defense based on the adequacy of a remedy at law that might be asserted as a bar to such remedy of specific performance.

Section 19. Waiver. No failure on the part of the Trustee, the Bank or the RUS to exercise, and no delay in exercising, any right hereunder, under the Indenture or under the Loan Contract, shall operate as a waiver thereof; nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right hereunder or thereunder preclude any other or further exercise thereof. The remedies herein provided are cumulative and not exclusive of any remedies provided by law.

Section 20. Further Assurances. The Company agrees, at the cost and expense of the Company, to execute and deliver and file and record such further documents or instruments as the Trustee, the RUS or the Bank may reasonably request in order to carry out or confirm the respective rights of the Trustee, the RUS and the Bank under this Agreement.

Section 21. Entire Agreement. This written Agreement represents the final agreement between the parties and may not be contradicted by evidence of prior, contemporaneous, or subsequent oral agreements of the parties. There are no unwritten oral agreements between parties.

[Signatures on next page.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the day and year first above written.

OLD NATIONAL BANK
as Lockbox Bank

By: ______________________________
Name: ____________________________
Title: _____________________________

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

By: ______________________________
Name: ____________________________
Title: _____________________________

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
as Trustee under the Indenture identified herein

By: ______________________________
Name: ____________________________
Title: _____________________________

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By: ______________________________
Name: ____________________________
Title: _____________________________

EXHIBIT B

To the Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract dated as of July 1, 2009 between Big Rivers Electric Corporation and United States of America

Equal Opportunity Contract Provisions

During the performance of this contract, the Borrower agrees as follows:

(a) The Borrower shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The Borrower shall take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Borrower agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

(b) The Borrower shall, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Borrower, state that all qualified applicants shall receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(c) The Borrower shall send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representative of the Borrower's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

(d) The Borrower shall comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.

(e) The Borrower shall furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by the rules, regulations and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and shall permit access to its books, records and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations and orders.

(f) In the event of the Borrower's noncompliance with the non-discrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated or suspended in whole or in part and the contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in said Executive Order or by rule, regulation or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

(g) The Borrower shall include the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (g) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to Section 204 of Executive Order 12246, dated September 24, 1965, so that such provisions shall be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Borrower shall take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: Provided, however, that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the agency, the contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

EXHIBIT C

To the Amended and Consolidated Loan Contract dated as of July 1, 2009 between Big Rivers Electric Corporation and United States of America

Description of Rating Agency Services

(a) Comprehensive credit evaluation and assignment of an initial long term credit rating;

(b) Ongoing surveillance of Big Rivers Electric Corporation's ("BR's") rating, including an annual meeting with senior ratings agency analysts, and a full credit report published annually;

(c) Annual presentation by senior ratings agency analysts on BR's credit rating to BR's Board of Directors, if so requested;

(d) Annual presentation by senior ratings agency analysts on BR's credit rating to the RUS, if so requested by the RUS; and

(e) Furnish to the RUS copies of any written reports given to BR.

EXHIBIT D

Wholesale Power Contracts

1. Wholesale Power Contract made as of October 14, 1977, between the Borrower and Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, as amended.

2. Wholesale Power Contract made as of June 11, 1962 between the Borrower and Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, as amended.

3. Wholesale Power Contract made as of June 11, 1962 between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp. (successor by consolidation to Henderson Union Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation), as amended.

4. Wholesale Power Contract made as of June 11, 1962 between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp. (successor by consolidation to Green River Electric Corporation), as amended.

5. Agreement dated October 12, 1974 by and between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp. (successor by consolidation to Henderson-Union Electric Corporation), as amended.

6. Agreement dated October 12, 1974 by and between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp. (successor by consolidation to Green River Electric Corporation) as amended and restated by an Agreement dated February 16, 1988, as amended.

7. Agreement dated as of July 15, 1998 between the Borrower and Kenergy Corp. (successor by consolidation to Green River Electric Corporation and Henderson-Union Electric Cooperative Corp.). as amended.

8. Wholesale Electric Service Agreement (Alcan) dated July 16, 2009 by and between the Company and Kenergy Corp.

9. Wholesale Electric Service Agreement (Century) dated as of July 16, 2009 by and between the Company and Kenergy Corp.

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Publication 946
Cat. No. 13081F

How To Depreciate Property

- **Section 179 Deduction**
- **Special Depreciation Allowance**
- **MACRS**
- **Listed Property**

For use in preparing

2012 Returns

Get forms and other Information faster and easier by:

Internet IRS.gov

Feb 15, 2013

Contents

What's New for 2012

Increased section 179 deduction dollar limits. The maximum amount you can elect to deduct for most section 179 property you placed in service in 2012 is $500,000 ($535,000 for qualified enterprise zone property). This limit is reduced by the amount by which the cost of the property placed in service during the tax year exceeds $2,000,000. See *Dollar Limits* under *How Much Can You Deduct* in chapter 2.

Depreciation limits on business vehicles. The total section 179 deduction and depreciation you can deduct for a passenger automobile (that is not a truck or van) you use in your business and first placed in service in 2012 is $3,160, if the special depreciation allowance does not apply. The maximum deduction you can take for a truck or van you use in your business and first placed in service in 2012 is $3,360, if the special depreciation allowance does not apply. See *Maximum Depreciation Deduction* in chapter 5.

Expiration of the special depreciation allowance for certain qualified property acquired after September 8, 2010. The 100% special depreciation allowance for certain property with a long production period and for certain aircraft will not apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2012. See *What Property Qualifies* in chapter 3.

Extension of the special depreciation allowance for certain qualified property acquired after December 31, 2007. You may be able to take a 50% special depreciation allowance for certain qualified property acquired after December 31, 2007, and placed in service before January 1, 2014. See *What Property Qualifies* in chapter 3.

What's New for 2013

Special allowance for qualified second generation biofuel plant property. For tax years ending after December 31, 2012, you may be able to take a 50% special depreciation allowance for qualified second generation biofuel plant property placed in service after January 2, 2013, and before January 1, 2014.

Election to accelerate minimum tax credits for round 3 extension property. For tax years ending after December 31, 2012, a corporation can elect to claim pre-2006 unused minimum tax credits in lieu of the special depreciation allowance for round 3 extension property.

Expiration of the 7-year recovery period for motor sports entertainment complexes. Qualified motor sports entertainment complex property placed in service after December 31, 2013, will not be treated as 7-year property under MACRS.

Expiration of the 15-year recovery period for qualified leasehold improvement, restaurant, and retail improvement properties. Qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, and qualified retail improvement property placed in service after December 31, 2013, will not be treated as 15-year property under MACRS.

Expiration of the accelerated depreciation for qualified Indian reservation property. The accelerated depreciation of property on an Indian Reservation will not apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2013.

Expiration of the 3-year recovery period for certain race horses. The 3-year recovery period for race horses two years old or younger will expire for such horses placed in service after December 31, 2013.

Reminders

Photographs of missing children. The Internal Revenue Service is a proud partner with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this publication on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

Introduction

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Publication 946 such as legislation enacted after this publication was published, go to *www.irs.gov/pub946*.

This publication explains how you can recover the cost of business or income-producing property through deductions for depreciation (for example, the special depreciation allowance and deductions under the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS)). It also explains how you can elect to take a section 179 deduction, instead of depreciation deductions, for certain property, and the additional rules for listed property.

CAUTION *The depreciation methods discussed in this publication generally do not apply to property placed in service before 1987. For more information, see Publication 534, Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987.*

Definitions. Many of the terms used in this publication are defined in the *Glossary* near the end of the publication. Glossary terms used in each discussion under the major headings are listed before the beginning of each discussion throughout the publication.

Do you need a different publication? The following table shows where you can get more detailed information when depreciating certain types of property.

For information on depreciating:	See Publication:
A car	463, Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses
Residential rental property	527, Residential Rental Property (Including Rental of Vacation Home)
Office space in your home	587, Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Daycare Providers)
Farm property	225, Farmer's Tax Guide

Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions.

You can write to us at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
Business, Exempt Organizations and International Forms and Publications Branch
SE:W:CAR:MP:T:B
1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526
Washington, DC 20224

We respond to many letters by telephone. Therefore, it would be helpful if you would include your daytime phone number, including the area code, in your correspondence.

You can email us at taxforms@irs.gov. Please put "Publications Comment" on the subject line. You can also send us comments from www.irs.gov/formspubs/. Select "Comment on Tax Forms and Publications" under "More Information."

Although we cannot respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax products.

Ordering forms and publications. Visit www.irs.gov/formspubs/ to download forms and publications, call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676), or write to the address below and receive a response within 10 days after your request is received.

Internal Revenue Service
1201 N. Mitsubishi Motorway
Bloomington, IL 61705-6613

Tax questions. If you have a tax question, check the information available on IRS.gov or call 1-800-829-1040. We cannot answer tax questions sent to either of the above addresses.

1.

Overview of Depreciation

Introduction

Depreciation is an annual income tax deduction that allows you to recover the cost or other basis of certain property over the time you use the property. It is an allowance for the wear and tear, deterioration, or obsolescence of the property.

This chapter discusses the general rules for depreciating property and answers the following questions.

- What property can be depreciated?
- What property cannot be depreciated?
- When does depreciation begin and end?
- What method can you use to depreciate your property?
- What is the basis of your depreciable property?
- How do you treat repairs and improvements?
- Do you have to file Form 4562?
- How do you correct depreciation deductions?

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

- **534** Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987
- **535** Business Expenses
- **538** Accounting Periods and Methods
- **551** Basis of Assets

Form (and Instructions)

- **Sch C (Form 1040)** Profit or Loss From Business
- **Sch C-EZ (Form 1040)** Net Profit From Business
- **2106** Employee Business Expenses
- **2106-EZ** Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses
- **3115** Application for Change in Accounting Method
- **4562** Depreciation and Amortization

See chapter 6 for information about getting publications and forms.

What Property Can Be Depreciated?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Basis

Commuting

Disposition

Fair market value

Intangible property

Listed property

Placed in service

Tangible property

Term interest

Useful life

You can depreciate most types of tangible property (except land), such as buildings, machinery, vehicles, furniture, and equipment. You also can depreciate certain intangible property, such as patents, copyrights, and computer software.

To be depreciable, the property must meet all the following requirements.

- It must be property you own.
- It must be used in your business or income-producing activity.
- It must have a determinable useful life.
- It must be expected to last more than one year.

The following discussions provide information about these requirements.

Property You Own

To claim depreciation, you usually must be the owner of the property. You are considered as owning property even if it is subject to a debt.

Example 1. You made a down payment to purchase rental property and assumed the previous owner's mortgage. You own the property and you can depreciate it.

Example 2. You bought a new van that you will use only for your courier business. You will be making payments on the van over the next 5 years. You own the van and you can depreciate it.

Leased property. You can depreciate leased property only if you retain the incidents of ownership in the property (explained below). This means you bear the burden of exhaustion of the capital investment in the property. Therefore, if you lease property from someone to use in your trade or business or for the production of income, you generally cannot depreciate its cost because you do not retain the incidents of ownership. You can, however, depreciate any capital improvements you make to the property. See How Do You Treat Repairs and Improvements later in this chapter and Additions and Improvements under Which Recovery Period Applies in chapter 4.

If you lease property to someone, you generally can depreciate its cost even if the lessee (the person leasing from you) has agreed to preserve, replace, renew, and maintain the property. However, if the lease provides that the lessee is to maintain the property and return to you the same property or its equivalent in value at the expiration of the lease in as good condition and value as when leased, you cannot depreciate the cost of the property.

Incidents of ownership. Incidents of ownership in property include the following.

- The legal title to the property.
- The legal obligation to pay for the property.
- The responsibility to pay maintenance and operating expenses.
- The duty to pay any taxes on the property.
- The risk of loss if the property is destroyed, condemned, or diminished in value through obsolescence or exhaustion.

Life tenant. Generally, if you hold business or investment property as a life tenant, you can depreciate it as if you were the absolute owner of the property. However, see Certain term interests in property under Excepted Property, later.

Cooperative apartments. If you are a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation and use your cooperative apartment in your business or for the production of income, you can depreciate your stock in the corporation, even though the corporation owns the apartment.

Figure your depreciation deduction as follows.

1. Figure the depreciation for all the depreciable real property owned by the corporation in which you have a proprietary lease or right of tenancy. If you bought your cooperative stock after its first offering, figure the depreciable basis of this property as follows.
   a. Multiply your cost per share by the total number of outstanding shares, including any shares held by the corporation.
   b. Add to the amount figured in (a) any mortgage debt on the property on the date you bought the stock.
   c. Subtract from the amount figured in (b) any mortgage debt that is not for the depreciable real property, such as the part for the land.
2. Subtract from the amount figured in (1) any depreciation for space owned by the corporation that can be rented but cannot be lived in by tenant-stockholders.
3. Divide the number of your shares of stock by the total number of outstanding shares, including any shares held by the corporation.

4. Multiply the result of (2) by the percentage you figured in (3). This is your depreciation on the stock.

Your depreciation deduction for the year cannot be more than the part of your adjusted basis in the stock of the corporation that is allocable to your business or income-producing property. You must also reduce your depreciation deduction if only a portion of the property is used in a business or for the production of income.

Example. You figure your share of the cooperative housing corporation's depreciation to be $30,000. Your adjusted basis in the stock of the corporation is $50,000. You use one half of your apartment solely for business purposes. Your depreciation deduction for the stock for the year cannot be more than $25,000 (½ of $50,000).

Change to business use. If you change your cooperative apartment to business use, figure your allowable depreciation as explained earlier. The basis of all the depreciable real property owned by the cooperative housing corporation is the smaller of the following amounts.

- The fair market value of the property on the date you change your apartment to business use. This is considered to be the same as the corporation's adjusted basis minus straight line depreciation, unless this value is unrealistic.
- The corporation's adjusted basis in the property on that date. Do not subtract depreciation when figuring the corporation's adjusted basis.

If you bought the stock after its first offering, the corporation's adjusted basis in the property is the amount figured in (1), above. The fair market value of the property is considered to be the same as the corporation's adjusted basis figured in this way minus straight line depreciation, unless the value is unrealistic.

For a discussion of fair market value and adjusted basis, see Publication 551.

Property Used in Your Business or Income-Producing Activity

To claim depreciation on property, you must use it in your business or income-producing activity. If you use property to produce income (investment use), the income must be taxable. You cannot depreciate property that you use solely for personal activities.

Partial business or investment use. If you use property for business or investment purposes and for personal purposes, you can deduct depreciation based only on the business or investment use. For example, you cannot deduct depreciation on a car used only for commuting, personal shopping trips, family vacations, driving children to and from school, or similar activities.

RECORDS You must keep records showing the business, investment, and personal use of your property. For more information on the records you must keep for listed property, such as a car, see *What Records Must Be Kept* in chapter 5.

CAUTION *Although you can combine business and investment use of property when figuring depreciation deductions, do not treat investment use as qualified business use when determining whether the business-use requirement for listed property is met. For information about qualified business use of listed property, see* *What Is the Business-Use Requirement* in chapter 5.

Office in the home. If you use part of your home as an office, you may be able to deduct depreciation on that part based on its business use. For information about depreciating your home office, see Publication 587.

Inventory. You cannot depreciate inventory because it is not held for use in your business. Inventory is any property you hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of your business.

If you are a rent-to-own dealer, you may be able to treat certain property held in your business as depreciable property rather than as inventory. See *Rent-to-own dealer* under *Which Property Class Applies Under GDS* in chapter 4.

In some cases, it is not clear whether property is held for sale (inventory) or for use in your business. If it is unclear, examine carefully all the facts in the operation of the particular business. The following example shows how a careful examination of the facts in two similar situations results in different conclusions.

Example. Maple Corporation is in the business of leasing cars. At the end of their useful lives, when the cars are no longer profitable to lease, Maple sells them. Maple does not have a showroom, used car lot, or individuals to sell the cars. Instead, it sells them through wholesalers or by similar arrangements in which a dealer's profit is not intended or considered. Maple can depreciate the leased cars because the cars are not held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, but are leased.

If Maple buys cars at wholesale prices, leases them for a short time, and then sells them at retail prices or in sales in which a dealer's profit is intended, the cars are treated as inventory and are not depreciable property. In this situation, the cars are held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Containers. Generally, containers for the products you sell are part of inventory and you cannot depreciate them. However, you can depreciate containers used to ship your products if they have a life longer than one year and meet the following requirements.

- They qualify as property used in your business.
- Title to the containers does not pass to the buyer.

To determine if these requirements are met, consider the following questions.

- Does your sales contract, sales invoice, or other type of order acknowledgment indicate whether you have retained title?
- Does your invoice treat the containers as separate items?
- Do any of your records state your basis in the containers?

Property Having a Determinable Useful Life

To be depreciable, your property must have a determinable useful life. This means that it must be something that wears out, decays, gets used up, becomes obsolete, or loses its value from natural causes.

Property Lasting More Than One Year

To be depreciable, property must have a useful life that extends substantially beyond the year you place it in service.

Example. You maintain a library for use in your profession. You can depreciate it. However, if you buy technical books, journals, or information services for use in your business that have a useful life of one year or less, you cannot depreciate them. Instead, you deduct their cost as a business expense.

What Property Cannot Be Depreciated?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Amortization

Basis

Goodwill

Intangible property

Remainder interest

Term interest

Certain property cannot be depreciated. This includes land and certain excepted property.

Land

You cannot depreciate the cost of land because land does not wear out, become obsolete, or get used up. The cost of land generally includes the cost of clearing, grading, planting, and landscaping.

Although you cannot depreciate land, you can depreciate certain land preparation costs, such as landscaping costs, incurred in preparing land for business use. These costs must be so closely associated with other depreciable property that you can determine a life for them along with the life of the associated property.

Example. You constructed a new building for use in your business and paid for grading, clearing, seeding, and planting bushes and trees. Some of the bushes and trees were planted right next to the building, while others were planted around the outer border of the lot. If you replace the building, you would have to destroy the bushes and trees right next to it. These bushes and trees are closely associated with the building, so they have a determinable useful life. Therefore, you can depreciate them. Add your other land preparation costs to the basis of your land because they have no determinable life and you cannot depreciate them.

Excepted Property

Even if the requirements explained in the preceding discussions are met, you cannot depreciate the following property.

- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same year. Determining when property is placed in service is explained later.
- Equipment used to build capital improvements. You must add otherwise allowable depreciation on the equipment during the period of construction to the basis of your improvements. See Uniform Capitalization Rules in Publication 551.
- Section 197 intangibles. You must amortize these costs. Section 197 intangibles are discussed in detail in Chapter 8 of Publication 535. Intangible property, such as certain computer software, that is not section 197 intangible property, can be depreciated if it meets certain requirements. See *Intangible Property*, later.
- Certain term interests.

Certain term interests in property. You cannot depreciate a term interest in property created or acquired after July 27, 1989, for any period during which the remainder interest is held, directly or indirectly, by a person related to you. A term interest in property means a life interest in property, an interest in property for a term of years, or an income interest in a trust.

Related persons. For a description of related persons, see Related persons, later. For this purpose, however, treat as related persons only the relationships listed in items (1) through (10) of that discussion and substitute "50%" for "10%" each place it appears.

Basis adjustments. If you would be allowed a depreciation deduction for a term interest in property except that the holder of the remainder interest is related to you, you generally must reduce your basis in the term interest by any depreciation or amortization not allowed.

If you hold the remainder interest, you generally must increase your basis in that interest by the depreciation not allowed to the term interest holder. However, do not increase your basis for depreciation not allowed for periods during which either of the following situations applies.

- The term interest is held by an organization exempt from tax.
- The term interest is held by a nonresident alien individual or foreign corporation, and the income from the term interest is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

Exceptions. The above rules do not apply to the holder of a term interest in property acquired by gift, bequest, or inheritance. They also do not apply to the holder of dividend rights that were separated from any stripped preferred stock if the rights were purchased after April 30, 1993, or to a person whose basis in the stock is determined by reference to the basis in the hands of the purchaser.

When Does Depreciation Begin and End?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Basis

Exchange

Placed in service

You begin to depreciate your property when you place it in service for use in your trade or business or for the production of income. You stop depreciating property either when you have fully recovered your cost or other basis or when you retire it from service, whichever happens first.

Placed in Service

You place property in service when it is ready and available for a specific use, whether in a business activity, an income-producing activity, a tax-exempt activity, or a personal activity. Even if you are not using the property, it is in service when it is ready and available for its specific use.

Example 1. Donald Steep bought a machine for his business. The machine was delivered last year. However, it was not installed and operational until this year. It is considered placed in service this year. If the machine had been ready and available for use when it was delivered, it would be considered placed in service last year even if it was not actually used until this year.

Example 2. On April 6, Sue Thorn bought a house to use as residential rental property. She made several repairs and had it ready for rent on July 5. At that time, she began to advertise it for rent in the local newspaper. The house is considered placed in service in July when it was ready and available for rent. She can begin to depreciate it in July.

Example 3. James Elm is a building contractor who specializes in constructing office buildings. He bought a truck last year that had to be modified to lift materials to second-story levels. The installation of the lifting equipment was completed and James accepted delivery of the modified truck on January 10 of this year. The truck was placed in service on January 10, the date it was ready and available to perform the function for which it was bought.

Conversion to business use. If you place property in service in a personal activity, you cannot claim depreciation. However, if you change the property's use to use in a business or income-producing activity, then you can begin to depreciate it at the time of the change. You place the property in service on the date of the change.

Example. You bought a home and used it as your personal home several years before you converted it to rental property. Although its specific use was personal and no depreciation was allowable, you placed the home in service when you began using it as your home. You can begin to claim depreciation in the year you converted it to rental property because its use changed to an income-producing use at that time.

Idle Property

Continue to claim a deduction for depreciation on property used in your business or for the production of income even if it is temporarily idle (not in use). For example, if you stop using a machine because there is a temporary lack of a market for a product made with that machine, continue to deduct depreciation on the machine.

Cost or Other Basis Fully Recovered

You stop depreciating property when you have fully recovered your cost or other basis. You recover your basis when your section 179 and allowed or allowable depreciation deductions equal your cost or investment in the property. See *What Is the Basis of Your Depreciable Property*, later.

Retired From Service

You stop depreciating property when you retire it from service, even if you have not fully recovered its cost or other basis. You retire property from service when you permanently withdraw it from use in a trade or business or from use in the production of income because of any of the following events.

- You sell or exchange the property.
- You convert the property to personal use.
- You abandon the property.
- You transfer the property to a supplies or scrap account.
- The property is destroyed.

What Method Can You Use To Depreciate Your Property?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Basis

Convention

Exchange

Fiduciary

Grantor

Intangible property

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Related persons

Residential rental property

Salvage value

Section 1245 property

Section 1250 property

Standard mileage rate

Straight line method

Unit-of-production method

Useful life

You must use the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) to depreciate most property. MACRS is discussed in chapter 4.

You cannot use MACRS to depreciate the following property.

- Property you placed in service before 1987.
- Certain property owned or used in 1986.
- Intangible property.
- Films, video tapes, and recordings.
- Certain corporate or partnership property acquired in a nontaxable transfer.
- Property you elected to exclude from MACRS.

The following discussions describe the property listed above and explain what depreciation method should be used.

Property You Placed in Service Before 1987

You cannot use MACRS for property you placed in service before 1987 (except property you placed in service after July 31, 1986, if MACRS was elected). Property placed in service before 1987 must be depreciated under the methods discussed in Publication 534.

For a discussion of when property is placed in service, see *When Does Depreciation Begin and End*, earlier.

Use of real property changed. You generally must use MACRS to depreciate real property that you acquired for personal use before 1987 and changed to business or income-producing use after 1986.

Improvements made after 1986. You must treat an improvement made after 1986 to property you placed in service before 1987 as separate depreciable property. Therefore, you can depreciate that improvement as separate property under MACRS if it is the type of property that otherwise qualifies for MACRS depreciation. For more information about improvements, see *How Do You Treat Repairs and Improvements*, later and *Additions and Improvements* under *Which Recovery Period Applies* in chapter 4.

Property Owned or Used in 1986

You may not be able to use MACRS for property you acquired and placed in service after 1986 if any of the situations described below apply. If you cannot use MACRS, the property must be depreciated under the methods discussed in Publication 534.

CAUTION

For the following discussions, do not treat property as owned before you placed it in service. If you owned property in 1986 but did not place it in service until 1987, you do not treat it as owned in 1986.

Personal property. You cannot use MACRS for personal property (section 1245 property) in any of the following situations.

1. You or someone related to you owned or used the property in 1986.
2. You acquired the property from a person who owned it in 1986 and as part of the transaction the user of the property did not change.
3. You lease the property to a person (or someone related to this person) who owned or used the property in 1986.
4. You acquired the property in a transaction in which:
   a. The user of the property did not change, and
   b. The property was not MACRS property in the hands of the person from whom you acquired it because of (2) or (3) above.

Real property. You generally cannot use MACRS for real property (section 1250 property) in any of the following situations.

- You or someone related to you owned the property in 1986.
- You lease the property to a person who owned the property in 1986 (or someone related to that person).
- You acquired the property in a like-kind exchange, involuntary conversion, or repossession of property you or someone related to you owned in 1986. MACRS applies only to that part of your basis in the acquired property that represents cash paid or unlike property given up. It does not apply to the carried-over part of the basis.

Exceptions. The rules above do not apply to the following.

1. Residential rental property or nonresidential real property.
2. Any property if, in the first tax year it is placed in service, the deduction under the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) is more than the deduction under MACRS using the half-year convention. For information on how to figure depreciation under ACRS, see Publication 534.
3. Property that was MACRS property in the hands of the person from whom you acquired it because of (2) above.

Related persons. For this purpose, the following are related persons.

1. An individual and a member of his or her family, including only a spouse, child, parent, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, ancestor, and lineal descendant.
2. A corporation and an individual who directly or indirectly owns more than 10% of the value of the outstanding stock of that corporation.
3. Two corporations that are members of the same controlled group.
4. A trust fiduciary and a corporation if more than 10% of the value of the outstanding stock is directly or indirectly owned by or for the trust or grantor of the trust.
5. The grantor and fiduciary, and the fiduciary and beneficiary, of any trust.
6. The fiduciaries of two different trusts, and the fiduciaries and beneficiaries of two different trusts, if the same person is the grantor of both trusts.
7. A tax-exempt educational or charitable organization and any person (or, if that person is an individual, a member of that person's family) who directly or indirectly controls the organization.
8. Two S corporations, and an S corporation and a regular corporation, if the same persons own more than 10% of the value of the outstanding stock of each corporation.
9. A corporation and a partnership if the same persons own both of the following.
   a. More than 10% of the value of the outstanding stock of the corporation.
   b. More than 10% of the capital or profits interest in the partnership.
10. The executor and beneficiary of any estate.
11. A partnership and a person who directly or indirectly owns more than 10% of the capital or profits interest in the partnership.
12. Two partnerships, if the same persons directly or indirectly own more than 10% of the capital or profits interest in each.
13. The related person and a person who is engaged in trades or businesses under common control. See section 52(a) and 52(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

When to determine relationship. You must determine whether you are related to another person at the time you acquire the property.

A partnership acquiring property from a terminating partnership must determine whether it is related to the terminating partnership immediately before the event causing the termination. For this rule, a terminating partnership is one that sells or exchanges, within 12 months, 50% or more of its total interest in partnership capital or profits.

Constructive ownership of stock or partnership interest. To determine whether a person directly or indirectly owns any of the outstanding stock of a corporation or an interest in a partnership, apply the following rules.

1. Stock or a partnership interest directly or indirectly owned by or for a corporation, partnership, estate, or trust is considered owned proportionately by or for its shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries. However, for a partnership interest owned by or for a C corporation, this applies only to shareholders who directly or indirectly own 5% or more of the value of the stock of the corporation.
2. An individual is considered to own the stock or partnership interest directly or indirectly owned by or for the individual's family.
3. An individual who owns, except by applying rule (2), any stock in a corporation is considered to own the stock directly or indirectly owned by or for the individual's partner.
4. For purposes of rules (1), (2), or (3), stock or a partnership interest considered to be owned by a person under rule (1) is treated as actually owned by that person. However, stock or a partnership interest considered to be owned by an individual under rule (2) or (3) is not treated as owned by that individual for reapplying either rule (2) or (3) to make another person considered to be the owner of the same stock or partnership interest.

Intangible Property

Generally, if you can depreciate intangible property, you usually use the straight line method of depreciation. However, you can choose to depreciate certain intangible property under the income forecast method (discussed later).

CAUTION *You cannot depreciate intangible property that is a section 197 intangible or that otherwise does not meet all the requirements discussed earlier under What Property Can Be Depreciated.*

Straight Line Method

This method lets you deduct the same amount of depreciation each year over the useful life of the property. To figure your deduction, first determine the adjusted basis, salvage value, and estimated useful life of your property. Subtract the salvage value, if any, from the adjusted basis. The balance is the total depreciation you can take over the useful life of the property.

Divide the balance by the number of years in the useful life. This gives you your yearly depreciation deduction. Unless there is a big change in adjusted basis or useful life, this amount will stay the same throughout the time you depreciate the property. If, in the first year, you use the property for less than a full year, you must prorate your depreciation deduction for the number of months in use.

Example. In April, Frank bought a patent for $5,100 that is not a section 197 intangible. He depreciates the patent under the straight line method, using a 17-year useful life and no salvage value. He divides the $5,100 basis by 17 years to get his $300 yearly depreciation deduction. He only used the patent for 9 months during the first year, so he multiplies $300 by $^9/_{12}$ to get his deduction of $225 for the first year. Next year, Frank can deduct $300 for the full year.

Patents and copyrights. If you can depreciate the cost of a patent or copyright, use the straight line method over the useful life. The useful life of a patent or copyright is the lesser of the life granted to it by the government or the remaining life when you acquire it. However, if the patent or copyright becomes valueless before the end of its useful life, you can deduct in that year any of its remaining cost or other basis.

Computer software. Computer software is generally a section 197 intangible and cannot be depreciated if you acquired it in connection with the acquisition of assets constituting a business or a substantial part of a business.

However, computer software is not a section 197 intangible and can be depreciated, even if acquired in connection with the acquisition of a business, if it meets all of the following tests.

- It is readily available for purchase by the general public.
- It is subject to a nonexclusive license.
- It has not been substantially modified.

If the software meets the tests above, it may also qualify for the section 179 deduction and the special depreciation allowance, discussed later. If you can depreciate the cost of computer software, use the straight line method over a useful life of 36 months.

Tax-exempt use property subject to a lease. The useful life of computer software leased under a lease agreement entered into after March 12, 2004, to a tax-exempt organization, governmental unit, or foreign person or entity (other than a partnership), cannot be less than 125% of the lease term.

Certain created intangibles. You can amortize certain intangibles created on or after December 31, 2003, over a 15-year period using the straight line method and no salvage value, even though they have a useful life that cannot be estimated with reasonable accuracy. For example, amounts paid to acquire memberships or privileges of indefinite duration, such as a trade association membership, are eligible costs.

The following are not eligible.

- Any intangible asset acquired from another person.
- Created financial interests.
- Any intangible asset that has a useful life that can be estimated with reasonable accuracy.
- Any intangible asset that has an amortization period or limited useful life that is specifically prescribed or prohibited by the Code, regulations, or other published IRS guidance.
- Any amount paid to facilitate an acquisition of a trade or business, a change in the capital structure of a business entity, and certain other transactions.

You must also increase the 15-year safe harbor amortization period to a 25-year period for certain intangibles related to benefits arising from the provision, production, or improvement of real property. For this purpose, real property includes property that will remain attached to the real property for an indefinite period of time, such as roads, bridges, tunnels, pavements, and pollution control facilities.

Income Forecast Method

You can choose to use the income forecast method instead of the straight line method to depreciate the following depreciable intangibles.

- Motion picture films or video tapes.
- Sound recordings.
- Copyrights.
- Books.
- Patents.

Under the income forecast method, each year's depreciation deduction is equal to the cost of the property, multiplied by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the current year's net income from the property, and the denominator is the total income anticipated from the property through the end of the 10th taxable year following the taxable year the property is placed in service. For more information, see section 167(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Films, video tapes, and recordings. You cannot use MACRS for motion picture films, video tapes, and sound recordings. For this purpose, sound recordings are discs, tapes, or other phonorecordings resulting from the fixation of a series of sounds. You can depreciate this property using either the straight line method or the income forecast method.

Participations and residuals. You can include participations and residuals in the adjusted basis of the property for purposes of computing your depreciation deduction under the income forecast method. The participations and residuals must relate to income to be derived from the property before the end of the 10th taxable year after the property is placed in service. For this purpose, participations and residuals are defined as costs which by contract vary with the amount of income earned in connection with the property.

Instead of including these amounts in the adjusted basis of the property, you can deduct the costs in the taxable year that they are paid.

Videocassettes. If you are in the business of renting videocassettes, you can depreciate only those videocassettes bought for rental. If the videocassette has a useful life of one year or less, you can currently deduct the cost as a business expense.

Corporate or Partnership Property Acquired in a Nontaxable Transfer

MACRS does not apply to property used before 1987 and transferred after 1986 to a corporation or partnership (except property the transferor placed in service after July 31, 1986, if MACRS was elected) to the extent its basis is carried over from the property's adjusted basis in the transferor's hands. You must continue to use the same depreciation method as the transferor and figure depreciation as if the transfer had not occurred. However, if MACRS would otherwise apply, you can use it to depreciate the part of the property's basis that exceeds the carried-over basis.

The nontaxable transfers covered by this rule include the following.

- A distribution in complete liquidation of a subsidiary.
- A transfer to a corporation controlled by the transferor.
- An exchange of property solely for corporate stock or securities in a reorganization.
- A contribution of property to a partnership in exchange for a partnership interest.
- A partnership distribution of property to a partner.

Election To Exclude Property From MACRS

If you can properly depreciate any property under a method not based on a term of years, such as the unit-of-production method, you can elect to exclude that property from MACRS. You make the election by reporting your depreciation for the property on line 15 in Part II of Form 4562 and attaching a statement as described in the instructions for Form 4562. You must make this election by the return due date (including extensions) for the tax year you place your property in service. However, if you timely filed your return for the year without making the election, you can still make the election by filing an amended return within six months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address you filed the original return.

Use of standard mileage rate. If you use the standard mileage rate to figure your tax deduction for your business automobile, you are treated as having made an election to exclude the automobile from MACRS. See Publication 463 for a discussion of the standard mileage rate.

What Is the Basis of Your Depreciable Property?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Abstract fees

Adjusted basis

Basis

Exchange

Fair market value

To figure your depreciation deduction, you must determine the basis of your property. To determine basis, you need to know the cost or other basis of your property.

Cost as Basis

The basis of property you buy is its cost plus amounts you paid for items such as sales tax (see Exception, below), freight charges, and installation and testing fees. The cost includes the amount you pay in cash, debt obligations, other property, or services.

Exception. You can elect to deduct state and local general sales taxes instead of state and local income taxes as an itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040). If you make that choice, you cannot include those sales taxes as part of your cost basis.

Assumed debt. If you buy property and assume (or buy subject to) an existing mortgage or other debt on the property, your basis includes the amount you pay for the property plus the amount of the assumed debt.

Example. You make a $20,000 down payment on property and assume the seller's mortgage of $120,000. Your total cost is $140,000, the cash you paid plus the mortgage you assumed.

Settlement costs. The basis of real property also includes certain fees and charges you pay in addition to the purchase price. These generally are shown on your settlement statement and include the following.

- Legal and recording fees.
- Abstract fees.
- Survey charges.
- Owner's title insurance.
- Amounts the seller owes that you agree to pay, such as back taxes or interest, recording or mortgage fees, charges for improvements or repairs, and sales commissions.

For fees and charges you cannot include in the basis of property, see *Real Property* in Publication 551.

Property you construct or build. If you construct, build, or otherwise produce property for use in your business, you may have to use the uniform capitalization rules to determine the basis of your property. For information about the uniform capitalization rules, see Publication 551 and the regulations under section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Other Basis

Other basis usually refers to basis that is determined by the way you received the property. For example, your basis is other than cost if you acquired the property in exchange for other property, as payment for services you performed, as a gift, or as an inheritance. If you acquired property in this or some other way, see Publication 551 to determine your basis.

Property changed from personal use. If you held property for personal use and later use it in your business or income-producing activity, your depreciable basis is the lesser of the following.

1. The fair market value (FMV) of the property on the date of the change in use.
2. Your original cost or other basis adjusted as follows.
   a. Increased by the cost of any permanent improvements or additions and other costs that must be added to basis.
   b. Decreased by any deductions you claimed for casualty and theft losses and other items that reduced your basis.

Example. Several years ago, Nia paid $160,000 to have her home built on a lot that cost her $25,000. Before changing the property to rental use last year, she paid $20,000 for permanent improvements to the house and claimed a $2,000 casualty loss deduction for damage to the house. Land is not depreciable, so she includes only the cost of the house when figuring the basis for depreciation.

Nia's adjusted basis in the house when she changed its use was $178,000 ($160,000 + $20,000 – $2,000). On the same date, her property had an FMV of $180,000, of which $15,000 was for the land and $165,000 was for the house. The basis for depreciation on the house is the FMV on the date of change ($165,000), because it is less than her adjusted basis ($178,000).

Property acquired in a nontaxable transaction. Generally, if you receive property in a nontaxable exchange, the basis of the property you receive is the same as the adjusted basis of the property you gave up. Special rules apply in determining the basis and figuring the MACRS depreciation deduction and special depreciation allowance for property acquired in a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion. See Like-kind exchanges and involuntary conversions. under How Much Can You Deduct? in chapter 3 and Figuring the Deduction for Property Acquired in a Nontaxable Exchange in chapter 4.

There are also special rules for determining the basis of MACRS property involved in a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion when the property is contained in a general asset account. See How Do You Use General Asset Accounts in chapter 4.

Adjusted Basis

To find your property's basis for depreciation, you may have to make certain adjustments (increases and decreases) to the basis of the property for events occurring between the time you acquired the property and the time you placed it in service. These events could include the following.

- Installing utility lines.
- Paying legal fees for perfecting the title.
- Settling zoning issues.
- Receiving rebates.
- Incurring a casualty or theft loss.

For a discussion of adjustments to the basis of your property, see *Adjusted Basis* in Publication 551.

If you depreciate your property under MACRS, you also may have to reduce your basis by certain deductions and credits with respect to the property. For more information, see What Is the Basis for Depreciation in chapter 4..

Basis adjustment for depreciation allowed or allowable. You must reduce the basis of property by the depreciation allowed or allowable, whichever is greater. Depreciation allowed is depreciation you actually deducted (from which you received a tax benefit). Depreciation allowable is depreciation you are entitled to deduct.

If you do not claim depreciation you are entitled to deduct, you must still reduce the basis of the property by the full amount of depreciation allowable.

If you deduct more depreciation than you should, you must reduce your basis by any amount deducted from which you received a tax benefit (the depreciation allowed).

How Do You Treat Repairs and Improvements?

If you improve depreciable property, you must treat the improvement as separate depreciable property. Improvement means an addition to or partial replacement of property that adds to its value, appreciably lengthens the time you can use it, or adapts it to a different use.

You generally deduct the cost of repairing business property in the same way as any other business expense. However, if a repair or replacement increases the value of your property, makes it more useful, or lengthens its life, you must treat it as an improvement and depreciate it.

Example. You repair a small section on one corner of the roof of a rental house. You deduct the cost of the repair as a rental expense. However, if you completely replace the roof, the new roof is an improvement because it increases the value and lengthens the life of the property. You depreciate the cost of the new roof.

Improvements to rented property. You can depreciate permanent improvements you make to business property you rent from someone else.

Do You Have To File Form 4562?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Amortization

Listed property

Placed in service

Standard mileage rate

Use Form 4562 to figure your deduction for depreciation and amortization. Attach Form 4562 to your tax return for the current tax year if you are claiming any of the following items.

- A section 179 deduction for the current year or a section 179 carryover from a prior year. See chapter 2 for information on the section 179 deduction.
- Depreciation for property placed in service during the current year.
- Depreciation on any vehicle or other listed property, regardless of when it was placed in service. See chapter 5 for information on listed property.
- A deduction for any vehicle if the deduction is reported on a form other than Schedule C (Form 1040) or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040).
- Amortization of costs if the current year is the first year of the amortization period.
- Depreciation or amortization on any asset on a corporate income tax return (other than Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation) regardless of when it was placed in service.

CAUTION *You must submit a separate Form 4562 for each business or activity on your return for which a Form 4562 is required.*

Table 1-1 presents an overview of the purpose of the various parts of Form 4562.

Employee. Do not use Form 4562 if you are an employee and you deduct job-related vehicle expenses using either actual expenses (including depreciation) or the standard mileage rate. Instead, use either Form 2106 or Form 2106-EZ. Use Form 2106-EZ if you are claiming the standard mileage rate and you are not reimbursed by your employer for any expenses.

How Do You Correct Depreciation Deductions?

If you deducted an incorrect amount of depreciation in any year, you may be able to make a correction by filing an amended return for that year. See Filing an Amended Return, next. If you are not allowed to make the correction on an amended return, you may be able to change your accounting method to claim the correct amount of depreciation. See Changing Your Accounting Method, later.

Filing an Amended Return

You can file an amended return to correct the amount of depreciation claimed for any property in any of the following situations.

- You claimed the incorrect amount because of a mathematical error made in any year.
- You claimed the incorrect amount because of a posting error made in any year.
- You have not adopted a method of accounting for property placed in service by you in tax years ending after December 29, 2003.
- You claimed the incorrect amount on property placed in service by you in tax years ending before December 30, 2003.

Adoption of accounting method defined. Generally, you adopt a method of accounting for depreciation by using a permissible method of determining depreciation when you file your first tax return, or by using the same impermissible method of determining depreciation in two or more consecutively filed tax returns.

For an exception to this 2-year rule, see Revenue Procedure 2008-52, on page 587 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-36, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb08-36.pdf, as modified by Revenue Procedure 2009-39 on page 371 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2009-38, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb09-38.pdf . (**Note.** Revenue Procedures 2008-52 and 2009-39 are amplified, clarified, modified, and superseded in part by Revenue Procedure 2011-14 and clarified and modified by Revenue Procedure 2012-20. For more information, see Revenue Procedure 2011-14 on page 330 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2011-04, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb11-04.pdf and Revenue Procedure 2012-20 on page 700 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2012-14, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb12-14.pdf.)

For a safe harbor method of accounting to treat rotable spare parts as depreciable assets and procedures to obtain automatic consent to change to the safe harbor method of accounting, see Revenue Procedure 2007-48 on page 110 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2007-29, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb07-29.pdf.

When to file. If an amended return is allowed, you must file it by the later of the following.

- 3 years from the date you filed your original return for the year in which you did not deduct the correct amount. A return filed before an unextended due date is considered filed on that due date.
- 2 years from the time you paid your tax for that year.

Changing Your Accounting Method

Generally, you must get IRS approval to change your method of accounting. You generally must file Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, to request a change in your method of accounting for depreciation.

The following are examples of a change in method of accounting for depreciation.

- A change from an impermissible method of determining depreciation for depreciable property, if the impermissible method was used in two or more consecutively filed tax returns.
- A change in the treatment of an asset from nondepreciable to depreciable or vice versa.
- A change in the depreciation method, period of recovery, or convention of a depreciable asset.
- A change from not claiming to claiming the special depreciation allowance if you did not make the election to not claim any special allowance.
- A change from claiming a 50% special depreciation allowance to claiming a 30% special depreciation allowance for qualified property (including property that is

Table 1-1. **Purpose of Form 4562**

This table describes the purpose of the various parts of Form 4562. For more information, see Form 4562 and its instructions.

Part	Purpose
I	• Electing the section 179 deduction • Figuring the maximum section 179 deduction for the current year • Figuring any section 179 deduction carryover to the next year
II	• Reporting the special depreciation allowance for property (other than listed property) placed in service during the tax year • Reporting depreciation deductions on property being depreciated under any method other than Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS)
III	• Reporting MACRS depreciation deductions for property placed in service before this year • Reporting MACRS depreciation deductions for property (other than listed property) placed in service during the current year
IV	• Summarizing other parts
V	• Reporting the special depreciation allowance for automobiles and other listed property • Reporting MACRS depreciation on automobiles and other listed property • Reporting the section 179 cost elected for automobiles and other listed property • Reporting information on the use of automobiles and other transportation vehicles
VI	• Reporting amortization deductions

included in a class of property for which you elected a 30% special allowance instead of a 50% special allowance).

Changes in depreciation that are not a change in method of accounting (and may only be made on an amended return) include the following.

- An adjustment in the useful life of a depreciable asset for which depreciation is determined under section 167.
- A change in use of an asset in the hands of the same taxpayer.
- Making a late depreciation election or revoking a timely valid depreciation election (including the election not to deduct the special depreciation allowance). If you elected not to claim any special allowance, a change from not claiming to claiming the special allowance is a revocation of the election and is not an accounting method change. Generally, you must get IRS approval to make a late depreciation election or revoke a depreciation election. You must submit a request for a letter ruling to make a late election or revoke an election.
- Any change in the placed in service date of a depreciable asset.

See section 1.446-1(e)(2)(ii)*(d)* of the regulations for more information and examples.

IRS approval. In some instances, you may be able to get approval from the IRS to change your method of accounting for depreciation under the automatic change request procedures generally covered in Revenue Procedure 2008-52. If you do not qualify to use the automatic procedures to get approval, you must use the advance consent request procedures generally covered in Revenue Procedure 97-27, 1997-1 C.B. 680. Also see the Instructions for Form 3115 for more information on getting approval, including lists of scope limitations and automatic accounting method changes.

Additional guidance. For additional guidance and special procedures for changing your accounting method, automatic change procedures, amending your return, and filing Form 3115, see Revenue Procedure 2008-52, on page 587 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-36, available at *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb08-36.pdf*, as modified by Revenue Procedure 2009-39 on page 371 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2009-39, available at *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb09-39.pdf.* (**Note.** Revenue Procedures 2008-52 and 2009-39 are amplified, clarified, modified, and superseded in part by Revenue Procedure 2011-14 and clarified and modified by Revenue Procedure 2012-20. For more information see Revenue Procedure 2011-14 on page 330 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2011-4, available at *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb11-04.pdf* and Revenue Procedure 2012-20 on page 700 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2012-14, available at *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb12-14.pdf*.)

For a safe harbor method of accounting to treat rotable spare parts as depreciable assets, see Revenue Procedure 2007-48 on page 110 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2007-29, available at *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb07-29.pdf.*

Section 481(a) adjustment. If you file Form 3115 and change from an impermissible method to a permissible method of accounting for depreciation, you can make a section 481(a) adjustment for any unclaimed or excess amount of allowable depreciation. The adjustment is the difference between the total depreciation actually deducted for the property and the total amount allowable prior to the year of change. If no depreciation was deducted, the adjustment is the total depreciation allowable prior to the year of change. A negative section 481(a) adjustment results in a decrease in taxable income. It is taken into account in the year of change and is reported on your business tax returns as "other expenses." A positive section

481(a) adjustment results in an increase in taxable income. It is generally taken into account over 4 tax years and is reported on your business tax returns as "other income." However, you can elect to use a one-year adjustment period and report the adjustment in the year of change if the total adjustment is less than $25,000. Make the election by completing the appropriate line on Form 3115.

If you file a Form 3115 and change from one permissible method to another permissible method, the section 481(a) adjustment is zero.

2.

Electing the Section 179 Deduction

Introduction

You can elect to recover all or part of the cost of certain qualifying property, up to a limit, by deducting it in the year you place the property in service. This is the section 179 deduction. You can elect the section 179 deduction instead of recovering the cost by taking depreciation deductions.

CAUTION: *Estates and trusts cannot elect the section 179 deduction.*

This chapter explains what property does and does not qualify for the section 179 deduction, what limits apply to the deduction (including special rules for partnerships and corporations), and how to elect it. It also explains when and how to recapture the deduction.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

- **537** Installment Sales
- **544** Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets
- **954** Tax Incentives for Distressed Communities

Form (and Instructions)

- **4562** Depreciation and Amortization
- **4797** Sales of Business Property

See chapter 6 for information about getting publications and forms.

What Property Qualifies?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

- Adjusted basis
- Basis
- Class life
- Structural components
- Tangible property

To qualify for the section 179 deduction, your property must meet all the following requirements.

- It must be eligible property.
- It must be acquired for business use.
- It must have been acquired by purchase.
- It must not be property described later under What Property Does Not Qualify.

The following discussions provide information about these requirements and exceptions.

Eligible Property

To qualify for the section 179 deduction, your property must be one of the following types of depreciable property.

1. Tangible personal property.
2. Other tangible property (except buildings and their structural components) used as:
   a. An integral part of manufacturing, production, or extraction or of furnishing transportation, communications, electricity, gas, water, or sewage disposal services,
   b. A research facility used in connection with any of the activities in (a) above, or
   c. A facility used in connection with any of the activities in (a) for the bulk storage of fungible commodities.
3. Single purpose agricultural (livestock) or horticultural structures. See chapter 7 of Publication 225 for definitions and information regarding the use requirements that apply to these structures.
4. Storage facilities (except buildings and their structural components) used in connection with distributing petroleum or any primary product of petroleum.
5. Off-the-shelf computer software.
6. Qualified real property (described below).

Tangible personal property. Tangible personal property is any tangible property that is not real property. It includes the following property.

- Machinery and equipment.

- Property contained in or attached to a building (other than structural components), such as refrigerators, grocery store counters, office equipment, printing presses, testing equipment, and signs.
- Gasoline storage tanks and pumps at retail service stations.
- Livestock, including horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and mink and other furbearing animals.

The treatment of property as tangible personal property for the section 179 deduction is not controlled by its treatment under local law. For example, property may not be tangible personal property for the deduction even if treated so under local law, and some property (such as fixtures) may be tangible personal property for the deduction even if treated as real property under local law.

Off-the-shelf computer software. Off-the-shelf computer software placed in service during the tax year is qualifying property for purposes of the section 179 deduction. This is computer software that is readily available for purchase by the general public, is subject to a nonexclusive license, and has not been substantially modified. It includes any program designed to cause a computer to perform a desired function. However, a database or similar item is not considered computer software unless it is in the public domain and is incidental to the operation of otherwise qualifying software.

Qualified real property. You can elect to treat certain qualified real property you placed in service as section 179 property for tax years beginning in 2012. If this election is made, the term "section 179 property" will include any qualified real property that is:

- Qualified leasehold improvement property,
- Qualified restaurant property, or
- Qualified retail improvement property.

The maximum section 179 expense deduction that can be elected for qualified section 179 real property is $250,000 of the maximum section 179 deduction of $500,000 in 2012. For more information, see Special rules for qualified section 179 real property, later. Also, see Election for certain qualified section 179 real property, later, for information on how to make this election.

Qualified leasehold improvement property. Generally, this is any improvement to an interior part of a building (placed in service before January 1, 2014) that is nonresidential real property, provided all of the requirements discussed in chapter 3 under *Qualified leasehold improvement property* are met.

In addition, an improvement made by the lessor does not qualify as qualified leasehold improvement property to any subsequent owner unless it is acquired from the original lessor by reason of the lessor's death or in any of the following types of transactions.

1. A transaction to which section 381(a) applies,
2. A mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business so long as the property is retained in the trade or business as qualified leasehold improvement property and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in the trade or business,
3. A like-kind exchange, involuntary conversion, or re-acquisition of real property to the extent that the basis in the property represents the carryover basis, or
4. Certain nonrecognition transactions to the extent that your basis in the property is determined by reference to the transferor's or distributor's basis in the property. Examples include the following.
   a. A complete liquidation of a subsidiary.
   b. A transfer to a corporation controlled by the transferor.
   c. An exchange of property by a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in a reorganization.

Qualified restaurant property. Qualified restaurant property is any section 1250 property that is a building or an improvement to a building placed in service after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2014. Also, more than 50% of the building's square footage must be devoted to preparation of meals and seating for on-premise consumption of prepared meals.

Qualified retail improvement property. Generally, this is any improvement (placed in service after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2014) to an interior portion of nonresidential real property if it meets the following requirements.

1. The portion is open to the general public and is used in the retail trade or business of selling tangible property to the general public.
2. The improvement is placed in service more than 3 years after the date the building was first placed in service.
3. The expenses are not for the enlargement of the building, any elevator or escalator, any structural components benefiting a common area, or the internal structural framework of the building.

In addition, an improvement made by the lessor does not qualify as qualified retail improvement property to any subsequent owner unless it is acquired from the original lessor by reason of the lessor's death or in any of the following types of transactions.

1. A transaction to which section 381(a) applies,
2. A mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business so long as the property is retained in the trade or business as qualified leasehold improvement property and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in the trade or business,
3. A like-kind exchange, involuntary conversion, or re-acquisition of real property to the extent that the basis in the property represents the carryover basis, or
4. Certain nonrecognition transactions to the extent that your basis in the property is determined by reference to the transferor's or distributor's basis in the property. Examples include the following.
   a. A complete liquidation of a subsidiary.

b. A transfer to a corporation controlled by the transferor.

c. An exchange of property by a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in a reorganization.

Property Acquired for Business Use

To qualify for the section 179 deduction, your property must have been acquired for use in your trade or business. Property you acquire only for the production of income, such as investment property, rental property (if renting property is not your trade or business), and property that produces royalties, does not qualify.

Partial business use. When you use property for both business and nonbusiness purposes, you can elect the section 179 deduction only if you use the property more than 50% for business in the year you place it in service. If you use the property more than 50% for business, multiply the cost of the property by the percentage of business use. Use the resulting business cost to figure your section 179 deduction.

Example. May Oak bought and placed in service an item of section 179 property costing $11,000. She used the property 80% for her business and 20% for personal purposes. The business part of the cost of the property is $8,800 (80% × $11,000).

Property Acquired by Purchase

To qualify for the section 179 deduction, your property must have been acquired by purchase. For example, property acquired by gift or inheritance does not qualify.

Property is not considered acquired by purchase in the following situations.

1. It is acquired by one member of a controlled group from another member of the same group.
2. Its basis is determined either—
   a. In whole or in part by its adjusted basis in the hands of the person from whom it was acquired, or
   b. Under the stepped-up basis rules for property acquired from a decedent.
3. It is acquired from a related person.

Related persons. Related persons are described under Related persons earlier. However, to determine whether property qualifies for the section 179 deduction, treat as an individual's family only his or her spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants and substitute "50%" for "10%" each place it appears.

Example. Ken Larch is a tailor. He bought two industrial sewing machines from his father. He placed both machines in service in the same year he bought them. They do not qualify as section 179 property because Ken and his father are related persons. He cannot claim a section 179 deduction for the cost of these machines.

What Property Does Not Qualify?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Basis

Class life

Certain property does not qualify for the section 179 deduction. This includes the following.

Land and Improvements

Land and land improvements do not qualify as section 179 property. Land improvements include swimming pools, paved parking areas, wharves, docks, bridges, and fences.

Excepted Property

Even if the requirements explained earlier under What Property Qualifies are met, you cannot elect the section 179 deduction for the following property.

- Certain property you lease to others (if you are a noncorporate lessor).
- Certain property used predominantly to furnish lodging or in connection with the furnishing of lodging.
- Air conditioning or heating units.
- Property used predominantly outside the United States, except property described in section 168(g)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Property used by certain tax-exempt organizations, except property used in connection with the production of income subject to the tax on unrelated trade or business income.
- Property used by governmental units or foreign persons or entities, except property used under a lease with a term of less than 6 months.

Leased property. Generally, you cannot claim a section 179 deduction based on the cost of property you lease to someone else. This rule does not apply to corporations. However, you can claim a section 179 deduction for the cost of the following property.

1. Property you manufacture or produce and lease to others.
2. Property you purchase and lease to others if both the following tests are met.
   a. The term of the lease (including options to renew) is less than 50% of the property's class life.
   b. For the first 12 months after the property is transferred to the lessee, the total business deductions you are allowed on the property (other than rents and reimbursed amounts) are more than 15% of the rental income from the property.

Property used for lodging. Generally, you cannot claim a section 179 deduction for property used predominantly to furnish lodging or in connection with the furnishing of lodging. However, this does not apply to the following types of property.

- Nonlodging commercial facilities that are available to those not using the lodging facilities on the same basis as they are available to those using the lodging facilities.
- Property used by a hotel or motel in connection with the trade or business of furnishing lodging where the predominant portion of the accommodations is used by transients.
- Any certified historic structure to the extent its basis is due to qualified rehabilitation expenditures.
- Any energy property.

Energy property. Energy property is property that meets the following requirements.

1. It is one of the following types of property.
   a. Equipment that uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool a structure, to provide hot water for use in a structure, or to provide solar process heat, except for equipment used to generate energy to heat a swimming pool.
   b. Equipment placed in service after December 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2017, that uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight.
   c. Equipment used to produce, distribute, or use energy derived from a geothermal deposit. For electricity generated by geothermal power, this includes equipment up to (but not including) the electrical transmission stage.
   d. Qualified fuel cell property or qualified microturbine property placed in service after December 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2017.
2. The construction, reconstruction, or erection of the property must be completed by you.
3. For property you acquire, the original use of the property must begin with you.
4. The property must meet the performance and quality standards, if any, prescribed by Income Tax Regulations in effect at the time you get the property.

For periods before February 14, 2008, energy property does not include any property that is public utility property as defined by section 46(f)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code (as in effect on November 4, 1990).

How Much Can You Deduct?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Basis

Placed in service

Your section 179 deduction is generally the cost of the qualifying property. However, the total amount you can elect to deduct under section 179 is subject to a dollar limit and a business income limit. These limits apply to each taxpayer, not to each business. However, see *Married Individuals* under *Dollar Limits*, later. Also, see later. For a passenger automobile, the total section 179 deduction and depreciation deduction are limited. See *Do the Passenger Automobile Limits Apply* in *chapter 5*.

If you deduct only part of the cost of qualifying property as a section 179 deduction, you can generally depreciate the cost you do not deduct.

Trade-in of other property. If you buy qualifying property with cash and a trade-in, its cost for purposes of the section 179 deduction includes only the cash you paid.

Example. Silver Leaf, a retail bakery, traded two ovens having a total adjusted basis of $680 for a new oven costing $1,320. They received an $800 trade-in allowance for the old ovens and paid $520 in cash for the new oven. The bakery also traded a used van with an adjusted basis of $4,500 for a new van costing $9,000. They received a $4,800 trade-in allowance on the used van and paid $4,200 in cash for the new van.

Only the portion of the new property's basis paid by cash qualifies for the section 179 deduction. Therefore, Silver Leaf's qualifying costs for the section 179 deduction are $4,720 ($520 + $4,200).

Dollar Limits

The total amount you can elect to deduct under section 179 for most property placed in service in 2012 generally cannot be more than $500,000. If you acquire and place in service more than one item of qualifying property during the year, you can allocate the section 179 deduction among the items in any way, as long as the total deduction is not more than $500,000. You do not have to claim the full $500,000.

Qualified real property (described earlier) that you elected to treat as section 179 real property is limited to $250,000 of the maximum deduction of $500,000 for 2012.

TIP *The amount you can elect to deduct is not affected if you place qualifying property in service in a short tax year or if you place qualifying property in service for only a part of a 12-month tax year.*

CAUTION *After you apply the dollar limit to determine a tentative deduction, you must apply the business income limit (described later) to determine your actual section 179 deduction.*

Example. In 2012, you bought and placed in service $500,000 in machinery and a $25,000 circular saw for your business. You elect to deduct $475,000 for the machinery and the entire $25,000 for the saw, a total of $500,000. This is the maximum amount you can deduct. Your $25,000 deduction for the saw completely recovered its cost. Your basis for depreciation is zero. The basis for depreciation of your machinery is $25,000. You figure this by subtracting your $475,000 section 179 deduction for the machinery from the $500,000 cost of the machinery.

Situations affecting dollar limit. Under certain circumstances, the general dollar limits on the section 179 deduction may be reduced or increased or there may be additional dollar limits. The general dollar limit is affected by any of the following situations.

- The cost of your section 179 property placed in service exceeds $2,000,000.
- Your business is an enterprise zone business.
- You placed in service a sport utility or certain other vehicles.
- You are married filing a joint or separate return.

Costs exceeding $2,000,000

If the cost of your qualifying section 179 property placed in service in a year is more than $2,000,000, you generally must reduce the dollar limit (but not below zero) by the amount of cost over $2,000,000. If the cost of your section 179 property placed in service during 2011 is $2,500,000 or more, you cannot take a section 179 deduction.

Example. In 2012, Jane Ash placed in service machinery costing $2,100,000. This cost is $100,000 more than $2,000,000, so she must reduce her dollar limit to $400,000 ($500,000 − $100,000).

Enterprise Zone Businesses

An increased section 179 deduction is available to enterprise zone businesses for qualified zone property placed in service during the tax year, in an empowerment zone. For more information including the definitions of "enterprise zone business" and "qualified zone property," see sections 1397A, 1397C, and 1397D of the Internal Revenue Code.

The dollar limit on the section 179 deduction is increased by the smaller of:

- $35,000, or
- The cost of section 179 property that is also qualified zone property placed in service during the tax year (including such property placed in service by your spouse, even if you are filing a separate return).

Note. You take into account only 50% (instead of 100%) of the cost of qualified zone property placed in service in a year when figuring the reduced dollar limit for costs exceeding $2,000,000 (explained earlier).

CAUTION *For purposes of this increased section 179 deduction, do not treat qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property, defined next, as qualified zone property unless you elect not to treat the property as qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property.*

Disaster Assistance Property

An increased section 179 deduction is available for qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property placed in service in a federally declared disaster area in which the disaster occurred before January 1, 2010. The property must be placed in service on or before the date which is the last day of the third calendar year following the applicable disaster date. A list of the federally declared disaster areas is available at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website at www.fema.gov.

Example. A disaster occurred in a federally declared disaster area on January 2, 2009. John Smith placed in service property on December 30, 2012. This property meets the requirements to be considered qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property for 2012 as it was placed in service on or before December 31, 2012.

Qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property. Qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property is section 179 property (described earlier) placed in service after December 31, 2007, that is also qualified Disaster Assistance property. See *Qualified Disaster Assistance Property* in chapter 3 for a description of qualified Disaster Assistance property.

Dollar limits. The dollar limit on the section 179 deduction is increased by the smaller of:

- $100,000, or
- The cost of qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property placed in service during the tax year.

The amount for which you can make an election is reduced if the cost of all section 179 property placed in service during the 2012 tax year exceeds $2,000,000, increased by the smaller of:

- $600,000, or
- The cost of qualified section 179 Disaster Assistance property placed in service during the tax year.

Sport Utility and Certain Other Vehicles

You cannot elect to expense more than $25,000 of the cost of any heavy sport utility vehicle (SUV) and certain other vehicles placed in service during the tax year. This rule applies to any 4-wheeled vehicle primarily designed or used to carry passengers over public streets, roads, or highways, that is rated at more than 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight and not more than 14,000 pounds gross vehicle weight. However, the $25,000 limit does not apply to any vehicle:

- Designed to seat more than nine passengers behind the driver's seat,
- Equipped with a cargo area (either open or enclosed by a cap) of at least six feet in interior length that is not readily accessible from the passenger compartment, or
- That has an integral enclosure fully enclosing the driver compartment and load carrying device, does not have seating rearward of the driver's seat, and has no body section protruding more than 30 inches ahead of the leading edge of the windshield.

Married Individuals

If you are married, how you figure your section 179 deduction depends on whether you file jointly or separately. If you file a joint return, you and your spouse are treated as one taxpayer in determining any reduction to the dollar limit, regardless of which of you purchased the property or placed it in service. If you and your spouse file separate returns, you are treated as one taxpayer for the dollar limit, including the reduction for costs over $2,000,000. You must allocate the dollar limit (after any reduction) between you equally, unless you both elect a different allocation. If the percentages elected by each of you do not total 100%, 50% will be allocated to each of you.

Example. Jack Elm is married. He and his wife file separate returns. Jack bought and placed in service $2,000,000 of qualified farm machinery in 2012. His wife has her own business, and she bought and placed in service $30,000 of qualified business equipment. Their combined dollar limit is $470,000. This is because they must figure the limit as if they were one taxpayer. They reduce the $500,000 dollar limit by the $30,000 excess of their costs over $2,000,000.

They elect to allocate the $470,000 dollar limit as follows.

- $446,500 ($470,000 x 95%) to Mr. Elm's machinery.
- $23,500 ($470,000 x 5%) to Mrs. Elm's equipment.

If they did not make an election to allocate their costs in this way, they would have to allocate $235,000 ($470,000 x 50%) to each of them.

Joint return after filing separate returns. If you and your spouse elect to amend your separate returns by filing a joint return after the due date for filing your return, the dollar limit on the joint return is the lesser of the following amounts.

- The dollar limit (after reduction for any cost of section 179 property over $2,000,000).
- The total cost of section 179 property you and your spouse elected to expense on your separate returns.

Example. The facts are the same as in the previous example except that Jack elected to deduct $30,000 of the cost of section 179 property on his separate return and his wife elected to deduct $2,000. After the due date of their returns, they file a joint return. Their dollar limit for the section 179 deduction is $32,000. This is the lesser of the following amounts.

- $470,000—The dollar limit less the cost of section 179 property over $2,000,000.
- $32,000—The total they elected to expense on their separate returns.

Business Income Limit

The total cost you can deduct each year after you apply the dollar limit is limited to the taxable income from the active conduct of any trade or business during the year. Generally, you are considered to actively conduct a trade or business if you meaningfully participate in the management or operations of the trade or business.

Any cost not deductible in one year under section 179 because of this limit can be carried to the next year. Special rules apply to a 2012 deduction of qualified section 179 real property that is disallowed because of the business income limit. See Special rules for qualified section 179 property under Carryover of disallowed deduction, later.

Taxable income. In general, figure taxable income for this purpose by totaling the net income and losses from all trades and businesses you actively conducted during the year. Net income or loss from a trade or business includes the following items.

- Section 1231 gains (or losses).
- Interest from working capital of your trade or business.
- Wages, salaries, tips, or other pay earned as an employee.

For information about section 1231 gains and losses, see chapter 3 in Publication 544.

In addition, figure taxable income without regard to any of the following.

- The section 179 deduction.
- The self-employment tax deduction.
- Any net operating loss carryback or carryforward.
- Any unreimbursed employee business expenses.

Two different taxable income limits. In addition to the business income limit for your section 179 deduction, you may have a taxable income limit for some other deduction. You may have to figure the limit for this other deduction taking into account the section 179 deduction. If so, complete the following steps.

Step	Action
1	Figure taxable income without the section 179 deduction or the other deduction.
2	Figure a hypothetical section 179 deduction using the taxable income figured in Step 1.
3	Subtract the hypothetical section 179 deduction figured in Step 2 from the taxable income figured in Step 1.
4	Figure a hypothetical amount for the other deduction using the amount figured in Step 3 as taxable income.
5	Subtract the hypothetical other deduction figured in Step 4 from the taxable income figured in Step 1.
6	Figure your actual section 179 deduction using the taxable income figured in Step 5.

7	Subtract your actual section 179 deduction figured in Step 6 from the taxable income figured in Step 1.
8	Figure your actual other deduction using the taxable income figured in Step 7.

Example. On February 1, 2012, the XYZ corporation purchased and placed in service qualifying section 179 property that cost $500,000. It elects to expense the entire $500,000 cost under section 179. In June, the corporation gave a charitable contribution of $10,000. A corporation's limit on charitable contributions is figured after subtracting any section 179 deduction. The business income limit for the section 179 deduction is figured after subtracting any allowable charitable contributions. XYZ's taxable income figured without the section 179 deduction or the deduction for charitable contributions is $520,000. XYZ figures its section 179 deduction and its deduction for charitable contributions as follows.

Step 1– Taxable income figured without either deduction is $520,000.

Step 2– Using $520,000 as taxable income, XYZ's hypothetical section 179 deduction is $500,000.

Step 3– $20,000 ($520,000 – $500,000).

Step 4– Using $20,000 (from Step 3) as taxable income, XYZ's hypothetical charitable contribution (limited to 10% of taxable income) is $2,000.

Step 5– $518,000 ($520,000 – $2,000).

Step 6– Using $518,000 (from Step 5) as taxable income, XYZ figures the actual section 179 deduction. Because the taxable income is at least $500,000, XYZ can take a $500,000 section 179 deduction.

Step 7– $20,000 ($520,000 – $500,000).

Step 8– Using $20,000 (from Step 7) as taxable income, XYZ's actual charitable contribution (limited to 10% of taxable income) is $2,000.

Carryover of disallowed deduction. You can carry over for an unlimited number of years the cost of any section 179 property you elected to expense but were unable to because of the business income limit. This disallowed deduction amount is shown on line 13 of Form 4562. You use the amount you carry over to determine your section 179 deduction in the next year. Enter that amount on line 10 of your Form 4562 for the next year.

If you place more than one property in service in a year, you can select the properties for which all or a part of the costs will be carried forward. Your selections must be shown in your books and records. For this purpose, treat section 179 costs allocated from a partnership or an S corporation as one item of section 179 property. If you do not make a selection, the total carryover will be allocated equally among the properties you elected to expense for the year.

If costs from more than one year are carried forward to a subsequent year in which only part of the total carryover can be deducted, you must deduct the costs being carried forward from the earliest year first.

Special rules for qualified section 179 real property. You can carry over to 2012 a 2011 deduction attributable to qualified section 179 real property that you elected to expense but were unable to take because of the business income limitation. Any such 2011 carryover amounts that are not deducted in 2012, plus any 2012 disallowed section 179 expense deductions attributable to qualified real property, are carried over to 2013. See section 179(f) of the Internal Revenue Code for more information.

TIP *If there is a sale or other disposition of your property (including a transfer at death) before you can use the full amount of any outstanding carryover of your disallowed section 179 deduction, neither you nor the new owner can deduct any of the unused amount. Instead, you must add it back to the property's basis.*

Note. The IRS will release guidance concerning qualified section 179 real property and the options available to taxpayers who had treated any 2010 or 2011 carryover amount attributable to qualified section 179 real property as placed in service on the first day of your last taxable year beginning in 2011 for purposes of computing depreciation. This guidance will be published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

Partnerships and Partners

The section 179 deduction limits apply both to the partnership and to each partner. The partnership determines its section 179 deduction subject to the limits. It then allocates the deduction among its partners.

Each partner adds the amount allocated from partnerships (shown on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.) to his or her nonpartnership section 179 costs and then applies the dollar limit to this total. To determine any reduction in the dollar limit for costs over $2,000,000, the partner does not include any of the cost of section 179 property placed in service by the partnership. After the dollar limit (reduced for any nonpartnership section 179 costs over $2,000,000) is applied, any remaining cost of the partnership and nonpartnership section 179 property is subject to the business income limit.

Partnership's taxable income. For purposes of the business income limit, figure the partnership's taxable income by adding together the net income and losses from all trades or businesses actively conducted by the partnership during the year. See the Instructions for Form 1065 for information on how to figure partnership net income (or loss). However, figure taxable income without regard to credits, tax-exempt income, the section 179 deduction, and guaranteed payments under section 707(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Partner's share of partnership's taxable income. For purposes of the business income limit, the taxable income of a partner engaged in the active conduct of one or more of a partnership's trades or businesses includes his or her allocable share of taxable income derived from the partnership's active conduct of any trade or business.

Example. In 2012, Beech Partnership placed in service section 179 property with a total cost of $2,025,000. The partnership must reduce its dollar limit by $25,000 ($2,025,000 – $2,000,000). Its maximum section 179 deduction is $475,000 ($500,000 – $25,000), and it elects to expense that amount. The partnership's taxable income from the active conduct of all its trades or businesses for the year was $600,000, so it can deduct the full $475,000. It allocates $40,000 of its section 179 deduction and $50,000 of its taxable income to Dean, one of its partners.

In addition to being a partner in Beech Partnership, Dean is also a partner in the Cedar Partnership, which allocated to him a $30,000 section 179 deduction and $35,000 of its taxable income from the active conduct of its business. He also conducts a business as a sole proprietor and, in 2012, placed in service in that business qualifying section 179 property costing $55,000. He had a net loss of $5,000 from that business for the year.

Dean does not have to include section 179 partnership costs to figure any reduction in his dollar limit, so his total section 179 costs for the year are not more than $2,000,000 and his dollar limit is not reduced. His maximum section 179 deduction is $500,000. He elects to expense all of the $70,000 in section 179 deductions allocated from the partnerships ($40,000 from Beech Partnership plus $30,000 from Cedar Partnership), plus $55,000 of his sole proprietorship's section 179 costs, and notes that information in his books and records. However, his deduction is limited to his business taxable income of $80,000 ($50,000 from Beech Partnership, plus $35,000 from Cedar Partnership minus $5,000 loss from his sole proprietorship). He carries over $45,000 ($125,000 – $80,000) of the elected section 179 costs to 2013. He allocates the carryover amount to the cost of section 179 property placed in service in his sole proprietorship, and notes that allocation in his books and records.

Different tax years. For purposes of the business income limit, if the partner's tax year and that of the partnership differ, the partner's share of the partnership's taxable income for a tax year is generally the partner's distributive share for the partnership tax year that ends with or within the partner's tax year.

Example. John and James Oak are equal partners in Oak Partnership. Oak Partnership uses a tax year ending January 31. John and James both use a tax year ending December 31. For its tax year ending January 31, 2012, Oak Partnership's taxable income from the active conduct of its business is $80,000, of which $70,000 was earned during 2011. John and James each include $40,000 (each partner's entire share) of partnership taxable income in computing their business income limit for the 2012 tax year.

Adjustment of partner's basis in partnership. A partner must reduce the basis of his or her partnership interest by the total amount of section 179 expenses allocated from the partnership even if the partner cannot currently deduct the total amount. If the partner disposes of his or her partnership interest, the partner's basis for determining gain or loss is increased by any outstanding carryover of disallowed section 179 expenses allocated from the partnership.

Adjustment of partnership's basis in section 179 property. The basis of a partnership's section 179 property must be reduced by the section 179 deduction elected by the partnership. This reduction of basis must be made even if a partner cannot deduct all or part of the section 179 deduction allocated to that partner by the partnership because of the limits.

S Corporations

Generally, the rules that apply to a partnership and its partners also apply to an S corporation and its shareholders. The deduction limits apply to an S corporation and to each shareholder. The S corporation allocates its deduction to the shareholders who then take their section 179 deduction subject to the limits.

Figuring taxable income for an S corporation. To figure taxable income (or loss) from the active conduct by an S corporation of any trade or business, you total the net income and losses from all trades or businesses actively conducted by the S corporation during the year.

To figure the net income (or loss) from a trade or business actively conducted by an S corporation, you take into account the items from that trade or business that are passed through to the shareholders and used in determining each shareholder's tax liability. However, you do not take into account any credits, tax-exempt income, the section 179 deduction, and deductions for compensation paid to shareholder-employees. For purposes of determining the total amount of S corporation items, treat deductions and losses as negative income. In figuring the taxable income of an S corporation, disregard any limits on the amount of an S corporation item that must be taken into account when figuring a shareholder's taxable income.

Other Corporations

A corporation's taxable income from its active conduct of any trade or business is its taxable income figured with the following changes.

1. It is figured before deducting the section 179 deduction, any net operating loss deduction, and special deductions (as reported on the corporation's income tax return).
2. It is adjusted for items of income or deduction included in the amount figured in 1, above, not derived from a trade or business actively conducted by the corporation during the tax year.

How Do You Elect the Deduction?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Listed property

Placed in service

You elect to take the section 179 deduction by completing Part I of Form 4562.

If you elect the deduction for listed property (described in chapter 5), complete Part V of Form 4562 before completing Part I.

For property placed in service in 2012, file Form 4562 with either of the following.

- Your original 2012 tax return, whether or not you file it timely.
- An amended return for 2012 filed within the time prescribed by law. An election made on an amended return must specify the item of section 179 property to which the election applies and the part of the cost of each such item to be taken into account. The amended return must also include any resulting adjustments to taxable income.

You must keep records that show the specific identification of each piece of qualifying section 179 property. These records must show how you acquired the property, the person you acquired it from, and when you placed it in service.

Election for certain qualified section 179 real property. You can elect to expense certain qualified real property that you placed in service as section 179 property for tax years beginning in 2012. If you elect to treat this property as section 179 property, you must elect the application of the special rules for qualified real property described in section 179(f) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To make the election, attach a statement indicating you are "electing the application of section 179(f) of the Internal Revenue Code" with either of the following.

- Your original 2012 tax return, whether or not you file it timely.
- An amended return for 2012 filed within the time prescribed by law. The amended return must also include any adjustments to taxable income.

The statement should indicate your election to expense certain qualified real property under section 179(f) on your return. It must specify one or more of the three types of qualified property (described under Qualified real property) to which the election applies, the cost of each such type, and the portion of the cost of each such property to be taken into account. Also, report this on line 6 of Form 4562.

The maximum section 179 expense deduction that can be taken for qualified section 179 real property is limited to $250,000.

Revoking an election. An election (or any specification made in the election) to take a section 179 deduction for 2012 can be revoked without IRS approval by filing an amended return. The amended return must be filed within the time prescribed by law. The amended return must also include any resulting adjustments to taxable income. Once made, the revocation is irrevocable.

When Must You Recapture the Deduction?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Disposition

Exchange

Recapture

Recovery period

Section 1245 property

You may have to recapture the section 179 deduction if, in any year during the property's recovery period, the percentage of business use drops to 50% or less. In the year the business use drops to 50% or less, you include the recapture amount as ordinary income in Part IV of Form 4797. You also increase the basis of the property by the recapture amount. Recovery periods for property are discussed under Which Recovery Period Applies in chapter 4.

If you sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the property, do not figure the recapture amount under the rules explained in this discussion. Instead, use the rules for recapturing depreciation explained in chapter 3 of Publication 544 under Section 1245 Property.

If the property is listed property (described in chapter 5), do not figure the recapture amount under the rules explained in this discussion when the percentage of business use drops to 50% or less. Instead, use the rules for recapturing excess depreciation in chapter 5 under What Is the Business-Use Requirement.

Figuring the recapture amount. To figure the amount to recapture, take the following steps.

1. Figure the depreciation that would have been allowable on the section 179 deduction you claimed. Begin with the year you placed the property in service and include the year of recapture.
2. Subtract the depreciation figured in (1) from the section 179 deduction you claimed. The result is the amount you must recapture.

Example. In January 2010, Paul Lamb, a calendar year taxpayer, bought and placed in service section 179 property costing $10,000. The property is not listed property. The property is 3-year property. He elected a $5,000 section 179 deduction for the property and also elected not to claim a special depreciation allowance. He used the property only for business in 2010 and 2011. In 2012, he used the property 40% for business and 60% for personal use. He figures his recapture amount as follows.

Section 179 deduction claimed (2010)		$5,000.00
Minus: Allowable depreciation using Table A-1 (instead of section 179 deduction):		
2010	$1,666.50	
2011	2,222.50	
2012 ($740.50 x 40% (business))	296.20	4,185.20
2012 — Recapture amount		**$ 814.80**

Paul must include $814.80 in income for 2012.

CAUTION *If any qualified zone property placed in service during the year ceases to be used in an empowerment zone by an enterprise zone business in a later year, the benefit of the increased section 179 deduction must be reported as other income on your return.*

3.

Claiming the Special Depreciation Allowance

Introduction

You can take a special depreciation allowance to recover part of the cost of qualified property (defined next), placed in service during the tax year. The allowance applies only for the first year you place the property in service. For qualified property placed in service in 2012, you can take an additional 50% (or 100%, if applicable) special allowance. The allowance is an additional deduction you can take after any section 179 deduction and before you figure regular depreciation under MACRS for the year you place the property in service.

This chapter explains what is qualified property. It also includes rules regarding how to figure an allowance, how to elect not to claim an allowance, and when you must recapture an allowance.

TIP *Corporations can elect to accelerate certain minimum tax credits in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for eligible qualified property. See Election to Accelerate Certain Credits in Lieu of the Special Depreciation Allowance, later.*

See chapter 6 for information about getting publications and forms.

What Is Qualified Property?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Business/investment use

Improvement

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Residential rental property

Structural components

Your property is qualified property if it is one of the following.

- Certain qualified property acquired after September 8, 2010.
- Qualified reuse and recycling property.
- Qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property.
- Qualified disaster assistance property.
- Certain qualified property acquired after December 31, 2007.

The following discussions provide information about the types of qualified property listed above for which you can take the special depreciation allowance.

Certain Qualified Property Acquired After September 8, 2010

You can take a 100% special depreciation allowance for certain property acquired after September 8, 2010. To qualify, the property must be certain property with a long production period or certain aircraft (defined later).

Your property must meet the following requirements.

1. You must have acquired the property by purchase after September 8, 2010, with no binding written contract for the acquisition in effect before September 9, 2010. If you enter into a binding contract after September 8, 2010, and before January 1, 2012, to acquire (including to manufacture, construct, or produce) certain property with a long production period or certain aircraft, the property will be treated as timely acquired.
2. The property must be placed in service for use in your trade or business or for the production of income before January 1, 2013.
3. The original use of the property must begin with you after September 8, 2010.
4. It is not excepted property (explained later in *Excepted Property*).

For more information, see section 168(k)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code and Rev. Proc. 2011-26 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2011-16, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb11-16.pdf.

CAUTION *If you elect out of the 100% special depreciation allowance for property acquired after September 8, 2010, the property does not qualify for the 50% special depreciation allowance. See How Can You Elect Not To Claim an Allowance, later*

Long Production Period Property

To be qualified property, long production period property must meet the following requirements.

- It must meet the requirements in (1)-(4), above.
- The property has a recovery period of at least 10 years or is transportation property. Transportation property is tangible personal property used in the trade or business of transporting person or property.
- The property is subject to section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code.
- The property has an estimated production period exceeding 1 year and an estimated production cost exceeding $1,000,000.

Noncommercial Aircraft

To be qualified property, noncommercial aircraft must meet the following requirements.

- It must meet the requirements in (1)-(4), above.
- The aircraft must not be tangible personal property used in the trade or business of transporting persons or property (except for agricultural or firefighting purposes).
- The aircraft must be purchased (as discussed under *Property Acquired by Purchase* in chapter 2) by a purchaser who at the time of the contract for purchase, makes a nonrefundable deposit of the lesser of 10% of the cost or $100,000.
- The aircraft must have an estimated production period exceeding four months and a cost exceeding $200,000.

Special Rules

Sale-leaseback. If you sold qualified property you placed in service after September 8, 2010, and leased it back within 3 months after you originally placed in service, the property is treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date it is used by you under the leaseback.

The property will not qualify for the special depreciation allowance if the lessee or a related person to the lessee or lessor had a written binding contract in effect for the acquisition of the property before September 9, 2010.

Syndicated leasing transactions. If qualified property is originally placed in service by a lessor after September 8, 2010, the property is sold within 3 months of the date it was placed in service, and the user of the property does not change, then the property is treated as originally placed in service by the taxpayer no earlier than the date of the last sale.

Multiple units of property subject to the same lease will be treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date of the last sale if the property is sold within 3 months after the final unit is placed in service and the period between the time the first and last units are placed in service does not exceed 12 months.

Excepted Property

Qualified property does not include any of the following.

- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same tax year.
- Property converted from business use to personal use in the same tax year acquired. Property converted from personal use to business use in the same or later tax year may be qualified property.
- Property required to be depreciated under the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS). This includes listed property used 50% or less in a qualified business use. For other property required to be depreciated using ADS, see Required use of ADS under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies* in chapter 4.
- Qualified restaurant property (as defined in section 168(e)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code).
- Qualified retail improvement property (as defined in section 168(e)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code).
- Property for which you elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance (discussed later).
- Property for which you elected to accelerate certain credits in lieu of the special depreciation allowance (discussed later).

Qualified Reuse and Recycling Property

You can take a 50% special depreciation allowance for qualified reuse and recycling property. Qualified reuse and recycling property is any machinery or equipment (not including buildings or real estate), along with any appurtenance, that is used exclusively to collect, distribute, or recycle qualified reuse and recyclable materials (as defined in section 168(m)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code). Qualified reuse and recycling property also includes software necessary to operate such equipment. The property must meet the following requirements.

- The property must be depreciated under MACRS.
- The property must have a useful life of at least 5 years.
- The original use of the property must begin with you after August 31, 2008.
- You must have acquired the property by purchase (as discussed under *Property Acquired by Purchase* in *chapter 2*) after August 31, 2008, with no binding written contract for the acquisition in effect before September 1, 2008.
- The property must be placed in service for use in your trade or business after August 31, 2008.

Excepted Property

Qualified reuse and recycling property does not include any of the following.

- Any rolling stock or other equipment used to transport reuse or recyclable materials.

- Property required to be depreciated using the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS). For other property required to be depreciated using ADS, see *Required use of ADS* under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*, in *chapter 4*.
- Other bonus depreciation property to which section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code applies.
- Property for which you elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance (discussed later).
- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same tax year.
- Property converted from business use to personal use in the same tax year acquired. Property converted from personal use to business use in the same or later tax year may be qualified reuse and recycling property.

Qualified Cellulosic Biofuel Plant Property

You can take a 50% special depreciation allowance for qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property. Cellulosic biofuel is any liquid fuel which is produced from any lignocellulosic or hemicellulosic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis. Examples include bagasse (from sugar cane), corn stalks, and switchgrass. The property must meet the following requirements.

1. The property is used in the United States solely to produce cellulosic biofuel.
2. The original use of the property must begin with you after December 20, 2006.
3. You must have acquired the property by purchase (as discussed under *Property Acquired by Purchase* in *chapter 2*) after December 20, 2006, with no binding written contract for acquisition in effect before December 21, 2006.
4. The property must be placed in service for use in your trade or business or for the production of income after October 3, 2008, and before January 1, 2014.

Note. For property placed in service after January 2, 2013, and before January 1, 2014, you may be able to take a 50% special depreciation allowance for qualified second generation biofuel plant property that is used solely in the United States to produce second generation biofuel (as defined in section 40(b)(6)(E)). The other requirements for qualified second generation biofuel plant property to be eligible for the special depreciation allowance are identical to the requirements discussed for *Qualified Cellulosic Biofuel Plant Property* above.

Special Rules

Sale-leaseback. If you sold qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property you placed in service after October 3, 2008, and leased it back within 3 months after you originally placed it in service, the property is treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date it is used by you under the leaseback.

The property will not qualify for the special allowance if the lessee or a related person to the lessee or lessor had a written binding contract in effect for the acquisition of the property before December 21, 2006.

Syndicated leasing transactions. If qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property is originally placed in service by a lessor after October 3, 2008, the property is sold within 3 months of the date it was placed in service, and the user of the property does not change, then the property is treated as originally placed in service by the taxpayer no earlier than the date of the last sale.

Multiple units of property subject to the same lease will be treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date of sale if the property is sold within 3 months after the final unit is placed in service and the period between the times the first and last units are placed in service does not exceed 12 months.

Excepted Property

Qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property does not include any of the following.

- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same tax year.
- Property converted from business use to personal use in the same tax year it is acquired. Property converted from personal use to business use in the same or later tax year may be qualified cellulosic biomass ethanol plant property.
- Property required to be depreciated using the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS). For other property required to be depreciated using ADS, see *Required use of ADS* under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*, in *chapter 4*.
- Property any portion of which is financed with the proceeds of any obligation the interest on which is exempt from tax under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Property for which you elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance (discussed later).
- Property for which a deduction was taken under section 179C for certain qualified refinery property.
- Other bonus depreciation property to which section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code applies.

Qualified Disaster Assistance Property

You can take a 50% special depreciation allowance for qualified disaster assistance property placed in service in federally declared disaster areas in which the disaster occurred before January 1, 2010. A list of the federally declared disaster areas is available at the FEMA website at *www.fema.gov*. Your property is qualified disaster assistance property if it meets the following requirements.

1. It is one of the following types of property.
   a. Tangible property depreciated under MACRS with a recovery period of 20 years or less.
   b. Water utility property.
   c. Computer software that is readily available for purchase by the general public, is subject to a

nonexclusive license, and has not been substantially modified. (The cost of some computer software is treated as part of the cost of hardware and is depreciated under MACRS.)

   d. Qualified leasehold improvement property (defined under *Qualified leasehold improvement property*, later).

   e. Nonresidential real property and residential rental property.

2. You must have acquired the property by purchase (as discussed under *Property Acquired by Purchase* in *chapter 2*) on or after the applicable disaster date, with no binding written contract for the acquisition in effect before the applicable disaster date.
3. The property must rehabilitate property damaged, or replace property destroyed or condemned, as a result of the applicable federally declared disaster.
4. The property must be similar in nature to, and located in the same county as, the rehabilitated or replaced property.
5. The original use of the property within the applicable disaster area must have begun with you on or after the applicable disaster date.
6. The property is placed in service by you on or before the date which is the last day of the third calendar year following the applicable disaster date (the fourth calendar year in the case of nonresidential real property and residential rental property).
7. Substantially all (80% or more) of the use of the property must be in the active conduct of your trade or business in a federally declared disaster area, occurring before January 1, 2010.
8. It is not excepted property (explained later in *Excepted Property*).

Special Rules

Sale-leaseback. If you sold qualified disaster assistance property you placed in service after the applicable disaster date and leased it back within 3 months after you originally placed it in service, the property is treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date it is used by you under the leaseback.

The property will not qualify for the special allowance if the lessee or a related person to the lessee or lessor had a written binding contract in effect for the acquisition of the property before the applicable disaster date.

Syndicated leasing transactions. If qualified disaster assistance property is originally placed in service by a lessor after the applicable disaster date, the property is sold within 3 months of the date it was placed in service, and the user of the property does not change, then the property is treated as originally placed in service by the taxpayer no earlier than the date of the last sale.

Multiple units of property subject to the same lease will be treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date of sale if the property is sold within 3 months after the final unit is placed in service and the period between the times the first and last units are placed in service does not exceed 12 months.

Excepted Property

Qualified disaster assistance property does not include any of the following.

- Property required to be depreciated using the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS). For other property required to be depreciated using ADS, see *Required use of ADS* under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*, in *chapter 4*.
- Property any portion of which is financed with the proceeds of a tax-exempt obligation under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Any qualified revitalization building (defined later) placed in service before January 1, 2010, for which you have elected to claim a commercial revitalization deduction for qualified revitalization expenditures.
- Any property used in connection with any private or commercial golf course, country club, massage parlor, hot tub facility, suntan facility, or any store, the principal business of which is the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption off premises.
- Any property for which the special allowance under section 168(k) or section 1400N(d) of the Internal Revenue Code applies.
- Property for which you elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance (discussed later).
- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same tax year.
- Property converted from business use to personal use in the same tax year acquired. Property converted from personal use to business use in the same or later tax year may be qualified disaster assistance property.
- Any gambling or animal racing property (defined later).

Qualified leasehold improvement property. Generally, this is any improvement to an interior part of a building that is nonresidential real property, if all the following requirements are met.

- The improvement is made under or according to a lease by the lessee (or any sublessee) or the lessor of that part of the building.
- That part of the building is to be occupied exclusively by the lessee (or any sublessee) of that part.
- The improvement is placed in service more than 3 years after the date the building was first placed in service by any person.
- The improvement is section 1250 property. See chapter 3 in Publication 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets, for the definition of section 1250 property.

However, a qualified leasehold improvement does not include any improvement for which the expenditure is attributable to any of the following.

- The enlargement of the building.
- Any elevator or escalator.
- Any structural component benefiting a common area.

- The internal structural framework of the building.

Generally, a binding commitment to enter into a lease is treated as a lease and the parties to the commitment are treated as the lessor and lessee. However, a lease between related persons is not treated as a lease.

Related persons. For this purpose, the following are related persons.

1. Members of an affiliated group.
2. An individual and a member of his or her family, including only a spouse, child, parent, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, ancestor, and lineal descendant.
3. A corporation and an individual who directly or indirectly owns 80% or more of the value of the outstanding stock of that corporation.
4. Two corporations that are members of the same controlled group.
5. A trust fiduciary and a corporation if 80% or more of the value of the outstanding stock is directly or indirectly owned by or for the trust or grantor of the trust.
6. The grantor and fiduciary, and the fiduciary and beneficiary, of any trust.
7. The fiduciaries of two different trusts, and the fiduciaries and beneficiaries of two different trusts, if the same person is the grantor of both trusts.
8. A tax-exempt educational or charitable organization and any person (or, if that person is an individual, a member of that person's family) who directly or indirectly controls the organization.
9. Two S corporations, and an S corporation and a regular corporation, if the same persons own 80% or more of the value of the outstanding stock of each corporation.
10. A corporation and a partnership if the same persons own both of the following.
    a. 80% or more of the value of the outstanding stock of the corporation.
    b. 80% or more of the capital or profits interest in the partnership.
11. The executor and beneficiary of any estate.

Qualified revitalization building. This is a commercial building and its structural components that you placed in service in a renewal community before January 1, 2010. If the building is new, the original use of the building must begin with you. If the building is not new, you must substantially rehabilitate the building and then place it in service. For more information, including definitions of substantially rehabilitated building and qualified revitalization expenditure, see section 1400I(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Gambling or animal racing property. Gambling or animal racing property includes the following personal and real property.

- Any equipment, furniture, software, or other property used directly in connection with gambling, the racing of animals, or the on-site viewing of such racing.
- Any real property determined by square footage (other than any portion that is less than 100 square feet) that is dedicated to gambling, the racing of animals, or the on-site viewing of such racing.

Certain Qualified Property Acquired After December 31, 2007

You can take a 50% special depreciation deduction allowance for certain qualified property acquired after December 31, 2007. Your property is qualified property if it meets the following requirements.

1. It is one of the following types of property.
    a. Tangible property depreciated under MACRS with a recovery period of 20 years or less.
    b. Water utility property.
    c. Computer software that is readily available for purchase by the general public, is subject to a nonexclusive license, and has not been substantially modified. (The cost of some computer software is treated as part of the cost of hardware and is depreciated under MACRS.)
    d. Qualified leasehold improvement property (defined under *Qualified leasehold improvement property*, earlier).
2. You must have acquired the property after December 31, 2007, with no binding written contract for the acquisition in effect before January 1, 2008.
3. The property must be placed in service for use in your trade or business or for the production of income before January 1, 2014 (before January 1, 2015, for certain property with a long production period and certain aircraft (defined next)).
4. The original use of the property must begin with you after December 31, 2007.
5. It is not excepted property (explained later in *Excepted Property*).

Long Production Period Property

To be qualified property, long production period property must meet the following requirements.

- It must meet the requirements in (2)-(5), above.
- The property has a recovery period of at least 10 years or is transportation property. Transportation property is tangible personal property used in the trade or business of transporting persons or property.
- The property is subject to section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code.
- The property has an estimated production period exceeding 1 year and an estimated production cost exceeding $1,000,000.

Noncommercial Aircraft

To be qualified property, noncommercial aircraft must meet the following requirements.

- It must meet the requirements in (2)-(5), above.
- The aircraft must not be tangible personal property used in the trade or business of transporting persons or property (except for agricultural or firefighting purposes).
- The aircraft must be purchased (as discussed under *Property Acquired by Purchase* in *chapter 2*) by a purchaser who at the time of the contract for purchase, makes a nonrefundable deposit of the lesser of 10% of the cost or $100,000.
- The aircraft must have an estimated production period exceeding four months and a cost exceeding $200,000.

Special Rules

Sale-leaseback. If you sold qualified property you placed in service after December 31, 2007, and leased it back within 3 months after you originally placed in service, the property is treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date it is used by you under the leaseback.

The property will not qualify for the special depreciation allowance if the lessee or a related person to the lessee or lessor had a written binding contract in effect for the acquisition of the property before January 1, 2008.

Syndicated leasing transactions. If qualified property is originally placed in service by a lessor after December 31, 2007, the property is sold within 3 months of the date it was placed in service, and the user of the property does not change, then the property is treated as originally placed in service by the taxpayer no earlier than the date of the last sale.

Multiple units of property subject to the same lease will be treated as originally placed in service no earlier than the date of the last sale if the property is sold within 3 months after the final unit is placed in service and the period between the time the first and last units are placed in service does not exceed 12 months.

Excepted Property

Qualified property does not include any of the following.

- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same tax year.
- Property converted from business use to personal use in the same tax year acquired. Property converted from personal use to business use in the same or later tax year may be qualified property.
- Property required to be depreciated under the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS). This includes listed property used 50% or less in a qualified business use. For other property required to be depreciated using ADS, see *Required use of ADS* under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*, in *chapter 4*.
- Qualified restaurant property (as defined in section 168(e)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code).
- Qualified retail improvement property (as defined in section 168(e)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code).
- Property for which you elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance (discussed later).
- Property for which you elected to accelerate certain credits in lieu of the special depreciation allowance (discussed next).

Election to Accelerate Certain Credits in Lieu of the Special Depreciation Allowance

An election made by a corporation to claim pre-2006 unused minimum tax credits in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for either its first tax year ending after March 31, 2008, or its first tax year ending after December 31, 2008, continues to apply to round 2 extension property (as defined in section 168(k)(4)(I)(iv)), unless the corporation makes an election not to apply the section 168(k)(4) election to round 2 extension property. If a corporation did not make a section 168(k)(4) election for either its first tax year ending after March 31, 2008, or its first tax year ending after December 31, 2008, the corporation may elect for its first tax year ending after December 31, 2010, to claim pre-2006 unused minimum tax credits in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for only round 2 extension property.

For fiscal year taxpayers with a tax year ending after December 31, 2012, an election made by a corporation to claim pre-2006 unused minimum tax credits in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for either its first tax year ending after March 31, 2008, its first tax year ending after December 31, 2008, or its first tax year ending after December 31, 2010, continues to apply to round 3 extension property (as defined in section 168(k)(4)(J)(iv)), unless the corporation makes an election not to apply the section 168(k)(4) election to round 3 extension property. If a corporation did not make a section 168(k)(4) election for either its first tax year ending after March 31, 2008, its first tax year ending after December 31, 2008, or its first tax year ending after December 31, 2010, the corporation may elect for its first tax year ending after December 31, 2012, to claim pre-2006 unused minimum tax credits in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for only round 3 extension property.

If you make an election to accelerate these credits in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for eligible property, you must not take the 50% or 100% special depreciation allowance for the property and must depreciate the basis in the property under MACRS using the straight line method. See *Which Depreciation Method Applies* in *chapter 4*.

Once made, the election cannot be revoked without IRS consent.

Additional guidance. For additional guidance on the election to accelerate the research or minimum tax credit in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance, see Rev. Proc. 2008-65 on page 1082 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-44, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/

irb08-44.pdf, Rev. Proc. 2009-16 on page 449 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2009-06, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb09-06.pdf, and Rev. Proc. 2009-33 on page 150 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2009-29, available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb09-29.pdf. Also, see Form 3800, General Business Credit; Form 8827, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax — Corporations; and related instructions.

Additional guidance regarding the election to accelerate the minimum tax credit in lieu of claiming the special depreciation allowance for round 2 extension property and round 3 extension property may also be available in later Internal Revenue Bulletins available at www.irs.gov/irb.

How Much Can You Deduct?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Basis

Placed in service

Figure the special depreciation allowance by multiplying the depreciable basis of the qualified property by 50% (or 100% if applicable). For certain qualified property placed in service after September 8, 2010, multiply the depreciable basis by 100%. For qualified reuse and recycling property, qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property, qualified disaster assistance property, and certain qualified property acquired after December 31, 2007, multiply the depreciable basis by 50%.

For qualified property other than listed property, enter the special allowance on line 14 in Part II of Form 4562. For qualified property that is listed property, enter the special allowance on line 25 in Part V of Form 4562.

TIP *If you place qualified property in service in a short tax year, you can take the full amount of a special depreciation allowance.*

Depreciable basis. This is the property's cost or other basis multiplied by the percentage of business/investment use, reduced by the total amount of any credits and deductions allocable to the property.

The following are examples of some credits and deductions that reduce depreciable basis.

- Any section 179 deduction.
- Any deduction for removal of barriers to the disabled and the elderly.
- Any disabled access credit, enhanced oil recovery credit, and credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services.
- Basis adjustment to investment credit property under section 50(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

For additional credits and deductions that affect basis, see section 1016 of the Internal Revenue Code.

For information about how to determine the cost or other basis of property, see *What Is the Basis of Your Depreciable Property* in *chapter 1*. For a discussion of business/investment use, see *Partial business or investment use* under *Property Used in Your Business or Income-Producing Activity* in *chapter 1*.

Depreciating the remaining cost. After you figure your special depreciation allowance for your qualified property, you can use the remaining cost to figure your regular MACRS depreciation deduction (discussed in *chapter 4*). Therefore, you must reduce the depreciable basis of the property by the special depreciation allowance before figuring your regular MACRS depreciation deduction.

Example. On November 1, 2012, Tom Brown bought and placed in service in his business qualified property that cost $450,000. He did not elect to claim a section 179 deduction. He deducts 50% of the cost ($225,000) as a special depreciation allowance for 2012. He uses the remaining $225,000 of cost to figure his regular MACRS depreciation deduction for 2012 and later years.

Like-kind exchanges and involuntary conversions. If you acquire qualified property in a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion, the carryover basis of the acquired property is eligible for a special depreciation allowance. After you figure your special allowance, you can use the remaining carryover basis to figure your regular MACRS depreciation deduction. In the year you claim the allowance (the year you place in service the property received in the exchange or dispose of involuntarily converted property), you must reduce the carryover basis of the property by the allowance before figuring your regular MACRS depreciation deduction. See *Figuring the Deduction for Property Acquired in a Nontaxable Exchange*, in *chapter 4* under *How Is the Depreciation Deduction Figured*. The excess basis (the part of the acquired property's basis that exceeds its carryover basis) is also eligible for a special depreciation allowance.

How Can You Elect Not To Claim an Allowance?

You can elect, for any class of property, not to deduct any special allowances for all property in such class placed in service during the tax year.

To make an election, attach a statement to your return indicating what election you are making and the class of property for which you are making the election.

When to make election. Generally, you must make the election on a timely filed tax return (including extensions) for the year in which you place the property in service.

However, if you timely filed your return for the year without making the election, you can still make the election by filing an amended return within 6 months of the due date of the original return (not including extensions). Attach the election statement to the amended return. On the amended return, write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2."

Revoking an election. Once you elect not to deduct a special depreciation allowance for a class of property, you cannot revoke the election without IRS consent. A request to revoke the election is a request for a letter ruling.

CAUTION *If you elect not to have any special allowance apply, the property may be subject to an alternative minimum tax adjustment for depreciation.*

When Must You Recapture an Allowance?

When you dispose of property for which you claimed a special depreciation allowance, any gain on the disposition is generally recaptured (included in income) as ordinary income up to the amount of the special depreciation allowance previously allowed or allowable. See When Do You Recapture MACRS Depreciation in chapter 4 or more information.

Recapture of allowance deducted for qualified GO Zone property. If, in any year after the year you claim the special depreciation allowance for qualified GO Zone property (including specified GO Zone extension property), the property ceases to be used in the GO Zone, you may have to recapture as ordinary income the excess benefit you received from claiming the special depreciation allowance. For additional guidance, see Notice 2008-25 on page 484 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-9.

Qualified cellulosic biomass ethanol plant property and qualified cellulosic biofuel plant property. If, in any year after the year you claim the special depreciation allowance for any qualified cellulosic biomass ethanol plant property or qualified biofuel plant property, the property ceases to be qualified cellulosic biomass ethanol plant property or qualified biofuel plant property, you may have to recapture as ordinary income the excess benefit you received from claiming the special depreciation allowance.

Recapture of allowance for qualified Recovery Assistance property. If, in any year after the year you claim the special depreciation allowance for qualified Recovery Assistance property, the property ceases to be used in the Kansas disaster area, you may have to recapture as ordinary income the excess benefit you received from claiming the special depreciation allowance. For additional guidance, see Notice 2008-67 on page 307 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-32.

Recapture of allowance for qualified disaster assistance property. If, in any year after the year you claim the special depreciation allowance for qualified disaster assistance property, the property ceases to be used in the applicable disaster area, you may have to recapture as ordinary income the excess benefit you received from claiming the special depreciation allowance.

For additional guidance, see Notice 2008-67 on page 307 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2008-32.

4.

Figuring Depreciation Under MACRS

Introduction

The Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) is used to recover the basis of most business and investment property placed in service after 1986. MACRS consists of two depreciation systems, the General Depreciation System (GDS) and the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS). Generally, these systems provide different methods and recovery periods to use in figuring depreciation deductions.

CAUTION *To be sure you can use MACRS to figure depreciation for your property, see What Method Can You Use To Depreciate Your Property in chapter 1.*

This chapter explains how to determine which MACRS depreciation system applies to your property. It also discusses other information you need to know before you can figure depreciation under MACRS. This information includes the property's recovery class, placed in service date, and basis, as well as the applicable recovery period, convention, and depreciation method. It explains how to use this information to figure your depreciation deduction and how to use a general asset account to depreciate a group of properties. Finally, it explains when and how to recapture MACRS depreciation.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

- **225** Farmer's Tax Guide
- **463** Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses
- **544** Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets
- **551** Basis of Assets
- **587** Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Daycare Providers)

Form (and Instructions)

- **2106** Employee Business Expenses
- **2106-EZ** Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses
- **4562** Depreciation and Amortization

See chapter 6 for information about getting publications and forms.

Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Listed property

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Property class

Recovery period

Residential rental property

Tangible property

Tax exempt

Your use of either the General Depreciation System (GDS) or the Alternative Depreciation System (ADS) to depreciate property under MACRS determines what depreciation method and recovery period you use. You generally must use GDS unless you are specifically required by law to use ADS or you elect to use ADS.

If you placed your property in service in 2012, complete Part III of Form 4562 to report depreciation using MACRS. Complete section B of Part III to report depreciation using GDS, and complete section C of Part III to report depreciation using ADS. If you placed your property in service before 2012 and are required to file Form 4562, report depreciation using either GDS or ADS on line 17 in Part III.

Required use of ADS. You must use ADS for the following property.

- Listed property used 50% or less in a qualified business use. See chapter 5 for information on listed property.
- Any tangible property used predominantly outside the United States during the year.
- Any tax-exempt use property.
- Any tax-exempt bond-financed property.
- All property used predominantly in a farming business and placed in service in any tax year during which an election not to apply the uniform capitalization rules to certain farming costs is in effect.
- Any property imported from a foreign country for which an Executive Order is in effect because the country maintains trade restrictions or engages in other discriminatory acts.

CAUTION *If you are required to use ADS to depreciate your property, you cannot claim any special depreciation allowance (discussed in chapter 3) for the property.*

Electing ADS. Although your property may qualify for GDS, you can elect to use ADS. The election generally must cover all property in the same property class that you placed in service during the year. However, the election for residential rental property and nonresidential real property can be made on a property-by-property basis. Once you make this election, you can never revoke it.

You make the election by completing line 20 in Part III of Form 4562.

Which Property Class Applies Under GDS?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Class life

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Property class

Recovery period

Residential rental property

Section 1245 property

Section 1250 property

The following is a list of the nine property classifications under GDS and examples of the types of property included in each class. These property classes are also listed under column (a) in section B, Part III, of Form 4562. For detailed information on property classes, see Appendix B, Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods, in this publication.

1. ***3-year property.***
   a. Tractor units for over-the-road use.
   b. Any race horse over 2 years old when placed in service. (All race horses placed in service after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2014, are deemed to be 3-year property, regardless of age.)
   c. Any other horse (other than a race horse) over 12 years old when placed in service.
   d. Qualified rent-to-own property (defined later).
2. ***5-year property.***
   a. Automobiles, taxis, buses, and trucks.
   b. Computers and peripheral equipment.
   c. Office machinery (such as typewriters, calculators, and copiers).
   d. Any property used in research and experimentation.
   e. Breeding cattle and dairy cattle.
   f. Appliances, carpets, furniture, etc., used in a residential rental real estate activity.

g. Certain geothermal, solar, and wind energy property.

3. ***7-year property.***

   a. Office furniture and fixtures (such as desks, files, and safes).

   b. Agricultural machinery and equipment.

   c. Any property that does not have a class life and has not been designated by law as being in any other class.

   d. Certain motorsports entertainment complex property (defined later).

   e. Any natural gas gathering line placed in service after April 11, 2005. See *Natural gas gathering line and electric transmission property*, later.

4. ***10-year property.***

   a. Vessels, barges, tugs, and similar water transportation equipment.

   b. Any single purpose agricultural or horticultural structure.

   c. Any tree or vine bearing fruits or nuts.

   d. Qualified small electric meter and qualified smart electric grid system (defined later) placed in service on or after October 3, 2008.

5. ***15-year property.***

   a. Certain improvements made directly to land or added to it (such as shrubbery, fences, roads, sidewalks, and bridges).

   b. Any retail motor fuels outlet (defined later), such as a convenience store.

   c. Any municipal wastewater treatment plant.

   d. Any qualified leasehold improvement property (defined later).

   e. Any qualified restaurant property (defined later).

   f. Initial clearing and grading land improvements for gas utility property.

   g. Electric transmission property (that is section 1245 property) used in the transmission at 69 or more kilovolts of electricity placed in service after April 11, 2005. See *Natural gas gathering line and electric transmission property*, later.

   h. Any natural gas distribution line placed in service after April 11, 2005 and before January 1, 2011.

   i. Any qualified retail improvement property.

6. ***20-year property.***

   a. Farm buildings (other than single purpose agricultural or horticultural structures).

   b. Municipal sewers not classified as 25-year property.

   c. Initial clearing and grading land improvements for electric utility transmission and distribution plants.

7. ***25-year property.*** This class is water utility property, which is either of the following.

   a. Property that is an integral part of the gathering, treatment, or commercial distribution of water, and that, without regard to this provision, would be 20-year property.

   b. Municipal sewers other than property placed in service under a binding contract in effect at all times since June 9, 1996.

8. ***Residential rental property.*** This is any building or structure, such as a rental home (including a mobile home), if 80% or more of its gross rental income for the tax year is from dwelling units. A dwelling unit is a house or apartment used to provide living accommodations in a building or structure. It does not include a unit in a hotel, motel, or other establishment where more than half the units are used on a transient basis. If you occupy any part of the building or structure for personal use, its gross rental income includes the fair rental value of the part you occupy.

9. ***Nonresidential real property.*** This is section 1250 property, such as an office building, store, or warehouse, that is neither residential rental property nor property with a class life of less than 27.5 years.

Qualified rent-to-own property. Qualified rent-to-own property is property held by a rent-to-own dealer for purposes of being subject to a rent-to-own contract. It is tangible personal property generally used in the home for personal use. It includes computers and peripheral equipment, televisions, videocassette recorders, stereos, camcorders, appliances, furniture, washing machines and dryers, refrigerators, and other similar consumer durable property. Consumer durable property does not include real property, aircraft, boats, motor vehicles, or trailers.

If some of the property you rent to others under a rent-to-own agreement is of a type that may be used by the renters for either personal or business purposes, you still can treat this property as qualified property as long as it does not represent a significant portion of your leasing property. However, if this dual-use property does represent a significant portion of your leasing property, you must prove that this property is qualified rent-to-own property.

Rent-to-own dealer. You are a rent-to-own dealer if you meet all the following requirements.

- You regularly enter into rent-to-own contracts (defined below) in the ordinary course of your business for the use of consumer property.
- A substantial portion of these contracts end with the customer returning the property before making all the payments required to transfer ownership.
- The property is tangible personal property of a type generally used within the home for personal use.

Rent-to-own contract. This is any lease for the use of consumer property between a rent-to-own dealer and a customer who is an individual which—

- Is titled "Rent-to-Own Agreement,""Lease Agreement with Ownership Option," or other similar language.
- Provides a beginning date and a maximum period of time, not to exceed 156 weeks or 36 months from the beginning date, for which the contract can be in effect (including renewals or options to extend).

- Provides for regular periodic (weekly or monthly) payments that can be either level or decreasing. If the payments are decreasing, no payment can be less than 40% of the largest payment.
- Provides for total payments that generally exceed the normal retail price of the property plus interest.
- Provides for total payments that do not exceed $10,000 for each item of property.
- Provides that the customer has no legal obligation to make all payments outlined in the contract and that, at the end of each weekly or monthly payment period, the customer can either continue to use the property by making the next payment or return the property in good working order with no further obligations and no entitlement to a return of any prior payments.
- Provides that legal title to the property remains with the rent-to-own dealer until the customer makes either all the required payments or the early purchase payments required under the contract to acquire legal title.
- Provides that the customer has no right to sell, sublease, mortgage, pawn, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the property until all contract payments have been made.

Motorsports entertainment complex. This is a racing track facility permanently situated on land that hosts one or more racing events for automobiles, trucks, or motorcycles during the 36-month period after the first day of the month in which the facility is placed in service. The events must be open to the public for the price of admission.

Qualified smart electric grid system. A qualified smart electric grid system means any smart grid property used as part of a system for electric distribution grid communications, monitoring, and management placed in service after October 3, 2008, by a taxpayer who is a supplier of electrical energy or a provider of electrical energy services. Smart grid property includes electronics and related equipment that is capable of:

- Sensing, collecting, and monitoring data of or from all portions of a utility's electric distribution grid,
- Providing real-time, two-way communications to monitor or to manage the grid, and
- Providing real-time analysis of an event prediction based on collected data that can be used to provide electric distribution system reliability, quality, and performance.

Retail motor fuels outlet. Real property is a retail motor fuels outlet if it is used to a substantial extent in the retail marketing of petroleum or petroleum products (whether or not it is also used to sell food or other convenience items) and meets any one of the following three tests.

- It is not larger than 1,400 square feet.
- 50% or more of the gross revenues generated from the property are derived from petroleum sales.
- 50% or more of the floor space in the property is devoted to petroleum marketing sales.

A retail motor fuels outlet does not include any facility related to petroleum and natural gas trunk pipelines.

Qualified leasehold improvement property. Generally, this is any improvement to an interior part of a building that is nonresidential real property, provided all of the requirements discussed in chapter 3 under *Qualified leasehold improvement property* are met.

In addition, an improvement made by the lessor does not qualify as qualified leasehold improvement property to any subsequent owner unless it is acquired from the original lessor by reason of the lessor's death or in any of the following types of transactions.

1. A transaction to which section 381(a) applies,
2. A mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business so long as the property is retained in the trade or business as qualified leasehold improvement property and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in the trade or business,
3. A like-kind exchange, involuntary conversion, or reacquisition of real property to the extent that the basis in the property represents the carryover basis, or
4. Certain nonrecognition transactions to the extent that your basis in the property is determined by reference to the transferor's or distributor's basis in the property. Examples include the following.
   a. A complete liquidation of a subsidiary.
   b. A transfer to a corporation controlled by the transferor.
   c. An exchange of property by a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in a reorganization.

Qualified restaurant property. Qualified restaurant property is any section 1250 property that is a building placed in service after December 31, 2008. Also, more than 50% of the building's square footage must be devoted to preparation of meals and seating for on-premises consumption of prepared meals.

Qualified smart electric meter. A qualified smart electric meter is any time-based meter and related communication equipment which is placed in service by a supplier of electric energy or a provider of electric energy services and which is capable of being used by you as part of a system that:

- Measures and records electricity usage data on a time-differentiated basis in at least 24 separate time segments per day;
- Provides for the exchange of information between the supplier or provider and the customer's smart electric meter in support of time-based rates or other forms of demand response;
- Provides data to the supplier or provider so that the supplier or provider can provide energy usage information to customers electronically, and
- Provides all commercial and residential customers of such supplier or provider with net metering. Net metering means allowing a customer a credit, if any, as complies with applicable federal and state laws and regulations for providing electricity to the supplier or provider.

Natural gas gathering line and electric transmission property. Any natural gas gathering line placed in service after April 11, 2005, is treated as 7-year property, and electric transmission property (that is section 1245 property) used in the transmission at 69 or more kilovolts of electricity and any natural gas distribution line placed in service after April 11, 2005, are treated as 15-year property, if the following requirements are met.

- The original use of the property must have begun with you after April 11, 2005. Original use means the first use to which the property is put, whether or not by you. Therefore, property used by any person before April 12, 2005, is not original use. Original use includes additional capital expenditures you incurred to recondition or rebuild your property. However, original use does not include the cost of reconditioned or rebuilt property you acquired. Property containing used parts will not be treated as reconditioned or rebuilt if the cost of the used parts is not more than 20% of the total cost of the property.
- The property must not be placed in service under a binding contract in effect before April 12, 2005.
- The property must not be self-constructed property (property you manufacture, construct, or produce for your own use), if you began the manufacture, construction, or production of the property before April 12, 2005. Property that is manufactured, constructed, or produced for your use by another person under a written binding contract entered into by you or a related party before the manufacture, construction, or production of the property is considered to be manufactured, constructed, or produced by you.

What Is the Placed in Service Date?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Placed in service

You begin to claim depreciation when your property is placed in service for either use in a trade or business or the production of income. The placed in service date for your property is the date the property is ready and available for a specific use. It is therefore not necessarily the date it is first used. If you converted property held for personal use to use in a trade or business or for the production of income, treat the property as being placed in service on the conversion date. See *Placed in Service* under *When Does Depreciation Begin and End* in *chapter 1* for examples illustrating when property is placed in service.

What Is the Basis for Depreciation?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Basis

The basis for depreciation of MACRS property is the property's cost or other basis multiplied by the percentage of business/investment use. For a discussion of business/investment use, see *Partial business or investment use* under *Property Used in Your Business or Income-Producing Activity* in *chapter 1*. Reduce that amount by any credits and deductions allocable to the property. The following are examples of some credits and deductions that reduce basis.

- Any deduction for section 179 property.
- Any deduction under section 179B of the Internal Revenue Code for capital costs to comply with Environmental Protection Agency sulfur regulations.
- Any deduction under section 179C of the Internal Revenue Code for certain qualified refinery property placed in service after August 8, 2005.
- Any deduction under section 179D of the Internal Revenue Code for certain energy efficient commercial building property placed in service after December 31, 2005.
- Any deduction under section 179E of the Internal Revenue Code for qualified advanced mine safety equipment property placed in service after December 20, 2006.
- Any deduction for removal of barriers to the disabled and the elderly.
- Any disabled access credit, enhanced oil recovery credit, and credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services.
- Any special depreciation allowance.
- Basis adjustment for investment credit property under section 50(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

For additional credits and deductions that affect basis, see section 1016 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Enter the basis for depreciation under column (c) in Part III of Form 4562. For information about how to determine the cost or other basis of property, see *What Is the Basis of Your Depreciable Property* in *chapter 1*.

Which Recovery Period Applies?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

- Active conduct of a trade or business
- Basis
- Improvement
- Listed property
- Nonresidential real property
- Placed in service
- Property class
- Recovery period
- Residential rental property
- Section 1245 property

The recovery period of property is the number of years over which you recover its cost or other basis. It is determined based on the depreciation system (GDS or ADS) used.

Recovery Periods Under GDS

Under GDS, property that is not qualified Indian reservation property is depreciated over one of the following recovery periods.

Property Class	Recovery Period
3-year property	3 years [1]
5-year property	5 years
7-year property	7 years
10-year property	10 years
15-year property	15 years [2]
20-year property	20 years
25-year property	25 years [3]
Residential rental property	27.5 years
Nonresidential real property	39 years [4]

[1]5 years for qualified rent-to-own property placed in service before August 6, 1997.

[2]39 years for property that is a retail motor fuels outlet placed in service before August 20, 1996 (31.5 years if placed in service before May 13, 1993), unless you elected to depreciate it over 15 years.

[3]20 years for property placed in service before June 13, 1996, or under a binding contract in effect before June 10, 1996.

[4]31.5 years for property placed in service before May 13, 1993 (or before January 1, 1994, if the purchase or construction of the property is under a binding contract in effect before May 13, 1993, or if construction began before May 13, 1993).

The GDS recovery periods for property not listed above can be found in Appendix B, *Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods.* Residential rental property and nonresidential real property are defined earlier under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*.

Enter the appropriate recovery period on Form 4562 under column (d) in section B of Part III, unless already shown (for 25-year property, residential rental property, and nonresidential real property).

Office in the home. If your home is a personal-use single family residence and you begin to use part of your home as an office, depreciate that part of your home as nonresidential real property over 39 years (31.5 years if you began using it for business before May 13, 1993). However, if your home is an apartment in an apartment building that you own and the building is residential rental property as defined earlier under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*, depreciate the part used as an office as residential rental property over 27.5 years. See Publication 587 for a discussion of the tests you must meet to claim expenses, including depreciation, for the business use of your home.

Home changed to rental use. If you begin to rent a home that was your personal home before 1987, you depreciate it as residential rental property over 27.5 years.

Indian Reservation Property

The recovery periods for qualified property you placed in service on an Indian reservation after 1993 are shorter than those listed earlier. The following table shows these shorter recovery periods.

Property Class	Recovery Period
3-year property	2 years
5-year property	3 years
7-year property	4 years
10-year property	6 years
15-year property	9 years
20-year property	12 years
Nonresidential real property	22 years

Nonresidential real property is defined earlier under *Which Property Class Applies Under GDS*.

Use this chart to find the correct percentage table to use for qualified Indian reservation property.

IF your recovery period is:	THEN use the following table in Appendix A:
2 years	A-21
3 years	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, or A-5
4 years	A-22
6 years	A-23
9 years	A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17, or A-18
12 years	A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17, or A-18
22 years	A-24

Qualified property. Property eligible for the shorter recovery periods are 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-year property and nonresidential real property. You must use this property predominantly in the active conduct of a trade or business within an Indian reservation. The rental of real property that is located on an Indian reservation is treated as the active conduct of a trade or business within an Indian reservation.

The following property is not qualified property.

1. Property used or located outside an Indian reservation on a regular basis, other than qualified infrastructure property.
2. Property acquired directly or indirectly from a related person.
3. Property placed in service for purposes of conducting or housing class I, II, or III gaming activities. These activities are defined in section 4 of the Indian Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703).
4. Any property you must depreciate under ADS. Determine whether property is qualified without regard to the election to use ADS and after applying the special rules for listed property not used predominantly for qualified business use (discussed in chapter 5).

Qualified infrastructure property. Item (1) above does not apply to qualified infrastructure property located outside the reservation that is used to connect with qualified infrastructure property within the reservation. Qualified infrastructure property is property that meets all the following rules.

- It is qualified property, as defined earlier, except that it is outside the reservation.
- It benefits the tribal infrastructure.
- It is available to the general public.
- It is placed in service in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business within a reservation.

Infrastructure property includes, but is not limited to, roads, power lines, water systems, railroad spurs, and communications facilities.

Related person. For purposes of item (2) above, see Related persons in the discussion on property owned or used in 1986 under *What Method Can You Use To Depreciate Your Property* in *chapter 1* for a description of related persons.

Indian reservation. The term Indian reservation means a reservation as defined in section 3(d) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(d)) or section 4(10) of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1903(10)). Section 3(d) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 defines reservation to include former Indian reservations in Oklahoma. For a definition of the term "former Indian reservations in Oklahoma," see Notice 98-45 in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1998-35.

Recovery Periods Under ADS

The recovery periods for most property generally are longer under ADS than they are under GDS. The following table shows some of the ADS recovery periods.

Property	Recovery Period
Rent-to-own property	4 years
Automobiles and light duty trucks	5 years
Computers and peripheral equipment	5 years
High technology telephone station equipment installed on customer premises	5 years
High technology medical equipment	5 years
Personal property with no class life	12 years
Natural gas gathering lines	14 years
Single purpose agricultural and horticultural structures	15 years
Any tree or vine bearing fruit or nuts	20 years
Initial clearing and grading land improvements for gas utility property	20 years
Initial clearing and grading land improvements for electric utility transmission and distribution plants	25 years
Electric transmission property used in the transmission at 69 or more kilovolts of electricity	30 years
Natural gas distribution lines	35 years
Any qualified leasehold improvement property	39 years
Any qualified restaurant property	39 years
Nonresidential real property	40 years
Residential rental property	40 years
Section 1245 real property not listed in Appendix B	40 years
Railroad grading and tunnel bore	50 years

The ADS recovery periods for property not listed above can be found in the tables in Appendix B. Rent-to-own property, qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, residential rental property, and nonresidential real property are defined earlier under *Which Property Class Applies Under GDS*.

Tax-exempt use property subject to a lease. The ADS recovery period for any property leased under a lease agreement to a tax-exempt organization, governmental unit, or foreign person or entity (other than a partnership) cannot be less than 125% of the lease term.

Additions and Improvements

An addition or improvement you make to depreciable property is treated as separate depreciable property. See How Do You Treat Repairs and Improvements in chapter 1 for a definition of improvements. Its property class and recovery period are the same as those that would apply to the original property if you had placed it in service at the same time you placed the addition or improvement in service. The recovery period begins on the later of the following dates.

- The date you place the addition or improvement in service.
- The date you place in service the property to which you made the addition or improvement.

CAUTION *If the improvement you make is qualified leasehold improvement property or qualified restaurant property (defined earlier under Which Property Class Applies Under GDS), the GDS recovery period is 15 years (39 years under ADS).*

Example. You own a rental home that you have been renting out since 1981. If you put an addition on the home and place the addition in service this year, you would use MACRS to figure your depreciation deduction for the addition. Under GDS, the property class for the addition is residential rental property and its recovery period is 27.5 years because the home to which the addition is made would be residential rental property if you had placed it in service this year.

Which Convention Applies?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Basis

Convention

Disposition

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Recovery period

Residential rental property

Under MACRS, averaging conventions establish when the recovery period begins and ends. The convention you use determines the number of months for which you can claim depreciation in the year you place property in service and in the year you dispose of the property.

The mid-month convention. Use this convention for nonresidential real property, residential rental property, and any railroad grading or tunnel bore.

Under this convention, you treat all property placed in service or disposed of during a month as placed in service or disposed of at the midpoint of the month. This means that a one-half month of depreciation is allowed for the month the property is placed in service or disposed of.

Your use of the mid-month convention is indicated by the "MM" already shown under column (e) in Part III of Form 4562.

The mid-quarter convention. Use this convention if the mid-month convention does not apply and the total depreciable bases of MACRS property you placed in service during the last 3 months of the tax year (excluding nonresidential real property, residential rental property, any railroad grading or tunnel bore, property placed in service and disposed of in the same year, and property that is being depreciated under a method other than MACRS) are more than 40% of the total depreciable bases of all MACRS property you placed in service during the entire year.

Under this convention, you treat all property placed in service or disposed of during any quarter of the tax year as placed in service or disposed of at the midpoint of that quarter. This means that 1½ months of depreciation is allowed for the quarter the property is placed in service or disposed of.

If you use this convention, enter "MQ" under column (e) in Part III of Form 4562.

CAUTION *For purposes of determining whether the mid-quarter convention applies, the depreciable basis of property you placed in service during the tax year reflects the reduction in basis for amounts expensed under section 179 and the part of the basis of property attributable to personal use. However, it does not reflect any reduction in basis for any special depreciation allowance.*

The half-year convention. Use this convention if neither the mid-quarter convention nor the mid-month convention applies.

Under this convention, you treat all property placed in service or disposed of during a tax year as placed in service or disposed of at the midpoint of the year. This means that a one-half year of depreciation is allowed for the year the property is placed in service or disposed of.

If you use this convention, enter "HY" under column (e) in Part III of Form 4562.

Which Depreciation Method Applies?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Declining balance method

Listed property

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Property class

Recovery period

Residential rental property

Straight line method

Tax exempt

MACRS provides three depreciation methods under GDS and one depreciation method under ADS.

- The 200% declining balance method over a GDS recovery period.
- The 150% declining balance method over a GDS recovery period.
- The straight line method over a GDS recovery period.
- The straight line method over an ADS recovery period.

CAUTION *For property placed in service before 1999, you could have elected the 150% declining balance method using the ADS recovery periods for certain property classes. If you made this election, continue to use the same method and recovery period for that property.*

Table 4–1 lists the types of property you can depreciate under each method. It also gives a brief explanation of the method, including any benefits that may apply.

Depreciation Methods for Farm Property

If you place personal property in service in a farming business after 1988, you generally must depreciate it under GDS using the 150% declining balance method unless you are a farmer who must depreciate the property under ADS using the straight line method or you elect to depreciate the property under GDS or ADS using the straight line method. You can depreciate real property using the straight line method under either GDS or ADS.

Fruit or nut trees and vines. Depreciate trees and vines bearing fruit or nuts under GDS using the straight line method over a recovery period of 10 years.

ADS required for some farmers. If you elect not to apply the uniform capitalization rules to any plant produced in your farming business, you must use ADS. You must use ADS for all property you place in service in any year the election is in effect. See the regulations under section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code for information on the uniform capitalization rules that apply to farm property.

Electing a Different Method

As shown in *Table 4–1*, you can elect a different method for depreciation for certain types of property. You must make the election by the due date of the return (including extensions) for the year you placed the property in service. However, if you timely filed your return for the year without making the election, you still can make the election by filing an amended return within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement. File the amended return at the same address you filed the original return. Once you make the election, you cannot change it.

CAUTION *If you elect to use a different method for one item in a property class, you must apply the same method to all property in that class placed in service during the year of the election. However, you can make the election on a property-by-property basis for nonresidential real and residential rental property.*

150% election. Instead of using the 200% declining balance method over the GDS recovery period for nonfarm property in the 3-, 5-, 7-, and 10-year property classes, you can elect to use the 150% declining balance method. Make the election by entering "150 DB" under column (f) in Part III of Form 4562.

Straight line election. Instead of using either the 200% or 150% declining balance methods over the GDS recovery period, you can elect to use the straight line method over the GDS recovery period. Make the election by entering
"S/L" under column (f) in Part III of Form 4562.

Election of ADS. As explained earlier under *Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies*, you can elect to use ADS even though your property may come under GDS. ADS uses the straight line method of depreciation over fixed ADS recovery periods. Most ADS recovery periods are listed in *Appendix B*, or see the table under *Recovery Periods Under ADS*, earlier.

Make the election by completing line 20 in Part III of Form 4562.

Farm property. Instead of using the 150% declining balance method over a GDS recovery period for property you use in a farming business (other than real property), you can elect to depreciate it using either of the following methods.

- The straight line method over a GDS recovery period.
- The straight line method over an ADS recovery period.

How Is the Depreciation Deduction Figured?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Amortization

Basis

Business/investment use

Convention

Declining balance method

Disposition

Exchange

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Property class

Recovery period

Straight line method

Unadjusted Basis

To figure your depreciation deduction under MACRS, you first determine the depreciation system, property class, placed in service date, basis amount, recovery period, convention, and depreciation method that applies to your property. Then, you are ready to figure your depreciation deduction. You can figure it using a percentage table provided by the IRS, or you can figure it yourself without using the table.

Using the MACRS Percentage Tables

To help you figure your deduction under MACRS, the IRS has established percentage tables that incorporate the applicable convention and depreciation method. These percentage tables are in Appendix A near the end of this publication.

Which table to use. Appendix A contains the *MACRS Percentage Table Guide*, which is designed to help you locate the correct percentage table to use for depreciating your property. The percentage tables immediately follow the guide.

Table 4-1. **Depreciation Methods**

Note. The declining balance method is abbreviated as DB and the straight line method is abbreviated as SL.

Method	Type of Property	Benefit
GDS using 200% DB	• Nonfarm 3-, 5-, 7-, and 10-year property	• Provides a greater deduction during the earlier recovery years • Changes to SL when that method provides an equal or greater deduction
GDS using 150% DB	• All farm property (except real property) • All 15- and 20-year property (except qualified leasehold improvement property and qualified restaurant property placed in service before January 1, 2014) • Nonfarm 3-, 5-, 7-, and 10-year property	• Provides a greater deduction during the earlier recovery years • Changes to SL when that method provides an equal or greater deduction[1]
GDS using SL	• Nonresidential real property • Qualified leasehold improvement property placed in service before January 1, 2014 • Qualified restaurant property placed in service before January 1, 2014 • Residential rental property • Trees or vines bearing fruit or nuts • Water utility property • All 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-year property[2] • Property for which you elected section 168(k)(4)	• Provides for equal yearly deductions (except for the first and last years)
ADS using SL	• Listed property used 50% or less for business • Property used predominantly outside the U.S. • Qualified leasehold improvement property placed in service before January 1, 2014 • Qualified restaurant property placed in service before January 1, 2014 • Tax-exempt property • Tax-exempt bond-financed property • Farm property used when an election not to apply the uniform capitalization rules is in effect • Imported property[3] • Any property for which you elect to use this method[2]	• Provides for equal yearly deductions

[1]The MACRS percentage tables in Appendix A have the switch to the straight line method built into their rates

[2]See section 168(g)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.

[3]See section 168(g)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code

Rules Covering the Use of the Tables

The following rules cover the use of the percentage tables.

1. You must apply the rates in the percentage tables to your property's unadjusted basis.
2. You cannot use the percentage tables for a short tax year. See *Figuring the Deduction for a Short Tax Year*, later, for information on the short tax year rules.
3. Once you start using the percentage tables for any item of property, you generally must continue to use them for the entire recovery period of the property.
4. You must stop using the tables if you adjust the basis of the property for any reason other than—
   a. Depreciation allowed or allowable, or
   b. An addition or improvement to that property that is depreciated as a separate item of property.

Basis adjustments other than those made due to the items listed in (4) include an increase in basis for the recapture of a clean-fuel deduction or credit and a reduction in basis for a casualty loss.

Basis adjustment due to recapture of clean-fuel vehicle deduction or credit. If you increase the basis of your property because of the recapture of part or all of a deduction for clean-fuel vehicles or the credit for clean-fuel vehicle refueling property placed in service before January 1, 2006, you cannot continue to use the percentage tables. For the year of the adjustment and the remaining recovery period, you must figure the depreciation deduction yourself using the property's adjusted basis at the end of the year. See *Figuring the Deduction Without Using the Tables*, later.

Basis adjustment due to casualty loss. If you reduce the basis of your property because of a casualty, you cannot continue to use the percentage tables. For the year of the adjustment and the remaining recovery period, you must figure the depreciation yourself using the property's adjusted basis at the end of the year. See *Figuring the Deduction Without Using the Tables*, later.

Example. On October 26, 2011, Sandra Elm, a calendar year taxpayer, bought and placed in service in her business a new item of 7-year property. It cost $39,000 and she elected a section 179 deduction of $24,000. She also took a special depreciation allowance of $7,500 [50% of $15,000 ($39,000 – $24,000)]. Her unadjusted basis after the section 179 deduction and special depreciation allowance was $7,500 ($15,000 – $7,500). She figured her MACRS depreciation deduction using the percentage tables. For 2011, her MACRS depreciation deduction was $268.

In July 2012, the property was vandalized and Sandra had a deductible casualty loss of $3,000. She must adjust the property's basis for the casualty loss, so she can no longer use the percentage tables. Her adjusted basis at the end of 2012, before figuring her 2012 depreciation, is $4,232. She figures that amount by subtracting the 2011 MACRS depreciation of $268 and the casualty loss of $3,000 from the unadjusted basis of $7,500. She must now figure her depreciation for 2012 without using the percentage tables.

Figuring the Unadjusted Basis of Your Property

You must apply the table rates to your property's unadjusted basis each year of the recovery period. Unadjusted basis is the same basis amount you would use to figure gain on a sale, but you figure it without reducing your original basis by any MACRS depreciation taken in earlier years. However, you do reduce your original basis by other amounts, including the following.

- Any amortization taken on the property.
- Any section 179 deduction claimed.
- Any special depreciation allowance taken on the property.

For business property you purchase during the year, the unadjusted basis is its cost minus these and other applicable adjustments. If you trade property, your unadjusted basis in the property received is the cash paid plus the adjusted basis of the property traded minus these adjustments.

MACRS Worksheet

You can use this worksheet to help you figure your depreciation deduction using the percentage tables. Use a separate worksheet for each item of property. Then, use the information from this worksheet to prepare Form 4562.

CAUTION: *Do not use this worksheet for automobiles. Use the* Depreciation Worksheet for Passenger Automobiles *in chapter 5.*

MACRS Worksheet
Keep for Your Records

Part I

1. MACRS system (GDS or ADS)	________
2. Property class	________
3. Date placed in service	________
4. Recovery period	________
5. Method and convention	________
6. Depreciation rate (from tables)	________

Part II

7. Cost or other basis*	$____	
8. Business/investment use	____%	
9. Multiply line 7 by line 8		$____
10. Total claimed for section 179 deduction and other items		$____
11. Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your tentative basis for depreciation		$____

12. Multiply line 11 by .50 if the 50% special depreciation allowance applies. Multiply line 11 by 1.00 if the 100% special depreciation allowance applies. This is your special depreciation allowance. Enter -0- if this is not the year you placed the property in service, the property is not qualified property, or you elected not to claim a special allowance .... $ ____
13. Subtract line 12 from line 11. This is your basis for depreciation .... ____
14. Depreciation rate (from line 6) .... ____
15. Multiply line 13 by line 14. This is your MACRS depreciation deduction .... $ ____

*If real estate, do not include cost (basis) of land.

The following example shows how to figure your MACRS depreciation deduction using the percentage tables and the MACRS worksheet.

Example. You bought office furniture (7-year property) for $10,000 and placed it in service on August 11, 2012. You use the furniture only for business. This is the only property you placed in service this year. You did not elect a section 179 deduction and the property is not qualified property for purposes of claiming a special depreciation allowance so your property's unadjusted basis is its cost, $10,000. You use GDS and the half-year convention to figure your depreciation. You refer to the *MACRS Percentage Table Guide* in Appendix A and find that you should use Table A-1. Multiply your property's unadjusted basis each year by the percentage for 7-year property given in Table A-1. You figure your depreciation deduction using the MACRS worksheet as follows.

MACRS Worksheet
Keep for Your Records

Part I

1. MACRS system (GDS or ADS)	GDS
2. Property class	7-year
3. Date placed in service	8/11/12
4. Recovery period	7-Year
5. Method and convention	200%DB/Half-Year
6. Depreciation rate (from tables)	.1429

Part II

7. Cost or other basis*	$10,000	
8. Business/investment use	100%	
9. Multiply line 7 by line 8		$10,000
10. Total claimed for section 179 deduction and other items		-0-
11. Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your tentative basis for depreciation		$10,000
12. Multiply line 11 by .50 if the 50% special depreciation allowance applies. Multiply line 11 by 1.00 if the 100% special depreciation allowance applies. This is your special depreciation allowance. Enter -0- if this is not the year you placed the property in service, the property is not qualified property, or you elected not to claim a special allowance		-0-
13. Subtract line 12 from line 11. This is your basis for depreciation		$10,000
14. Depreciation rate (from line 6)		.1429
15. Multiply line 13 by line 14. This is your MACRS depreciation deduction		$1,429

*If real estate, do not include cost (basis) of land.

If there are no adjustments to the basis of the property other than depreciation, your depreciation deduction for each subsequent year of the recovery period will be as follows.

Year	Basis	Percentage	Deduction
2013	$ 10,000	24.49%	$2,449
2014	10,000	17.49	1,749
2015	10,000	12.49	1,249
2016	10,000	8.93	893
2017	10,000	8.92	892
2018	10,000	8.93	893
2019	10,000	4.46	446

Examples

The following examples are provided to show you how to use the percentage tables. In both examples, assume the following.

- You use the property only for business.
- You use the calendar year as your tax year.
- You use GDS for all the properties.

Example 1. You bought a building and land for $120,000 and placed it in service on March 8. The sales contract showed that the building cost $100,000 and the land cost $20,000. It is nonresidential real property. The building's unadjusted basis is its original cost, $100,000.

You refer to the *MACRS Percentage Table Guide* in Appendix A and find that you should use Table A-7a. March is the third month of your tax year, so multiply the building's unadjusted basis, $100,000, by the percentages for the third month in Table A-7a. Your depreciation deduction for each of the first 3 years is as follows:

Year	Basis	Percentage	Deduction
1st	$ 100,000	2.033%	$2,033

2nd	100,000	2.564	2,564
3rd	100,000	2.564	2,564

Example 2. During the year, you bought a machine (7-year property) for $4,000, office furniture (7-year property) for $1,000, and a computer (5-year property) for $5,000. You placed the machine in service in January, the furniture in September, and the computer in October. You do not elect a section 179 deduction and none of these items is qualified property for purposes of claiming a special depreciation allowance.

You placed property in service during the last 3 months of the year, so you must first determine if you have to use the mid-quarter convention. The total bases of all property you placed in service during the year is $10,000. The $5,000 basis of the computer, which you placed in service during the last 3 months (the fourth quarter) of your tax year, is more than 40% of the total bases of all property ($10,000) you placed in service during the year. Therefore, you must use the mid-quarter convention for all three items.

You refer to the *MACRS Percentage Table Guide* in Appendix A to determine which table you should use under the mid-quarter convention. The machine is 7-year property placed in service in the first quarter, so you use Table A-2. The furniture is 7-year property placed in service in the third quarter, so you use Table A-4. Finally, because the computer is 5-year property placed in service in the fourth quarter, you use Table A-6. Knowing what table to use for each property, you figure the depreciation for the first 2 years as follows.

Year	Property	Basis	Percentage	Deduction
1st	Machine	$4,000	25.00	$1,000
2nd	Machine	4,000	21.43	857
1st	Furniture	1,000	10.71	107
2nd	Furniture	1,000	25.51	255
1st	Computer	5,000	5.00	250
2nd	Computer	5,000	38.00	1,900

Sale or Other Disposition Before the Recovery Period Ends

If you sell or otherwise dispose of your property before the end of its recovery period, your depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition will be only part of the depreciation amount for the full year. You have disposed of your property if you have permanently withdrawn it from use in your business or income-producing activity because of its sale, exchange, retirement, abandonment, involuntary conversion, or destruction. After you figure the full-year depreciation amount, figure the deductible part using the convention that applies to the property.

Half-year convention used. For property for which you used a half-year convention, the depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition is half the depreciation determined for the full year.

Mid-quarter convention used. For property for which you used the mid-quarter convention, figure your depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition by multiplying a full year of depreciation by the percentage listed below for the quarter in which you disposed of the property.

Quarter	Percentage
First	12.5%
Second	37.5
Third	62.5
Fourth	87.5

Example. On December 2, 2009, you placed in service an item of 5-year property costing $10,000. You did not claim a section 179 deduction and the property does not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. Your unadjusted basis for the property was $10,000. You used the mid-quarter convention because this was the only item of business property you placed in service in 2008 and it was placed in service during the last 3 months of your tax year. Your property is in the 5-year property class, so you used Table A-5 to figure your depreciation deduction. Your deductions for 2009, 2010, and 2011 were $500 (5% of $10,000), $3,800 (38% of $10,000), and $2,280 (22.80% of $10,000). You disposed of the property on April 6, 2012. To determine your depreciation deduction for 2012, first figure the deduction for the full year. This is $1,368 (13.68% of $10,000). April is in the second quarter of the year, so you multiply $1,368 by 37.5% to get your depreciation deduction of $513 for 2012.

Mid-month convention used. If you dispose of residential rental or nonresidential real property, figure your depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition by multiplying a full year of depreciation by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of months (including partial months) in the year that the property is considered in service. The denominator is 12.

Example. On July 2, 2010, you purchased and placed in service residential rental property. The property cost $100,000, not including the cost of land. You used Table A-6 to figure your MACRS depreciation for this property. You sold the property on March 2, 2012. You file your tax return based on the calendar year.

A full year of depreciation for 2012 is $3,636. This is $100,000 multiplied by .03636 (the percentage for the seventh month of the third recovery year) from Table A-6 . You then apply the mid-month convention for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of use in 2012. Treat the month of disposition as one-half month of use. Multiply $3,636 by the fraction, 2.5 over 12, to get your 2012 depreciation deduction of $757.50.

Figuring the Deduction Without Using the Tables

Instead of using the rates in the percentage tables to figure your depreciation deduction, you can figure it yourself. Before making the computation each year, you must reduce your adjusted basis in the property by the depreciation claimed the previous year.

Figuring MACRS deductions without using the tables generally will result in a slightly different amount than using the tables.

Declining Balance Method

When using a declining balance method, you apply the same depreciation rate each year to the adjusted basis of your property. You must use the applicable convention for the first tax year and you must switch to the straight line method beginning in the first year for which it will give an equal or greater deduction. The straight line method is explained later.

You figure depreciation for the year you place property in service as follows.

1. Multiply your adjusted basis in the property by the declining balance rate.
2. Apply the applicable convention.

You figure depreciation for all other years (before the year you switch to the straight line method) as follows.

1. Reduce your adjusted basis in the property by the depreciation allowed or allowable in earlier years.
2. Multiply this new adjusted basis by the same declining balance rate used in earlier years.

If you dispose of property before the end of its recovery period, see *Using the Applicable Convention*, later, for information on how to figure depreciation for the year you dispose of it.

Figuring depreciation under the declining balance method and switching to the straight line method is illustrated in *Example 1*, later, under *Examples.*

Declining balance rate. You figure your declining balance rate by dividing the specified declining balance percentage (150% or 200% changed to a decimal) by the number of years in the property's recovery period. For example, for 3-year property depreciated using the 200% declining balance method, divide 2.00 (200%) by 3 to get 0.6667, or a 66.67% declining balance rate. For 15-year property depreciated using the 150% declining balance method, divide 1.50 (150%) by 15 to get 0.10, or a 10% declining balance rate.

The following table shows the declining balance rate for each property class and the first year for which the straight line method gives an equal or greater deduction.

Property Class	Method	Declining Balance Rate	Year
3-year	200% DB	66.667%	3rd
5-year	200% DB	40.0	4th
7-year	200% DB	28.571	5th
10-year	200% DB	20.0	7th
15-year	150% DB	10.0	7th
20-year	150% DB	7.5	9th

Straight Line Method

When using the straight line method, you apply a different depreciation rate each year to the adjusted basis of your property. You must use the applicable convention in the year you place the property in service and the year you dispose of the property.

You figure depreciation for the year you place property in service as follows.

1. Multiply your adjusted basis in the property by the straight line rate.
2. Apply the applicable convention.

You figure depreciation for all other years (including the year you switch from the declining balance method to the straight line method) as follows.

1. Reduce your adjusted basis in the property by the depreciation allowed or allowable in earlier years (under any method).
2. Determine the depreciation rate for the year.
3. Multiply the adjusted basis figured in (1) by the depreciation rate figured in (2).

If you dispose of property before the end of its recovery period, see *Using the Applicable Convention*, later, for information on how to figure depreciation for the year you dispose of it.

Straight line rate. You determine the straight line depreciation rate for any tax year by dividing the number 1 by the years remaining in the recovery period at the beginning of that year. When figuring the number of years remaining, you must take into account the convention used in the year you placed the property in service. If the number of years remaining is less than 1, the depreciation rate for that tax year is 1.0 (100%).

Using the Applicable Convention

The applicable convention (discussed earlier under *Which Convention Applies*) affects how you figure your depreciation deduction for the year you place your property in service and for the year you dispose of it. It determines how much of the recovery period remains at the beginning of each year, so it also affects the depreciation rate for property you depreciate under the straight line method. See *Straight line rate* in the previous discussion. Use the applicable convention as explained in the following discussions.

Half-year convention. If this convention applies, you deduct a half-year of depreciation for the first year and the last year that you depreciate the property. You deduct a full year of depreciation for any other year during the recovery period.

Figure your depreciation deduction for the year you place the property in service by dividing the depreciation for a full year by 2. If you dispose of the property before the end of the recovery period, figure your depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition the same way. If you hold the property for the entire recovery period, your depreciation deduction for the year that includes the final

6 months of the recovery period is the amount of your unrecovered basis in the property.

Mid-quarter convention. If this convention applies, the depreciation you can deduct for the first year you depreciate the property depends on the quarter in which you place the property in service.

A quarter of a full 12-month tax year is a period of 3 months. The first quarter in a year begins on the first day of the tax year. The second quarter begins on the first day of the fourth month of the tax year. The third quarter begins on the first day of the seventh month of the tax year. The fourth quarter begins on the first day of the tenth month of the tax year. A calendar year is divided into the following quarters.

Quarter	Months
First	January, February, March
Second	April, May, June
Third	July, August, September
Fourth	October, November, December

Figure your depreciation deduction for the year you place the property in service by multiplying the depreciation for a full year by the percentage listed below for the quarter you place the property in service.

Quarter	Percentage
First	87.5%
Second	62.5
Third	37.5
Fourth	12.5

If you dispose of the property before the end of the recovery period, figure your depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition by multiplying a full year of depreciation by the percentage listed below for the quarter you dispose of the property.

Quarter	Percentage
First	12.5%
Second	37.5
Third	62.5
Fourth	87.5

If you hold the property for the entire recovery period, your depreciation deduction for the year that includes the final quarter of the recovery period is the amount of your unrecovered basis in the property.

Mid-month convention. If this convention applies, the depreciation you can deduct for the first year that you depreciate the property depends on the month in which you place the property in service. Figure your depreciation deduction for the year you place the property in service by multiplying the depreciation for a full year by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of full months in the year that the property is in service plus ½ (or 0.5). The denominator is 12.

If you dispose of the property before the end of the recovery period, figure your depreciation deduction for the year of the disposition the same way. If you hold the property for the entire recovery period, your depreciation deduction for the year that includes the final month of the recovery period is the amount of your unrecovered basis in the property.

Example. You use the calendar year and place nonresidential real property in service in August. The property is in service 4 full months (September, October, November, and December). Your numerator is 4.5 (4 full months plus 0.5). You multiply the depreciation for a full year by 4.5/12, or 0.375.

Examples

The following examples show how to figure depreciation under MACRS without using the percentage tables. Figures are rounded for purposes of the examples. Assume for all the examples that you use a calendar year as your tax year.

Example 1—200% DB method and half-year convention. In February, you placed in service depreciable property with a 5-year recovery period and a basis of $1,000. You do not elect to take the section 179 deduction and the property does not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. You use GDS and the 200% declining balance (DB) method to figure your depreciation. When the straight line (SL) method results in an equal or larger deduction, you switch to the SL method. You did not place any property in service in the last 3 months of the year, so you must use the half-year convention.

First year. You figure the depreciation rate under the 200% DB method by dividing 2 (200%) by 5 (the number of years in the recovery period). The result is 40%. You multiply the adjusted basis of the property ($1,000) by the 40% DB rate. You apply the half-year convention by dividing the result ($400) by 2. Depreciation for the first year under the 200% DB method is $200.

You figure the depreciation rate under the straight line (SL) method by dividing 1 by 5, the number of years in the recovery period. The result is 20%.You multiply the adjusted basis of the property ($1,000) by the 20% SL rate. You apply the half-year convention by dividing the result ($200) by 2. Depreciation for the first year under the SL method is $100.

The DB method provides a larger deduction, so you deduct the $200 figured under the 200% DB method.

Second year. You reduce the adjusted basis ($1,000) by the depreciation claimed in the first year ($200). You multiply the result ($800) by the DB rate (40%). Depreciation for the second year under the 200% DB method is $320.

You figure the SL depreciation rate by dividing 1 by 4.5, the number of years remaining in the recovery period. (Based on the half-year convention, you used only half a year of the recovery period in the first year.) You multiply the reduced adjusted basis ($800) by the result (22.22%). Depreciation under the SL method for the second year is $178.

The DB method provides a larger deduction, so you deduct the $320 figured under the 200% DB method.

Third year. You reduce the adjusted basis ($800) by the depreciation claimed in the second year ($320). You multiply the result ($480) by the DB rate (40%). Depreciation for the third year under the 200% DB method is $192.

You figure the SL depreciation rate by dividing 1 by 3.5. You multiply the reduced adjusted basis ($480) by the result (28.57%). Depreciation under the SL method for the third year is $137.

The DB method provides a larger deduction, so you deduct the $192 figured under the 200% DB method.

Fourth year. You reduce the adjusted basis ($480) by the depreciation claimed in the third year ($192). You multiply the result ($288) by the DB rate (40%). Depreciation for the fourth year under the 200% DB method is $115.

You figure the SL depreciation rate by dividing 1 by 2.5. You multiply the reduced adjusted basis ($288) by the result (40%). Depreciation under the SL method for the fourth year is $115.

The SL method provides an equal deduction, so you switch to the SL method and deduct the $115.

Fifth year. You reduce the adjusted basis ($288) by the depreciation claimed in the fourth year ($115) to get the reduced adjusted basis of $173. You figure the SL depreciation rate by dividing 1 by 1.5. You multiply the reduced adjusted basis ($173) by the result (66.67%). Depreciation under the SL method for the fifth year is $115.

Sixth year. You reduce the adjusted basis ($173) by the depreciation claimed in the fifth year ($115) to get the reduced adjusted basis of $58. There is less than one year remaining in the recovery period, so the SL depreciation rate for the sixth year is 100%. You multiply the reduced adjusted basis ($58) by 100% to arrive at the depreciation deduction for the sixth year ($58).

Example 2—SL method and mid-month convention. In January, you bought and placed in service a building for $100,000 that is nonresidential real property with a recovery period of 39 years. The adjusted basis of the building is its cost of $100,000. You use GDS, the straight line (SL) method, and the mid-month convention to figure your depreciation.

First year. You figure the SL depreciation rate for the building by dividing 1 by 39 years. The result is .02564. The depreciation for a full year is $2,564 ($100,000 × .02564). Under the mid-month convention, you treat the property as placed in service in the middle of January. You get 11.5 months of depreciation for the year. Expressed as a decimal, the fraction of 11.5 months divided by 12 months is .958. Your first-year depreciation for the building is $2,456 ($2,564 × .958).

Second year. You subtract $2,456 from $100,000 to get your adjusted basis of $97,544 for the second year. The SL rate is .02629. This is 1 divided by the remaining recovery period of 38.042 years (39 years reduced by 11.5 months or .958 year). Your depreciation for the building for the second year is $2,564 ($97,544 × .02629).

Third year. The adjusted basis is $94,980 ($97,544 – $2,564). The SL rate is .027 (1 divided by 37.042 remaining years). Your depreciation for the third year is $2,564 ($94,980 × .027).

Example 3—200% DB method and mid-quarter convention. During the year, you bought and placed in service in your business the following items.

Item	Month Placed In Service	Cost
Safe	January	$4,000
Office furniture	September	1,000
Computer (not listed property)	October	5,000

You do not elect a section 179 deduction and these items do not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. You use GDS and the 200% declining balance (DB) method to figure the depreciation. The total bases of all property you placed in service this year is $10,000. The basis of the computer ($5,000) is more than 40% of the total bases of all property placed in service during the year ($10,000), so you must use the mid-quarter convention. This convention applies to all three items of property. The safe and office furniture are 7-year property and the computer is 5-year property.

First and second year depreciation for safe. The 200% DB rate for 7-year property is .28571. You determine this by dividing 2.00 (200%) by 7 years. The depreciation for the safe for a full year is $1,143 ($4,000 × .28571). You placed the safe in service in the first quarter of your tax year, so you multiply $1,143 by 87.5% (the mid-quarter percentage for the first quarter). The result, $1,000, is your deduction for depreciation on the safe for the first year.

For the second year, the adjusted basis of the safe is $3,000. You figure this by subtracting the first year's depreciation ($1,000) from the basis of the safe ($4,000). Your depreciation deduction for the second year is $857 ($3,000 × .28571).

First and second year depreciation for furniture. The furniture is also 7-year property, so you use the same 200% DB rate of .28571. You multiply the basis of the furniture ($1,000) by .28571 to get the depreciation of $286 for the full year. You placed the furniture in service in the third quarter of your tax year, so you multiply $286 by 37.5% (the mid-quarter percentage for the third quarter). The result, $107, is your deduction for depreciation on the furniture for the first year.

For the second year, the adjusted basis of the furniture is $893. You figure this by subtracting the first year's depreciation ($107) from the basis of the furniture ($1,000). Your depreciation for the second year is $255 ($893 × .28571).

First and second year depreciation for computer. The 200% DB rate for 5-year property is .40. You determine this by dividing 2.00 (200%) by 5 years. The depreciation for the computer for a full year is $2,000 ($5,000 × .40). You placed the computer in service in the fourth quarter of your tax year, so you multiply the $2,000 by 12.5% (the mid-quarter percentage for the fourth quarter). The result, $250, is your deduction for depreciation on the computer for the first year.

For the second year, the adjusted basis of the computer is $4,750. You figure this by subtracting the first year's depreciation ($250) from the basis of the computer ($5,000). Your depreciation deduction for the second year is $1,900 ($4,750 × .40).

Example 4—200% DB method and half-year convention. Last year, in July, you bought and placed in service in your business a new item of 7-year property. This was the only item of property you placed in service last year. The property cost $39,000 and you elected a $24,000 section 179 deduction. You also took a special depreciation allowance of $7,500. Your unadjusted basis for the property is $7,500. Because you did not place any property in service in the last 3 months of your tax year, you used the half-year convention. You figured your deduction using the percentages in Table A-1 for 7-year property. Last year, your depreciation was $1,072 ($7,500 × 14.29%).

In July of this year, your property was vandalized. You had a deductible casualty loss of $3,000. You spent $3,500 to put the property back in operational order. Your adjusted basis at the end of this year is $6,928. You figured this by first subtracting the first year's depreciation ($1,072) and the casualty loss ($3,000) from the unadjusted basis of $7,500. To this amount ($3,428), you then added the $3,500 repair cost.

You cannot use the table percentages to figure your depreciation for this property for this year because of the adjustments to basis. You must figure the deduction yourself. You determine the DB rate by dividing 2.00 (200%) by 7 years. The result is .28571 or 28.571%. You multiply the adjusted basis of your property ($6,928) by the declining balance rate of .28571 to get your depreciation deduction of $1,979 for this year.

Figuring the Deduction for Property Acquired in a Nontaxable Exchange

If your property has a carryover basis because you acquired it in a nontaxable transfer such as a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion, you must generally figure depreciation for the property as if the transfer had not occurred. However, see Like-kind exchanges and involuntary conversions, earlier, in chapter 3 under How Much Can You Deduct and Property Acquired in a Like-kind Exchange or Involuntary Conversion, next.

Property Acquired in a Like-kind Exchange or Involuntary Conversion

You generally must depreciate the carryover basis of property acquired in a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion over the remaining recovery period of the property exchanged or involuntarily converted. You also generally continue to use the same depreciation method and convention used for the exchanged or involuntarily converted property. This applies only to acquired property with the same or a shorter recovery period and the same or more accelerated depreciation method than the property exchanged or involuntarily converted. The excess basis (the part of the acquired property's basis that exceeds its carryover basis), if any, of the acquired property is treated as newly placed in service property.

For acquired property that has a longer recovery period or less accelerated depreciation method than the exchanged or involuntarily converted property, you generally must depreciate the carryover basis of the acquired property as if it were placed in service in the same tax year as the exchanged or involuntarily converted property. You also generally continue to use the longer recovery period and less accelerated depreciation method of the acquired property.

If the MACRS property you acquired in the exchange or involuntary conversion is qualified property, discussed earlier in *chapter 3* under *What Is Qualified Property*, you can claim a special depreciation allowance on the carryover basis. Special rules apply to vehicles acquired in a trade-in. For information on how to figure depreciation for a vehicle acquired in a trade-in that is subject to the passenger automobile limits, see *Deductions For Passenger Automobiles Acquired in a Trade-in* under *Do the Passenger Automobile Limits Apply* in *chapter 5*.

Election out. Instead of using the above rules, you can elect, for depreciation purposes, to treat the adjusted basis of the exchanged or involuntarily converted property as if disposed of at the time of the exchange or involuntary conversion. Treat the carryover basis and excess basis, if any, for the acquired property as if placed in service the later of the date you acquired it or the time of the disposition of the exchanged or involuntarily converted property. The depreciable basis of the new property is the adjusted basis of the exchanged or involuntarily converted property plus any additional amount you paid for it. The election, if made, applies to both the acquired property and the exchanged or involuntarily converted property. This election does not affect the amount of gain or loss recognized on the exchange or involuntary conversion.

When to make the election. You must make the election on a timely filed return (including extensions) for the year of replacement. The election must be made separately by each person acquiring replacement property. In the case of a partnership, S corporation, or consolidated group, the election is made by the partnership, by the S corporation, or by the common parent of a consolidated group, respectively. Once made, the election may not be revoked without IRS consent.

For more information and special rules, see the Instructions for Form 4562.

Property Acquired in a Nontaxable Transfer

You must depreciate MACRS property acquired by a corporation or partnership in certain nontaxable transfers over the property's remaining recovery period in the transferor's hands, as if the transfer had not occurred. You must continue to use the same depreciation method and convention as the transferor. You can depreciate the part of the property's basis that exceeds its carryover basis (the transferor's adjusted basis in the property) as newly purchased MACRS property.

The nontaxable transfers covered by this rule include the following.

- A distribution in complete liquidation of a subsidiary.
- A transfer to a corporation controlled by the transferor.
- An exchange of property solely for corporate stock or securities in a reorganization.
- A contribution of property to a partnership in exchange for a partnership interest.
- A partnership distribution of property to a partner.

Figuring the Deduction for a Short Tax Year

You cannot use the MACRS percentage tables to determine depreciation for a short tax year. A short tax year is any tax year with less than 12 full months. This section discusses the rules for determining the depreciation deduction for property you place in service or dispose of in a short tax year. It also discusses the rules for determining depreciation when you have a short tax year during the recovery period (other than the year the property is placed in service or disposed of).

For more information on figuring depreciation for a short tax year, see Revenue Procedure 89-15, 1989-1 C.B. 816.

Using the Applicable Convention in a Short Tax Year

The applicable convention establishes the date property is treated as placed in service and disposed of. Depreciation is allowable only for that part of the tax year the property is treated as in service. The recovery period begins on the placed in service date determined by applying the convention. The remaining recovery period at the beginning of the next tax year is the full recovery period less the part for which depreciation was allowable in the first tax year.

The following discussions explain how to use the applicable convention in a short tax year.

Mid-month convention. Under the mid-month convention, you always treat your property as placed in service or disposed of on the midpoint of the month it is placed in service or disposed of. You apply this rule without regard to your tax year.

Half-year convention. Under the half-year convention, you treat property as placed in service or disposed of on the midpoint of the tax year it is placed in service or disposed of.

First or last day of month. For a short tax year beginning on the first day of a month or ending on the last day of a month, the tax year consists of the number of months in the tax year. If the short tax year includes part of a month, you generally include the full month in the number of months in the tax year. You determine the midpoint of the tax year by dividing the number of months in the tax year by 2. For the half-year convention, you treat property as placed in service or disposed of on either the first day or the midpoint of a month.

For example, a short tax year that begins on June 20 and ends on December 31 consists of 7 months. You use only full months for this determination, so you treat the tax year as beginning on June 1 instead of June 20. The midpoint of the tax year is the middle of September ($3\frac{1}{2}$ months from the beginning of the tax year). You treat property as placed in service or disposed of on this midpoint.

Example. Tara Corporation, a calendar year taxpayer, was incorporated on March 15. For purposes of the half-year convention, it has a short tax year of 10 months, ending on December 31, 2012. During the short tax year, Tara placed property in service for which it uses the half-year convention. Tara treats this property as placed in service on the first day of the sixth month of the short tax year, or August 1, 2012.

Not on first or last day of month. For a short tax year not beginning on the first day of a month and not ending on the last day of a month, the tax year consists of the number of days in the tax year. You determine the midpoint of the tax year by dividing the number of days in the tax year by 2. For the half-year convention, you treat property as placed in service or disposed of on either the first day or the midpoint of a month. If the result of dividing the number of days in the tax year by 2 is not the first day or the midpoint of a month, you treat the property as placed in service or disposed of on the nearest preceding first day or midpoint of a month.

Mid-quarter convention. To determine if you must use the mid-quarter convention, compare the basis of property you place in service in the last 3 months of your tax year to that of property you place in service during the full tax year. The length of your tax year does not matter. If you have a short tax year of 3 months or less, use the mid-quarter convention for all applicable property you place in service during that tax year.

You treat property under the mid-quarter convention as placed in service or disposed of on the midpoint of the quarter of the tax year in which it is placed in service or disposed of. Divide a short tax year into 4 quarters and determine the midpoint of each quarter.

For a short tax year of 4 or 8 full calendar months, determine quarters on the basis of whole months. The midpoint of each quarter is either the first day or the midpoint of a month. Treat property as placed in service or disposed of on this midpoint.

To determine the midpoint of a quarter for a short tax year of other than 4 or 8 full calendar months, complete the following steps.

1. Determine the number of days in your short tax year.
2. Determine the number of days in each quarter by dividing the number of days in your short tax year by 4.
3. Determine the midpoint of each quarter by dividing the number of days in each quarter by 2.

If the result of (3) gives you a midpoint of a quarter that is on a day other than the first day or midpoint of a month, treat the property as placed in service or disposed of on the nearest preceding first day or midpoint of that month.

Example. Tara Corporation, a calendar year taxpayer, was incorporated and began business on March 15. It has a short tax year of $9\frac{1}{2}$ months, ending on December 31. During December, it placed property in service for which it must use the mid-quarter convention. This is a short tax year of other than 4 or 8 full calendar months, so it must determine the midpoint of each quarter.

1. First, it determines that its short tax year beginning March 15 and ending December 31 consists of 292 days.
2. Next, it divides 292 by 4 to determine the length of each quarter, 73 days.
3. Finally, it divides 73 by 2 to determine the midpoint of each quarter, the 37th day.

The following table shows the quarters of Tara Corporation's short tax year, the midpoint of each quarter, and the date in each quarter that Tara must treat its property as placed in service.

Quarter	Midpoint	Placed In Service
3/15 – 5/26	4/20	4/15
5/27 – 8/07	7/02	7/01
8/08 – 10/19	9/13	9/01
10/20 – 12/31	11/25	11/15

The last quarter of the short tax year begins on October 20, which is 73 days from December 31, the end of the tax year. The 37th day of the last quarter is November 25, which is the midpoint of the quarter. November 25 is not the first day or the midpoint of November, so Tara Corporation must treat the property as placed in service in the middle of November (the nearest preceding first day or midpoint of that month).

Property Placed in Service in a Short Tax Year

To figure your MACRS depreciation deduction for the short tax year, you must first determine the depreciation for a full tax year. You do this by multiplying your basis in the property by the applicable depreciation rate. Then, determine the depreciation for the short tax year. Do this by multiplying the depreciation for a full tax year by a fraction. The numerator (top number) of the fraction is the number of months (including parts of a month) the property is treated as in service during the tax year (applying the applicable convention). The denominator (bottom number) is 12. See Depreciation After a Short Tax Year, later, for information on how to figure depreciation in later years.

Example 1—half-year convention. Tara Corporation, with a short tax year beginning March 15 and ending December 31, placed in service on March 16 an item of 5-year property with a basis of $1,000. This is the only property the corporation placed in service during the short tax year. Tara does not elect to claim a section 179 deduction and the property does not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. The depreciation method for this property is the 200% declining balance method. The depreciation rate is 40% and Tara applies the half-year convention.

Tara treats the property as placed in service on August 1. The determination of this August 1 date is explained in the example illustrating the half-year convention under Using the Applicable Convention in a Short Tax Year, earlier. Tara is allowed 5 months of depreciation for the short tax year that consists of 10 months. The corporation first multiplies the basis ($1,000) by 40% (the declining balance rate) to get the depreciation for a full tax year of $400. The corporation then multiplies $400 by $^5/_{12}$ to get the short tax year depreciation of $167.

Example 2—mid-quarter convention. Tara Corporation, with a short tax year beginning March 15 and ending on December 31, placed in service on October 16 an item of 5-year property with a basis of $1,000. Tara does not elect to claim a section 179 deduction and the property does not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. The depreciation method for this property is the 200% declining balance method. The depreciation rate is 40%. The corporation must apply the mid-quarter convention because the property was the only item placed in service that year and it was placed in service in the last 3 months of the tax year.

Tara treats the property as placed in service on September 1. This date is shown in the table provided in the example illustrating the mid-quarter convention under Using the Applicable Convention in a Short Tax Year, earlier, for property that Tara Corporation placed in service during the quarter that begins on August 8 and ends on October 19. Under MACRS, Tara is allowed 4 months of depreciation for the short tax year that consists of 10 months. The corporation first multiplies the basis ($1,000) by 40% to get the depreciation for a full tax year of $400. The corporation then multiplies $400 by $^4/_{12}$ to get the short tax year depreciation of $133.

Property Placed in Service Before a Short Tax Year

If you have a short tax year after the tax year in which you began depreciating property, you must change the way you figure depreciation for that property. If you were using the percentage tables, you can no longer use them. You must figure depreciation for the short tax year and each later tax year as explained next.

Depreciation After a Short Tax Year

You can use either of the following methods to figure the depreciation for years after a short tax year.

- The simplified method.
- The allocation method.

You must use the method you choose consistently.

Using the simplified method for a 12-month year. Under the simplified method, you figure the depreciation for a later 12-month year in the recovery period by multiplying the adjusted basis of your property at the beginning of the year by the applicable depreciation rate.

Example. Assume the same facts as in *Example 1* under Property Placed in Service in a Short Tax Year, earlier. The Tara Corporation claimed depreciation of $167 for its short tax year. The adjusted basis on January 1 of the next year is $833 ($1,000 – $167). Tara's depreciation for that next year is 40% of $833, or $333.

Using the simplified method for a short year. If a later tax year in the recovery period is a short tax year, you figure depreciation for that year by multiplying the adjusted basis of the property at the beginning of the tax year by the applicable depreciation rate, and then by a fraction. The fraction's numerator is the number of months (including parts of a month) in the tax year. Its denominator is 12.

Using the simplified method for an early disposition. If you dispose of property in a later tax year before the end of the recovery period, determine the depreciation for the year of disposition by multiplying the adjusted basis of the property at the beginning of the tax year by the applicable depreciation rate and then multiplying the result by a fraction. The fraction's numerator is the number of months (including parts of a month) the property is treated as in service during the tax year (applying the applicable convention). Its denominator is 12.

Using the allocation method for a 12-month or short tax year. Under the allocation method, you figure the depreciation for each later tax year by allocating to that year the depreciation attributable to the parts of the recovery years that fall within that year. Whether your tax year is a 12-month or short tax year, you figure the depreciation by determining which recovery years are included in that year. For each recovery year included, multiply the depreciation attributable to that recovery year by a fraction. The fraction's numerator is the number of months (including parts of a month) that are included in both the tax year and the recovery year. Its denominator is 12. The allowable depreciation for the tax year is the sum of the depreciation figured for each recovery year.

Example. Assume the same facts as in *Example 1* under Property Placed in Service in a Short Tax Year, earlier. The Tara Corporation's first tax year after the short tax year is a full year of 12 months, beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The first recovery year for the 5-year property placed in service during the short tax year extends from August 1 to July 31. Tara deducted 5 months of the first recovery year on its short-year tax return. Seven months of the first recovery year and 5 months of the second recovery year fall within the next tax year. The depreciation for the next tax year is $333, which is the sum of the following.

- $233—The depreciation for the first recovery year ($400 × $^{7}/_{12}$).
- $100—The depreciation for the second recovery year. This is figured by multiplying the adjusted basis of $600 ($1,000 – $400) by 40%, then multiplying the $240 result by $^{5}/_{12}$.

Using the allocation method for an early disposition. If you dispose of property before the end of the recovery period in a later tax year, determine the depreciation for the year of disposition by multiplying the depreciation figured for each recovery year or part of a recovery year included in the tax year by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of months (including parts of months) the property is treated as in service in the tax year (applying the applicable convention). The denominator is 12. If there is more than one recovery year in the tax year, you add together the depreciation for each recovery year.

How Do You Use General Asset Accounts?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Amortization

Amount realized

Basis

Convention

Disposition

Exchange

Placed in service

Recovery period

Section 1245 property

Unadjusted basis

To make it easier to figure MACRS depreciation, you can group separate properties into one or more general asset accounts (GAAs). You then can depreciate all the properties in each account as a single item of property.

Property you cannot include. You cannot include property in a GAA if you use it in both a personal activity and a trade or business (or for the production of income) in the year in which you first place it in service. If property you included in a GAA is later used in a personal activity, see Terminating GAA Treatment, later.

Property generating foreign source income. For information on the GAA treatment of property that generates foreign source income, see sections 1.168(i)-1(f) of the regulations.

Change in use. Special rules apply to figuring depreciation for property in a GAA for which the use changes during the tax year. Examples include a change in use resulting in a shorter recovery period and/or more accelerated depreciation method or a change in use resulting in a longer recovery period and/or a less accelerated depreciation method. See sections 1.168(i)-1(h) and 1.168(i)-4 of the regulations.

Grouping Property

Each GAA must include only property you placed in service in the same year and that has the following in common.

- Asset class, if any.
- Recovery period.
- Depreciation method.
- Convention.

The following rules also apply when you establish a GAA.

- ***No asset class.*** Properties without an asset class, but with the same depreciation method, recovery period, and convention, can be grouped into the same GAA.
- ***Mid-quarter convention.*** Property subject to the mid-quarter convention can only be grouped into a GAA with property placed in service in the same quarter of the tax year.
- ***Mid-month convention.*** Property subject to the mid-month convention can only be grouped into a

GAA with property placed in service in the same month of the tax year.

- ***Passenger automobiles.*** Passenger automobiles subject to the limits on passenger automobile depreciation must be grouped into a separate GAA.

Figuring Depreciation for a GAA

After you have set up a GAA, you generally figure the MACRS depreciation for it by using the applicable depreciation method, recovery period, and convention for the property in the GAA. For each GAA, record the depreciation allowance in a separate depreciation reserve account.

Example. Make & Sell, a calendar-year corporation, set up a GAA for ten machines. The machines cost a total of $10,000 and were placed in service in June 2012. One of the machines cost $8,200 and the rest cost a total of $1,800. This GAA is depreciated under the 200% declining balance method with a 5-year recovery period and a half-year convention. Make & Sell did not claim the section 179 deduction on the machines and the machines did not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. The depreciation allowance for 2012 is $2,000 [($10,000 × 40%) ÷ 2]. As of January 1, 2013, the depreciation reserve account is $2,000.

Passenger automobiles. To figure depreciation on passenger automobiles in a GAA, apply the deduction limits discussed in chapter 5 under *Do the Passenger Automobile Limits Apply*. Multiply the amount determined using these limits by the number of automobiles originally included in the account, reduced by the total number of automobiles removed from the GAA as discussed in *Terminating GAA Treatment* later.

Disposing of GAA Property

When you dispose of property included in a GAA, the following rules generally apply.

- Neither the unadjusted depreciable basis (defined later) nor the depreciation reserve account of the GAA is affected. You continue to depreciate the account as if the disposition had not occurred.
- The property is treated as having an adjusted basis of zero, so you cannot realize a loss on the disposition. If the property is transferred to a supplies, scrap, or similar account, its basis in that account is zero.
- Any amount realized on the disposition is treated as ordinary income, up to the limit discussed later under *Treatment of amount realized*.

However, these rules do not apply to any disposition described later under *Terminating GAA Treatment*.

Disposition. Property in a GAA is considered disposed of when you do any of the following.

- Permanently withdraw it from use in your trade or business or from the production of income.
- Transfer it to a supplies, scrap, or similar account.
- Sell, exchange, retire, physically abandon, or destroy it.

The retirement of a structural component of real property is not a disposition.

Treatment of amount realized. When you dispose of property in a GAA, you must recognize any amount realized from the disposition as ordinary income, up to a limit. The limit is:

1. The unadjusted depreciable basis of the GAA **plus**
2. Any expensed costs for property in the GAA that are subject to recapture as depreciation (not including any expensed costs for property that you removed from the GAA under the rules discussed later under *Terminating GAA Treatment*), **minus**
3. Any amount previously recognized as ordinary income upon the disposition of other property from the GAA.

Unadjusted depreciable basis. The unadjusted depreciable basis of a GAA is the total of the unadjusted depreciable bases of all the property in the GAA. The unadjusted depreciable basis of an item of property in a GAA is the amount you would use to figure gain or loss on its sale, but figured without reducing your original basis by any depreciation allowed or allowable in earlier years. However, you do reduce your original basis by other amounts, including any amortization deduction, section 179 deduction, special depreciation allowance, and electric vehicle credit.

Expensed costs. Expensed costs that are subject to recapture as depreciation include the following.

1. The section 179 deduction.
2. Amortization deductions for the following.
   a. Pollution control facilities.
   b. Removal of barriers for the elderly and disabled.
   c. Tertiary injectants.
   d. Reforestation expenses.

Example 1. The facts are the same as in the example under *Figuring Depreciation for a GAA*, earlier. In February 2013, Make & Sell sells the machine that cost $8,200 to an unrelated person for $9,000. The machine is treated as having an adjusted basis of zero.

On its 2013 tax return, Make & Sell recognizes the $9,000 amount realized as ordinary income because it is not more than the GAA's unadjusted depreciable basis ($10,000) plus any expensed cost (for example, the section 179 deduction) for property in the GAA ($0), minus any amounts previously recognized as ordinary income because of dispositions of other property from the GAA ($0).

The unadjusted depreciable basis and depreciation reserve of the GAA are not affected by the sale of the machine. The depreciation allowance for the GAA in 2013 is $3,200 [($10,000 − $2,000) × 40%].

Example 2. Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*. In June 2014, Make & Sell sells seven machines to an unrelated person for a total of $1,100. These machines are treated as having an adjusted basis of zero.

On its 2014 tax return, Make & Sell recognizes $1,000 as ordinary income. This is the GAA's unadjusted depreciable basis ($10,000) plus the expensed costs ($0), minus the amount previously recognized as ordinary income ($9,000). The remaining amount realized of $100 ($1,100 − $1,000) is section 1231 gain (discussed in chapter 3 of Publication 544).

The unadjusted depreciable basis and depreciation reserve of the GAA are not affected by the disposition of the machines. The depreciation allowance for the GAA in 2014 is $1,920 [($10,000 − $5,200) × 40%].

Terminating GAA Treatment

You must remove the following property from a GAA.

- Property you dispose of in a nonrecognition transaction or an abusive transaction.
- Property you dispose of in a qualifying disposition or in a disposition of all the property in the GAA, if you choose to terminate GAA treatment.
- Property you dispose of in a like-kind exchange or an involuntary conversion.
- Property you change to personal use.
- Property for which you must recapture any allowable credit or deduction, such as the investment credit, the credit for qualified electric vehicles, the section 179 deduction, or the deduction for clean-fuel vehicles and clean-fuel vehicle refueling property placed in service before January 1, 2006.

If you remove property from a GAA, you must make the following adjustments.

1. Reduce the unadjusted depreciable basis of the GAA by the unadjusted depreciable basis of the property as of the first day of the tax year in which the disposition, change in use, or recapture event occurs. You can use any reasonable method that is consistently applied to determine the unadjusted depreciable basis of the property you remove from a GAA.
2. Reduce the depreciation reserve account by the depreciation allowed or allowable for the property (computed in the same way as computed for the GAA) as of the end of the tax year immediately preceding the year in which the disposition, change in use, or recapture event occurs.

These adjustments have no effect on the recognition and character of prior dispositions subject to the rules discussed earlier under Disposing of GAA Property.

Nonrecognition transactions. If you dispose of GAA property in a nonrecognition transaction, you must remove it from the GAA. The following are nonrecognition transactions.

- The receipt by one corporation of property distributed in complete liquidation of another corporation.
- The transfer of property to a corporation solely in exchange for stock in that corporation if the transferor is in control of the corporation immediately after the exchange.
- The transfer of property by a corporation that is a party to a reorganization in exchange solely for stock and securities in another corporation that is also a party to the reorganization.
- The contribution of property to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership.
- The distribution of property (including money) from a partnership to a partner.
- Any transaction between members of the same affiliated group during any year for which the group makes a consolidated return.

Rules for recipient (transferee). The recipient of the property (the person to whom it is transferred) must include your (the transferor's) adjusted basis in the property in a GAA. If you transferred either all of the property or the last item of property in a GAA, the recipient's basis in the property is the result of the following.

- The adjusted depreciable basis of the GAA as of the beginning of your tax year in which the transaction takes place, **minus**
- The depreciation allowable to you for the year of the transfer.

For this purpose, the adjusted depreciable basis of a GAA is the unadjusted depreciable basis of the GAA minus any depreciation allowed or allowable for the GAA.

Abusive transactions. If you dispose of GAA property in an abusive transaction, you must remove it from the GAA. A disposition is an abusive transaction if it is not a nonrecognition transaction (described earlier) or a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion and a main purpose for the disposition is to get a tax benefit or a result that would not be available without the use of a GAA. Examples of abusive transactions include the following.

1. A transaction with a main purpose of shifting income or deductions among taxpayers in a way that would not be possible without choosing to use a GAA to take advantage of differing effective tax rates.
2. A choice to use a GAA with a main purpose of disposing of property from the GAA so that you can use an expiring net operating loss or credit. For example, if you have a net operating loss carryover or a credit carryover, the following transactions will be considered abusive transactions unless there is strong evidence to the contrary.
   a. A transfer of GAA property to a related person.
   b. A transfer of GAA property under an agreement where the property continues to be used, or is available for use, by you.

Figuring gain or loss. You must determine the gain, loss, or other deduction due to an abusive transaction by taking into account the property's adjusted basis. The adjusted basis of the property at the time of the disposition is the result of the following:

- The unadjusted depreciable basis of the property, **minus**
- The depreciation allowed or allowable for the property figured by using the depreciation method, recovery period, and convention that applied to the GAA in which the property was included.

If there is a gain, the amount subject to recapture as ordinary income is the smaller of the following.

1. The depreciation allowed or allowable for the property, including any expensed cost (such as section 179 deductions or the additional depreciation allowed or allowable for the property).
2. The result of the following:
   a. The original unadjusted depreciable basis of the GAA (plus, for section 1245 property originally included in the GAA, any expensed cost), **minus**
   b. The total gain previously recognized as ordinary income on the disposition of property from the GAA.

Qualifying dispositions. If you dispose of GAA property in a qualifying disposition, you can choose to remove the property from the GAA. A qualifying disposition is one that does not involve all the property, or the last item of property, remaining in a GAA and that is described by any of the following.

1. A disposition that is a direct result of fire, storm, shipwreck, other casualty, or theft.
2. A charitable contribution for which a deduction is allowed.
3. A disposition that is a direct result of a cessation, termination, or disposition of a business, manufacturing or other income-producing process, operation, facility, plant, or other unit (other than by transfer to a supplies, scrap, or similar account).
4. A nontaxable transaction other than a nonrecognition transaction (described earlier), a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion, or a transaction that is nontaxable only because it is a disposition from a GAA.

If you choose to remove the property from the GAA, figure your gain, loss, or other deduction resulting from the disposition in the manner described earlier under *Abusive transactions*.

Like-kind exchanges and involuntary conversions. If you dispose of GAA property as a result of a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion, you must remove from the GAA the property that you transferred. See chapter 1 of Publication 544 for information on these transactions. Figure your gain, loss, or other deduction resulting from the disposition in the manner described earlier under *Abusive transactions*.

Example. Sankofa, a calendar-year corporation, maintains one GAA for 12 machines. Each machine costs $15,000 and was placed in service in 2011. Of the 12 machines, nine cost a total of $135,000 and are used in Sankofa's New York plant and three machines cost $45,000 and are used in Sankofa's New Jersey plant. Assume this GAA uses the 200% declining balance depreciation method, a 5-year recovery period, and a half-year convention. Sankofa does not claim the section 179 deduction and the machines do not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. As of January 1, 2013, the depreciation reserve account for the GAA is $93,600.

In May 2013, Sankofa sells its entire manufacturing plant in New Jersey to an unrelated person. The sales proceeds allocated to each of the three machines at the New Jersey plant is $5,000. This transaction is a qualifying disposition, so Sankofa chooses to remove the three machines from the GAA and figure the gain, loss, or other deduction by taking into account their adjusted bases.

For Sankofa's 2013 return, the depreciation allowance for the GAA is figured as follows. As of December 31, 2012, the depreciation allowed or allowable for the three machines at the New Jersey plant is $23,400. As of January 1, 2013, the unadjusted depreciable basis of the GAA is reduced from $180,000 to $135,000 ($180,000 minus the $45,000 unadjusted depreciable bases of the three machines), and the depreciation reserve account is decreased from $93,600 to $70,200 ($93,600 minus $23,400 depreciation allowed or allowable for the three machines as of December 31, 2012). The depreciation allowance for the GAA in 2013 is $25,920 [($135,000 − $70,200) × 40%].

For Sankofa's 2013 return, gain or loss for each of the three machines at the New Jersey plant is determined as follows. The depreciation allowed or allowable in 2013 for each machine is $1,440 [(($15,000 − $7,800) × 40%) ÷ 2]. The adjusted basis of each machine is $5,760 (the adjusted depreciable basis of $7,200 removed from the account less the $1,440 depreciation allowed or allowable in 2013). As a result, the loss recognized in 2013 for each machine is $760 ($5,000 − $5,760). This loss is subject to section 1231 treatment. See chapter 3 of Publication 544 for information on section 1231 losses.

Disposition of all property in a GAA. If you dispose of all the property, or the last item of property, in a GAA, you can choose to end the GAA. If you make this choice, you figure the gain or loss by comparing the adjusted depreciable basis of the GAA with the amount realized.

If there is a gain, the amount subject to recapture as ordinary income is limited to the result of the following.

- The depreciation allowed or allowable for the GAA, including any expensed cost (such as section 179 deductions or the additional depreciation allowed or allowable for the GAA), **minus**
- The total gain previously recognized as ordinary income on the disposition of property from the GAA.

Like-kind exchanges and involuntary conversions. If you dispose of all the property or the last item of property in a GAA as a result of a like-kind exchange or involuntary conversion, the GAA terminates. You must figure the gain or loss in the manner described above under *Disposition of all property in a GAA*.

Example. Duforcelf, a calendar-year corporation, maintains a GAA for 1,000 calculators that cost a total of $60,000 and were placed in service in 2010. Assume this GAA is depreciated under the 200% declining balance method, has a recovery period of 5 years, and uses a half-year convention. Duforcelf does not claim the section 179 deduction and the calculators do not qualify for a special depreciation allowance. In 2012, Duforcelf sells 200 of the calculators to an unrelated person for $10,000. The $10,000 is recognized as ordinary income.

In March 2013, Duforcelf sells the remaining calculators in the GAA to an unrelated person for $35,000. Duforcelf decides to end the GAA.

On the date of the disposition, the adjusted depreciable basis of the account is $23,040 (unadjusted depreciable basis of $60,000 minus the depreciation allowed or allowable of $36,960). In 2013, Duforcelf recognizes a gain of $11,960. This is the amount realized of $35,000 minus the adjusted depreciable basis of $23,040. The gain subject to recapture as ordinary income is limited to the depreciation allowed or allowable minus the amounts previously recognized as ordinary income ($36,960 − $10,000 = $26,960). Therefore, the entire gain of $11,960 is recaptured as ordinary income.

Electing To Use a GAA

An election to include property in a GAA is made separately by each owner of the property. This means that an election to include property in a GAA must be made by each member of a consolidated group and at the partnership or S corporation level (and not by each partner or shareholder separately).

How to make the election. Make the election by completing line 18 of Form 4562.

When to make the election. You must make the election on a timely filed tax return (including extensions) for the year in which you place in service the property included in the GAA. However, if you timely filed your return for the year without making the election, you still can make the election by filing an amended return within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Attach the election to the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" on the election statement.

RECORDS You must maintain records that identify the property included in each GAA, that establish the unadjusted depreciable basis and depreciation reserve of the GAA, and that reflect the amount realized during the year upon dispositions from each GAA. However, see chapter 2 for the recordkeeping requirements for section 179 property.

Revoking an election. You can revoke an election to use a GAA only in the following situations.

- You include in the GAA property that generates foreign source income, both United States and foreign source income, or combined gross income of an FSC, a DISC, or a possessions corporation and its related supplier, and that inclusion results in a substantial distortion of income.
- You remove property from the GAA as described under *Terminating GAA Treatment*, earlier.

When Do You Recapture MACRS Depreciation?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Disposition

Nonresidential real property

Recapture

Residential rental property

When you dispose of property that you depreciated using MACRS, any gain on the disposition generally is recaptured (included in income) as ordinary income up to the amount of the depreciation previously allowed or allowable for the property. Depreciation, for this purpose, includes the following.

- Any section 179 deduction claimed on the property.
- Any deduction under section 179B of the Internal Revenue Code for capital costs to comply with Environmental Protection Agency sulfur regulations.
- Any deduction under section 179C of the Internal Revenue Code for certain qualified refinery property placed in service after August 8, 2005.
- Any deduction under section 179D of the Internal Revenue Code for certain energy efficient commercial building property placed in service after December 31, 2005.
- Any deduction under section 179E of the Internal Revenue Code for qualified advanced mine safety equipment property placed in service after December 20, 2006.
- Any deduction under section 190 of the Internal Revenue Code for removal of barriers to the disabled and the elderly.
- Any deduction under section 193 of the Internal Revenue Code for tertiary injectants.
- Any special depreciation allowance previously allowed or allowable for the property (unless you elected not to claim it).

There is no recapture for residential rental and nonresidential real property unless that property is qualified property for which you claimed a special depreciation allowance. For more information on depreciation recapture, see Publication 544.

5.

Additional Rules for Listed Property

Introduction

This chapter discusses the deduction limits and other special rules that apply to certain listed property. Listed property includes cars and other property used for transportation, property used for entertainment, and certain computers.

Deductions for listed property (other than certain leased property) are subject to the following special rules and limits.

- ***Deduction for employees.*** If your use of the property is not for your employer's convenience or is not required as a condition of your employment, you cannot deduct depreciation or rent expenses for your use of the property as an employee.

- ***Business-use requirement.*** If the property is not used predominantly (more than 50%) for qualified business use, you cannot claim the section 179 deduction or a special depreciation allowance. In addition, you must figure any depreciation deduction under the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) using the straight line method over the ADS recovery period. You may also have to recapture (include in income) any excess depreciation claimed in previous years. A similar inclusion amount applies to certain leased property.
- ***Passenger automobile limits and rules.*** Annual limits apply to depreciation deductions (including section 179 deductions and any special depreciation allowance) for certain passenger automobiles. You can continue to deduct depreciation for the unrecovered basis resulting from these limits after the end of the recovery period.

This chapter defines listed property and explains the special rules and depreciation deduction limits that apply, including the special inclusion amount rule for leased property. It also discusses the recordkeeping rules for listed property and explains how to report information about the property on your tax return.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

- **463** Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses
- **535** Business Expenses
- **587** Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Daycare Providers)

Form (and Instructions)

- **2106** Employee Business Expenses
- **2106-EZ** Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses
- **4562** Depreciation and Amortization
- **4797** Sales of Business Property

See chapter 6 for information about getting publications and forms.

What Is Listed Property?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

- Capitalized
- Commuting
- Improvement
- Recovery period
- Straight line method

Listed property is any of the following.

- Passenger automobiles (as defined later).
- Any other property used for transportation, unless it is an excepted vehicle.
- Property generally used for entertainment, recreation, or amusement (including photographic, phonographic, communication, and video-recording equipment).
- Computers and related peripheral equipment, unless used only at a regular business establishment and owned or leased by the person operating the establishment. A regular business establishment includes a portion of a dwelling unit that is used both regularly and exclusively for business as discussed in Publication 587.

Improvements to listed property. An improvement made to listed property that must be capitalized is treated as a new item of depreciable property. The recovery period and method of depreciation that apply to the listed property as a whole also apply to the improvement. For example, if you must depreciate the listed property using the straight line method, you also must depreciate the improvement using the straight line method.

Passenger Automobiles

A passenger automobile is any four-wheeled vehicle made primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways and rated at 6,000 pounds or less of unloaded gross vehicle weight (6,000 pounds or less of gross vehicle weight for trucks and vans). It includes any part, component, or other item physically attached to the automobile at the time of purchase or usually included in the purchase price of an automobile.

The following vehicles are not considered passenger automobiles for these purposes.

- An ambulance, hearse, or combination ambulance-hearse used directly in a trade or business.
- A vehicle used directly in the trade or business of transporting persons or property for pay or hire.
- A truck or van that is a qualified nonpersonal use vehicle.

Qualified nonpersonal use vehicles. Qualified nonpersonal use vehicles are vehicles that by their nature are not likely to be used more than a minimal amount for personal purposes. They include the trucks and vans listed as excepted vehicles under Other Property Used for Transportation, next. They also include trucks and vans that have been specially modified so that they are not likely to be used more than a minimal amount for personal purposes, such as by installation of permanent shelving and painting the vehicle to display advertising or the company's name.

For a detailed discussion of passenger automobiles, including leased passenger automobiles, see Publication 463.

Other Property Used for Transportation

CAUTION *Although vehicles used to transport persons or property for pay or hire and vehicles rated at more than the 6,000-pound threshold are not passenger automobiles, they are still "other property used for transportation" and are subject to the special rules for listed property.*

Other property used for transportation includes trucks, buses, boats, airplanes, motorcycles, and any other vehicles used to transport persons or goods.

Excepted vehicles. Other property used for transportation does not include the following qualified nonpersonal use vehicles (defined earlier under Passenger Automobiles).

- Clearly marked police and fire vehicles.
- Unmarked vehicles used by law enforcement officers if the use is officially authorized.
- Ambulances used as such and hearses used as such.
- Any vehicle with a loaded gross vehicle weight of over 14,000 pounds that is designed to carry cargo.
- Bucket trucks (cherry pickers), cement mixers, dump trucks (including garbage trucks), flatbed trucks, and refrigerated trucks.
- Combines, cranes and derricks, and forklifts.
- Delivery trucks with seating only for the driver, or only for the driver plus a folding jump seat.
- Qualified moving vans.
- Qualified specialized utility repair trucks.
- School buses used in transporting students and employees of schools.
- Other buses with a capacity of at least 20 passengers that are used as passenger buses.
- Tractors and other special purpose farm vehicles.

Clearly marked police and fire vehicle. A clearly marked police or fire vehicle is a vehicle that meets all the following requirements.

- It is owned or leased by a governmental unit or an agency or instrumentality of a governmental unit.
- It is required to be used for commuting by a police officer or fire fighter who, when not on a regular shift, is on call at all times.
- It is prohibited from being used for personal use (other than commuting) outside the limit of the police officer's arrest powers or the fire fighter's obligation to respond to an emergency.
- It is clearly marked with painted insignia or words that make it readily apparent that it is a police or fire vehicle. A marking on a license plate is not a clear marking for these purposes.

Qualified moving van. A qualified moving van is any truck or van used by a professional moving company for moving household or business goods if the following requirements are met.

- No personal use of the van is allowed other than for travel to and from a move site or for minor personal use, such as a stop for lunch on the way from one move site to another.
- Personal use for travel to and from a move site happens no more than five times a month on average.
- Personal use is limited to situations in which it is more convenient to the employer, because of the location of the employee's residence in relation to the location of the move site, for the van not to be returned to the employer's business location.

Qualified specialized utility repair truck. A truck is a qualified specialized utility repair truck if it is not a van or pickup truck and all the following apply.

- The truck was specifically designed for and is used to carry heavy tools, testing equipment, or parts.
- Shelves, racks, or other permanent interior construction has been installed to carry and store the tools, equipment, or parts and would make it unlikely that the truck would be used, other than minimally, for personal purposes.
- The employer requires the employee to drive the truck home in order to be able to respond in emergency situations for purposes of restoring or maintaining electricity, gas, telephone, water, sewer, or steam utility services.

Computers and Related Peripheral Equipment

A computer is a programmable, electronically activated device capable of accepting information, applying prescribed processes to the information, and supplying the results of those processes with or without human intervention. It consists of a central processing unit with extensive storage, logic, arithmetic, and control capabilities.

Related peripheral equipment is any auxiliary machine which is designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer.

The following are neither computers nor related peripheral equipment.

- Any equipment that is an integral part of other property that is not a computer.
- Typewriters, calculators, adding and accounting machines, copiers, duplicating equipment, and similar equipment.
- Equipment of a kind used primarily for the user's amusement or entertainment, such as video games.

Can Employees Claim a Deduction?

If you are an employee, you can claim a depreciation deduction for the use of your listed property (whether owned or rented) in performing services as an employee only if your use is a business use. The use of your property in performing services as an employee is a business use only if both the following requirements are met.

- The use is for your employer's convenience.
- The use is required as a condition of your employment.

If these requirements are not met, you cannot deduct depreciation (including the section 179 deduction) or rent expenses for your use of the property as an employee.

Employer's convenience. Whether the use of listed property is for your employer's convenience must be determined from all the facts. The use is for your employer's convenience if it is for a substantial business reason of the employer. The use of listed property during your regular working hours to carry on your employer's business generally is for the employer's convenience.

Condition of employment. Whether the use of listed property is a condition of your employment depends on all the facts and circumstances. The use of property must be required for you to perform your duties properly. Your employer does not have to require explicitly that you use the property. However, a mere statement by the employer that the use of the property is a condition of your employment is not sufficient.

Example 1. Virginia Sycamore is employed as a courier with We Deliver, which provides local courier services. She owns and uses a motorcycle to deliver packages to downtown offices. We Deliver explicitly requires all delivery persons to own a car or motorcycle for use in their employment. Virginia's use of the motorcycle is for the convenience of We Deliver and is required as a condition of employment.

Example 2. Bill Nelson is an inspector for Uplift, a construction company with many sites in the local area. He must travel to these sites on a regular basis. Uplift does not furnish an automobile or explicitly require him to use his own automobile. However, it pays him for any costs he incurs in traveling to the various sites. The use of his own automobile or a rental automobile is for the convenience of Uplift and is required as a condition of employment.

Example 3. Assume the same facts as in *Example 2* except that Uplift furnishes a car to Bill, who chooses to use his own car and receive payment for using it. The use of his own car is neither for the convenience of Uplift nor required as a condition of employment.

Example 4. Marilyn Lee is a pilot for Y Company, a small charter airline. Y requires pilots to obtain 80 hours of flight time annually in addition to flight time spent with the airline. Pilots usually can obtain these hours by flying with the Air Force Reserve or by flying part-time with another airline. Marilyn owns her own airplane. The use of her airplane to obtain the required flight hours is neither for the convenience of the employer nor required as a condition of employment.

Example 5. David Rule is employed as an engineer with Zip, an engineering contracting firm. He occasionally takes work home at night rather than work late in the office. He owns and uses a home computer which is virtually identical to the office model. His use of the computer is neither for the convenience of his employer nor required as a condition of employment.

What Is the Business-Use Requirement?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Adjusted basis

Business/investment use

Capitalized

Commuting

Declining balance method

Fair market value (FMV)

Nonresidential real property

Placed in service

Recapture

Recovery period

Straight line method

You can claim the section 179 deduction and a special depreciation allowance for listed property and depreciate listed property using GDS and a declining balance method if the property meets the business-use requirement. To meet this requirement, listed property must be used predominantly (more than 50% of its total use) for qualified business use. If this requirement is not met, the following rules apply.

- Property not used predominantly for qualified business use during the year it is placed in service does not qualify for the section 179 deduction.
- Property not used predominantly for qualified business use during the year it is placed in service does not qualify for a special depreciation allowance.
- Any depreciation deduction under MACRS for property not used predominantly for qualified business use during any year must be figured using the straight line method over the ADS recovery period. This rule applies each year of the recovery period.
- Excess depreciation on property previously used predominantly for qualified business use must be recaptured (included in income) in the first year in which it is no longer used predominantly for qualified business use.
- A lessee must add an inclusion amount to income in the first year in which the leased property is not used predominantly for qualified business use.

Being required to use the straight line method for an item of listed property not used predominantly for qualified business use is not the same as electing the straight line method. It does not mean that you have to use the straight line method for other property in the same class as the item of listed property.

Exception for leased property. The business-use requirement generally does not apply to any listed property leased or held for leasing by anyone regularly engaged in the business of leasing listed property.

You are considered regularly engaged in the business of leasing listed property only if you enter into contracts for the leasing of listed property with some frequency over a continuous period of time. This determination is made on the basis of the facts and circumstances in each case and takes into account the nature of your business in its entirety. Occasional or incidental leasing activity is insufficient. For example, if you lease only one passenger automobile during a tax year, you are not regularly engaged in the business of leasing automobiles. An employer who allows an employee to use the employer's property for personal purposes and charges the employee for the use is not regularly engaged in the business of leasing the property used by the employee.

How To Allocate Use

To determine whether the business-use requirement is met, you must allocate the use of any item of listed property used for more than one purpose during the year among its various uses.

For passenger automobiles and other means of transportation, allocate the property's use on the basis of mileage. You determine the percentage of qualified business use by dividing the number of miles you drove the vehicle for business purposes during the year by the total number of miles you drove the vehicle for all purposes (including business miles) during the year.

For other listed property, allocate the property's use on the basis of the most appropriate unit of time the property is actually used (rather than merely being available for use). For example, you can determine the percentage of business use of a computer by dividing the number of hours you used the computer for business purposes during the year by the total number of hours you used the computer for all purposes (including business use) during the year.

Entertainment use. Treat the use of listed property for entertainment, recreation, or amusement purposes as a business use only to the extent you can deduct expenses (other than interest and property tax expenses) due to its use as an ordinary and necessary business expense.

Commuting use. The use of an automobile for commuting is not business use, regardless of whether work is performed during the trip. For example, a business telephone call made on a car telephone while commuting to work does not change the character of the trip from commuting to business. This is also true for a business meeting held in a car while commuting to work. Similarly, a business call made on an otherwise personal trip does not change the character of a trip from personal to business. The fact that an automobile is used to display material that advertises the owner's or user's trade or business does not convert an otherwise personal use into business use.

Use of your automobile by another person. If someone else uses your automobile, do not treat that use as business use unless one of the following conditions applies.

1. That use is directly connected with your business.
2. You properly report the value of the use as income to the other person and withhold tax on the income where required.
3. You are paid a fair market rent.

Treat any payment to you for the use of the automobile as a rent payment for purposes of item (3).

Employee deductions. If you are an employee, do not treat your use of listed property as business use unless it is for your employer's convenience and is required as a condition of your employment. See Can Employees Claim a Deduction, earlier.

Qualified Business Use

Qualified business use of listed property is any use of the property in your trade or business. However, it does not include the following uses.

- The leasing of property to any 5% owner or related person (to the extent the property is used by a 5% owner or person related to the owner or lessee of the property).
- The use of property as pay for the services of a 5% owner or related person.
- The use of property as pay for services of any person (other than a 5% owner or related person), unless the value of the use is included in that person's gross income and income tax is withheld on that amount where required.

Property does not stop being used predominantly for qualified business use because of a transfer at death.

Exception for leasing or compensatory use of aircraft. Treat the leasing of any aircraft by a 5% owner or related person, or the compensatory use of any aircraft, as a qualified business use if at least 25% of the total use of the aircraft during the year is for a qualified business use.

5% owner. For a business entity that is not a corporation, a 5% owner is any person who owns more than 5% of the capital or profits interest in the business.

For a corporation, a 5% owner is any person who owns, or is considered to own, either of the following.

- More than 5% of the outstanding stock of the corporation.
- Stock possessing more than 5% of the total combined voting power of all stock in the corporation.

Related persons. For a description of related persons, see Related persons in the discussion on property owned or used in 1986 under What Method Can You Use To

Depreciate Your Property in chapter 1. For this purpose, however, treat as related persons only the relationships listed in items (1) through (10) of that discussion and substitute "50%" for "10%" each place it appears.

Examples. The following examples illustrate whether the use of business property is qualified business use.

Example 1. John Maple is the sole proprietor of a plumbing contracting business. John employs his brother, Richard, in the business. As part of Richard's pay, he is allowed to use one of the company automobiles for personal use. The company includes the value of the personal use of the automobile in Richard's gross income and properly withholds tax on it. The use of the automobile is pay for the performance of services by a related person, so it is not a qualified business use.

Example 2. John, in *Example 1*, allows unrelated employees to use company automobiles for personal purposes. He does not include the value of the personal use of the company automobiles as part of their compensation and he does not withhold tax on the value of the use of the automobiles. This use of company automobiles by employees is not a qualified business use.

Example 3. James Company Inc. owns several automobiles that its employees use for business purposes. The employees also are allowed to take the automobiles home at night. The fair market value of each employee's use of an automobile for any personal purpose, such as commuting to and from work, is reported as income to the employee and James Company withholds tax on it. This use of company automobiles by employees, even for personal purposes, is a qualified business use for the company.

Investment Use

The use of property to produce income in a nonbusiness activity (investment use) is not a qualified business use. However, you can treat the investment use as business use to figure the depreciation deduction for the property in a given year.

Example 1. Sarah Bradley uses a home computer 50% of the time to manage her investments. She also uses the computer 40% of the time in her part-time consumer research business. Sarah's home computer is listed property because it is not used at a regular business establishment. She does not use the computer predominantly for qualified business use. Therefore, she cannot elect a section 179 deduction or claim a special depreciation allowance for the computer. She must depreciate it using the straight line method over the ADS recovery period. Her combined business/investment use for determining her depreciation deduction is 90%.

Example 2. If Sarah uses her computer 30% of the time to manage her investments and 60% of the time in her consumer research business, it is used predominantly for qualified business use. She can elect a section 179 deduction and, if she does not deduct all the computer's cost, she can claim a special depreciation allowance and depreciate the computer using the 200% declining balance method over the GDS recovery period. Her combined business/investment use for determining her depreciation deduction is 90%.

Recapture of Excess Depreciation

If you used listed property more than 50% in a qualified business use in the year you placed it in service, you must recapture (include in income) excess depreciation in the first year you use it 50% or less. You also increase the adjusted basis of your property by the same amount.

Excess depreciation is:

1. The depreciation allowable for the property (including any section 179 deduction and special depreciation allowance claimed) for years before the first year you do not use the property predominantly for qualified business use, **minus**
2. The depreciation that would have been allowable for those years if you had not used the property predominantly for qualified business use in the year you placed it in service.

To determine the amount in (2) above, you must refigure the depreciation using the straight line method and the ADS recovery period.

Example. In June 2008, Ellen Rye purchased and placed in service a pickup truck that cost $18,000. She used it only for qualified business use for 2008 through 2011. Ellen claimed a section 179 deduction of $10,000 based on the purchase of the truck. She began depreciating it using the 200% DB method over a 5-year GDS recovery period. The pickup truck's gross vehicle weight was over 6,000 pounds, so it was not subject to the passenger automobile limits discussed later under Do the Passenger Automobile Limits Apply. During 2012, she used the truck 50% for business and 50% for personal purposes. She includes $4,018 excess depreciation in her gross income for 2012. The excess depreciation is determined as follows.

Total section 179 deduction ($10,000) and depreciation claimed ($6,618) for 2008 through 2011. (Depreciation is from Table A-1.)		$16,618
Minus: Depreciation allowable (Table A-8):		
2008 – 10% of $18,000	$1,800	
2009 – 20% of $18,000	3,600	
2010 – 20% of $18,000	3,600	
2011 – 20% of $18,000	3,600	12,600
Excess depreciation		**$4,018**

If Ellen's use of the truck does not change to 50% for business and 50% for personal purposes until 2014, there will be no excess depreciation. The total depreciation allowable using Table A-8 through 2014 will be $18,000, which equals the total of the section 179 deduction and depreciation she will have claimed.

Where to figure and report recapture. Use Form 4797, Part IV, to figure the recapture amount. Report the recapture amount as other income on the same form or schedule on which you took the depreciation deduction. For example, report the recapture amount as other income on Schedule C (Form 1040) if you took the depreciation deduction on Schedule C. If you took the depreciation deduction on Form 2106, report the recapture amount as other income on Form 1040, line 21.

Lessee's Inclusion Amount

If you use leased listed property other than a passenger automobile for business/investment use, you must include an amount in your income in the first year your qualified business-use percentage is 50% or less. Your qualified business-use percentage is the part of the property's total use that is qualified business use (defined earlier). For the inclusion amount rules for a leased passenger automobile, see Leasing a Car in chapter 4 of Publication 463.

The inclusion amount is the sum of Amount A and Amount B, described next. However, see the special rules for the inclusion amount, later, if your lease begins in the last 9 months of your tax year or is for less than one year.

Amount A. Amount A is:

1. The fair market value of the property, multiplied by
2. The business/investment use for the first tax year the qualified business-use percentage is 50% or less, multiplied by
3. The applicable percentage from *Table A-19* in *Appendix A*.

The fair market value of the property is the value on the first day of the lease term. If the capitalized cost of an item of listed property is specified in the lease agreement, you must treat that amount as the fair market value.

Amount B. Amount B is:

1. The fair market value of the property, multiplied by
2. The average of the business/investment use for all tax years the property was leased that precede the first tax year the qualified business-use percentage is 50% or less, multiplied by
3. The applicable percentage from *Table A-20* in *Appendix A*.

Maximum inclusion amount. The inclusion amount cannot be more than the sum of the deductible amounts of rent for the tax year in which the lessee must include the amount in gross income.

Inclusion amount worksheet. The following worksheet is provided to help you figure the inclusion amount for leased listed property.

Inclusion Amount Worksheet for Leased Listed Property
Keep for Your Records

1. Fair market value	______
2. Business/investment use for first year business use is 50% or less	______
3. Multiply line 1 by line 2.	______
4. Rate (%) from Table A-19	______
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4. This is Amount A.	______
6. Fair market value	______
7. Average business/investment use for years property leased before the first year business use is 50% or less	______
8. Multiply line 6 by line 7	______
9. Rate (%) from Table A-20	______
10. Multiply line 8 by line 9. This is Amount B.	______
11. Add line 5 and line 10. This is your inclusion amount. Enter here and as ***other income*** on the form or schedule on which you originally took the deduction (for example, Schedule C or F (Form 1040), Form 1040, Form 1120, etc.)	______

Example. On February 1, 2010, Larry House, a calendar year taxpayer, leased and placed in service a computer with a fair market value of $3,000. The lease is for a period of 5 years. Larry does not use the computer at a regular business establishment, so it is listed property. His business use of the property (all of which is qualified business use) is 80% in 2010, 60% in 2011, and 40% in 2012. He must add an inclusion amount to gross income for 2012, the first tax year his qualified business-use percentage is 50% or less. The computer has a 5-year recovery period under both GDS and ADS. 2012 is the third tax year of the lease, so the applicable percentage from *Table A-19* is −19.8%. The applicable percentage from *Table A-20* is 22.0%. Larry's deductible rent for the computer for 2012 is $800.

Larry uses the *Inclusion amount worksheet.* to figure the amount he must include in income for 2012. His inclusion amount is $224, which is the sum of −$238 (Amount A) and $462 (Amount B).

Inclusion Amount Worksheet for Leased Listed Property
Keep for Your Records

1. Fair market value	$3,000
2. Business/investment use for first year business use is 50% or less	40 %
3. Multiply line 1 by line 2.	1,200
4. Rate (%) from Table A-19	−19.8 %
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4. This is Amount A.	−238
6. Fair market value	3,000

7. Average business/investment use for years property leased before the first year business use is 50% or less	70	%
8. Multiply line 6 by line 7	2,100	
9. Rate (%) from Table A-20	22.0	%
10. Multiply line 8 by line 9. This is Amount B.	462	
11. Add line 5 and line 10. This is your inclusion amount. Enter here and as ***other income*** on the form or schedule on which you originally took the deduction (for example, Schedule C or F (Form 1040), Form 1040, Form 1120, etc.)	$224	

Lease beginning in the last 9 months of your tax year. The inclusion amount is subject to a special rule if all the following apply.

- The lease term begins within 9 months before the close of your tax year.
- You do not use the property predominantly (more than 50%) for qualified business use during that part of the tax year.
- The lease term continues into your next tax year.

Under this special rule, add the inclusion amount to income in the next tax year. Figure the inclusion amount by taking into account the average of the business/investment use for both tax years (line 2 of the *Inclusion Amount Worksheet for Leased Listed Property*) and the applicable percentage for the tax year the lease term begins. Skip lines 6 through 9 of the worksheet and enter zero on line 10.

Example 1. On August 1, 2011, Julie Rule, a calendar year taxpayer, leased and placed in service an item of listed property. The property is 5-year property with a fair market value of $10,000. Her property has a recovery period of 5 years under ADS. The lease is for 5 years. Her business use of the property was 50% in 2011 and 90% in 2012. She paid rent of $3,600 for 2011, of which $3,240 is deductible. She must include $147 in income in 2012. The $147 is the sum of Amount A and Amount B. Amount A is $147 ($10,000 × 70% × 2.1%), the product of the fair market value, the average business use for 2011 and 2012, and the applicable percentage for year one from Table A-19. Amount B is zero.

Lease for less than one year. A special rule for the inclusion amount applies if the lease term is less than one year and you do not use the property predominantly (more than 50%) for qualified business use. The amount included in income is the inclusion amount (figured as described in the preceding discussions) multiplied by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of days in the lease term and the denominator is 365 (or 366 for leap years).

The lease term for listed property other than residential rental or nonresidential real property includes options to renew. If you have two or more successive leases that are part of the same transaction (or a series of related transactions) for the same or substantially similar property, treat them as one lease.

Example 2. On October 1, 2011, John Joyce, a calendar year taxpayer, leased and placed in service an item of listed property that is 3-year property. This property had a fair market value of $15,000 and a recovery period of 5 years under ADS. The lease term was 6 months (ending on March 31, 2012), during which he used the property 45% in business. He must include $71 in income in 2012. The $71 is the sum of Amount A and Amount B. Amount A is $71 ($15,000 × 45% × 2.1% × 183/365), the product of the fair market value, the average business use for both years, and the applicable percentage for year one from Table A-19, prorated for the length of the lease. Amount B is zero.

Where to report inclusion amount. Report the inclusion amount figured as described in the preceding discussions as other income on the same form or schedule on which you took the deduction for your rental costs. For example, report the inclusion amount as other income on Schedule C (Form 1040) if you took the deduction on Schedule C. If you took the deduction for rental costs on Form 2106, report the inclusion amount as other income on Form 1040, line 21.

Do the Passenger Automobile Limits Apply?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Basis

Convention

Placed in service

Recovery period

The depreciation deduction, including the section 179 deduction and special depreciation allowance, you can claim for a passenger automobile (defined earlier) each year is limited.

This section describes the maximum depreciation deduction amounts for 2012 and explains how to deduct, after the recovery period, the unrecovered basis of your property that results from applying the passenger automobile limit.

Exception for leased cars. The passenger automobile limits generally do not apply to passenger automobiles leased or held for leasing by anyone regularly engaged in the business of leasing passenger automobiles. For information on when you are considered regularly engaged in the business of leasing listed property, including passenger automobiles, see Exception for leased property, earlier, under What Is the Business-Use Requirement.

Maximum Depreciation Deduction

The passenger automobile limits are the maximum depreciation amounts you can deduct for a passenger automobile. They are based on the date you placed the automobile in service.

Passenger Automobiles

The maximum deduction amounts for most passenger automobiles are shown in the following table.

Maximum Depreciation Deduction for Passenger Automobiles

Date Placed In Service	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th & Later Years
2012	$11,160[1]	$5,100	$3,050	$1,875
2011	11,060[2]	4,900	2,950	1,775
2010	11,060[2]	4,900	2,950	1,775
2009	10,960[3]	4,800	2,850	1,775
2008	10,960[3]	4,800	2,850	1,775
2007	3,060	4,900	2,850	1,775
2006	2,960	4,800	2,850	1,775
2005	2,960	4,700	2,850	1,675
2004	10,610[4]	4,800	2,850	1,675
5/06/2003– 12/31/2003	10,710[5]	4,900	2,950	1,775
1/01/2003– 5/05/2003	7,660[6]	4,900	2,950	1,775

[1]If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance or the vehicle is **not** qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,160.

[2]If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance or the vehicle is **not** qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,060.

[3]If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle or the vehicle is not qualified property, the maximum deduction is $2,960.

[4]If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $2,960.

[5]If you acquired the vehicle before 5/06/03, the maximum deduction is $7,660. If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $3,060.

[6]If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $3,060.

If your business/investment use of the automobile is less than 100%, you must reduce the maximum deduction amount by multiplying the maximum amount by the percentage of business/investment use determined on an annual basis during the tax year.

If you have a short tax year, you must reduce the maximum deduction amount by multiplying the maximum amount by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of months and partial months in the short tax year and the denominator is 12.

Example. On April 15, 2012, Virginia Hart bought and placed in service a new car for $14,500. She used the car only in her business. She files her tax return based on the calendar year. She does not elect a section 179 deduction and elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance for the car. Under MACRS, a car is 5-year property. Since she placed her car in service on April 15 and used it only for business, she uses the percentages in *Table A-1* to figure her MACRS depreciation on the car. Virginia multiplies the $14,500 unadjusted basis of her car by 0.20 to get her MACRS depreciation of $2,900 for 2012. This $2,900 is below the maximum depreciation deduction of $3,160 for passenger automobiles placed in service in 2012. She can deduct the full $2,900.

Electric Vehicles

The maximum depreciation deductions for passenger automobiles that are produced to run primarily on electricity are higher than those for other automobiles. The maximum deduction amounts for electric vehicles placed in service after August 5, 1997, and before January 1, 2007, are shown in the following table. Owners of electric vehicles placed in service after December 31, 2006, should use the table of maximum deduction amounts later for electric vehicles classified as passenger automobiles or use the table of maximum deduction amounts for trucks and vans later, for electric vehicles classified as trucks and vans.

Maximum Depreciation Deduction For Electric Vehicles

Date Placed In Service	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th & Later Years
2006	$8,980	$14,400	$8,650	$5,225
2005	8,880	14,200	8,450	5,125
2004	31,830[1]	14,300	8,550	5,125

5/06/2003–12/31/2003	32,030[2]	14,600	8,750	5,225
1/01/2003–5/05/2003	22,880[3]	14,600	8,750	5,225

[1] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle or the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $8,880.

[2] If you acquired the vehicle before 5/06/03, the maximum deduction is $22,880. If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $9,080.

[3] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $9,080.

Trucks and Vans

The maximum depreciation deductions for trucks and vans placed in service after 2002 are higher than those for other passenger automobiles. The maximum deduction amounts for trucks and vans are shown in the following table.

Maximum Depreciation Deduction For Trucks and Vans

Date Placed In Service	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th & Later Years
2012	$11,360[1]	$5,300	$3,150	$1,875
2011	11,260[2]	5,200	3,150	1,875
2010	11,160[3]	5,100	3,050	1,875
2009	11,060[4]	4,900	2,950	1,775
2008	11,160[5]	5,100	3,050	1,875
2007	3,260	5,200	3,050	1,875
2006	3,260	5,200	3,150	1,875
2005	3,260	5,200	3,150	1,875
2004	10,910[6]	5,300	3,150	1,875
5/06/2003–12/31/2003	11,010[7]	5,400	3,250	1,975
1/01/2003–5/05/2003	7,960[8]	5,400	3,250	1,975

[1] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance or the vehicle is **not** qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,360.

[2] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance or the vehicle is **not** qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,260.

[3] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance or the vehicle is **not** qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,160.

[4] If you elect **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle or the vehicle is not qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,060.

[5] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle or the vehicle is not qualified property, the maximum deduction is $3,160.

[6] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, or the maximum deduction is $3,260.

[7] If you acquired the vehicle before 5/06/03, the maximum deduction is $7,960. If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $3,360.

[8] If you elected **not** to claim any special depreciation allowance for the vehicle, the vehicle is not qualified property, or the vehicle is qualified Liberty Zone property, the maximum deduction is $3,360.

Depreciation Worksheet for Passenger Automobiles

You can use the following worksheet to figure your depreciation deduction using the percentage tables. Then use the information from this worksheet to prepare Form 4562.

Depreciation Worksheet for Passenger Automobiles
Keep for Your Records

Part I

1. MACRS system (GDS or ADS) .... ________
2. Property class .... ________
3. Date placed in service .... ________
4. Recovery period .... ________
5. Method and convention ...... ________
6. Depreciation rate (from tables) .... ________
7. Maximum depreciation deduction for this year from the appropriate table .... ____
8. Business/investment-use percentage .... ____
9. Multiply line 7 by line 8. This is your adjusted maximum depreciation deduction ...... ____

10. Section 179 deduction claimed this year (not more than line 9). Enter -0- if this is not the year you placed the car in service. .... ______

Note.

1) If line 10 is equal to line 9, stop here. Your combined section 179 and depreciation deduction (including your special depreciation allowance) is limited to the amount on line 9.

2) If line 10 is less than line 9, complete Part II.

Part II

11. Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is the limit on the amount you can deduct for depreciation (including any special depreciation allowance) .... ______
12. Cost or other basis (reduced by any alternative motor vehicle credit [1] or credit for electric vehicles [2]) .... ______
13. Multiply line 12 by line 8. This is your business/investment cost .... ______
14. Section 179 deduction claimed in the year you placed the car in service .... ______
15. Subtract line 14 from line 13. This is your tentative basis for depreciation .... ______
16. Multiply line 15 by .50 if the 50% special depreciation allowance applies. This is your special depreciation allowance. Enter -0- if this is not the year you placed the car in service, the car is not qualified property, or you elected not to claim a special depreciation allowance ...... ______

Note

1) If line 16 is equal to line 11, stop here. Your depreciation deduction (including your special depreciation allowance) is limited to the amount on line 11.

2) If line 16 is less than line 11, complete Part III.

Part III

17. Subtract line 16 from 11. This is the limit on the amount you can deduct for MACRS depreciation .... ______
18. Subtract line 16 from line 15. This is your basis for depreciation. .... ______
19. Multiply line 18 by line 6. This is your tentative MACRS depreciation deduction. ...... ______
20. Enter the lesser of line 17 or line 19. This is your MACRS depreciation deduction. ..... ______

[1] When figuring the amount to enter on line 12, do not reduce your cost or other basis by any section 179 deduction you claimed for your car.

[2] Reduce the basis by the lesser of $4,000 or 10% of the cost of the vehicle even if the credit is less than that amount.

Deductions After the Recovery Period

If the depreciation deductions for your automobile are reduced under the passenger automobile limits, you will have unrecovered basis in your automobile at the end of the recovery period. If you continue to use the automobile for business, you can deduct that unrecovered basis after the recovery period ends. You can claim a depreciation deduction in each succeeding tax year until you recover your full basis in the car. The maximum amount you can deduct each year is determined by the date you placed the car in service and your business/investment-use percentage. See Maximum Depreciation Deduction, earlier.

Unrecovered basis is the cost or other basis of the passenger automobile reduced by any clean-fuel vehicle deduction, electric vehicle credit, depreciation, and section 179 deductions that would have been allowable if you had used the car 100% for business and investment use and the passenger automobile limits had not applied.

CAUTION *You cannot claim a depreciation deduction for listed property other than passenger automobiles after the recovery period ends. There is no unrecovered basis at the end of the recovery period because you are considered to have used this property 100% for business and investment purposes during all of the recovery period.*

Example. In May 2006, you bought and placed in service a car costing $31,500. The car was 5-year property under GDS (MACRS). You did not elect a section 179 deduction and elected not to claim any special depreciation allowance for the car. You used the car exclusively for business during the recovery period (2006 through 2011). You figured your depreciation as shown below.

Year	Percentage	Amount	Limit	Allowed
2006	20.0%	$6,300	$2,960	$2,960
2007	32.0	10,080	4,800	4,800
2008	19.2	6,048	2,850	2,850
2009	11.52	3,629	1,675	1,675
2010	11.52	3,629	1,675	1,675
2011	5.76	1,814	1,675	1,675
Total				$15,635

At the end of 2011, you had an unrecovered basis of $15,865 ($31,500 − $15,635). If in 2012 and later years you continue to use the car 100% for business, you can deduct each year the lesser of $1,675 or your remaining unrecovered basis.

If your business use of the car had been less than 100% during any year, your depreciation deduction would have been less than the maximum amount allowable for that year. However, in figuring your unrecovered basis in the car, you would still reduce your basis by the maximum amount allowable as if the business use had been 100%. For example, if you had used your car 60% for business instead of 100%, your allowable depreciation deductions would have been $9,519 ($15,865 × 60%), but you still would have to reduce your basis by $15,865 to determine your unrecovered basis.

Deductions For Passenger Automobiles Acquired in a Trade-in

If you acquire a passenger automobile in a trade-in, depreciate the carryover basis separately as if the trade-in did not occur. Depreciate the part of the new automobile's basis that exceeds its carryover basis (excess basis) as if it were newly placed in service property. This excess basis is the additional cash paid for the new automobile in the trade-in.

The depreciation figured for the two components of the basis (carryover basis and excess basis) is subject to a single passenger automobile limit. Special rules apply in determining the passenger automobile limits. These rules and examples are discussed in section 1.168(i)-6(d)(3) of the regulations.

Instead of figuring depreciation for the carryover basis and the excess basis separately, you can elect to treat the old automobile as disposed of and both of the basis components for the new automobile as if placed in service at the time of the trade-in. For more information, including how to make this election, see *Election out* under *Property Acquired in a Like-kind Exchange or Involuntary Conversion* in *chapter 4* and sections 1.168(i)-6(i) and 1.168(i)-6(j) of the regulations.

What Records Must Be Kept?

Terms you may need to know (see Glossary):

Business/investment use

Circumstantial evidence

Documentary evidence

You cannot take any depreciation or section 179 deduction for the use of listed property unless you can prove your business/investment use with adequate records or with sufficient evidence to support your own statements. For listed property, you must keep records for as long as any recapture can still occur. Recapture can occur in any tax year of the recovery period.

Adequate Records

RECORDS To meet the adequate records requirement, you must maintain an account book, diary, log, statement of expense, trip sheet, or similar record or other documentary evidence that, together with the receipt, is sufficient to establish each element of an expenditure or use. You do not have to record information in an account book, diary, or similar record if the information is already shown on the receipt. However, your records should back up your receipts in an orderly manner.

Elements of expenditure or use. Your records or other documentary evidence must support all the following.

- The amount of each separate expenditure, such as the cost of acquiring the item, maintenance and repair costs, capital improvement costs, lease payments, and any other expenses.
- The amount of each business and investment use (based on an appropriate measure, such as mileage for vehicles and time for other listed property), and the total use of the property for the tax year.
- The date of the expenditure or use.
- The business or investment purpose for the expenditure or use.

Written documents of your expenditure or use are generally better evidence than oral statements alone. You do not have to keep a daily log. However, some type of record containing the elements of an expenditure or the business or investment use of listed property made at or near the time of the expenditure or use and backed up by other documents is preferable to a statement you prepare later.

Timeliness. You must record the elements of an expenditure or use at the time you have full knowledge of the elements. An expense account statement made from an account book, diary, or similar record prepared or maintained at or near the time of the expenditure or use generally is considered a timely record if, in the regular course of business:

- The statement is given by an employee to the employer, or
- The statement is given by an independent contractor to the client or customer.

For example, a log maintained on a weekly basis, that accounts for use during the week, will be considered a record made at or near the time of use.

Business purpose supported. Generally, an adequate record of business purpose must be in the form of a written statement. However, the amount of detail necessary to establish a business purpose depends on the facts and circumstances of each case. A written explanation of the business purpose will not be required if the purpose can be determined from the surrounding facts and circumstances. For example, a salesperson visiting customers on an established sales route will not normally need a written explanation of the business purpose of his or her travel.

Business use supported. An adequate record contains enough information on each element of every business or investment use. The amount of detail required to support the use depends on the facts and circumstances. For example, a taxpayer who uses a truck for both business and personal purposes and whose only business use of the truck is to make customer deliveries on an established route can satisfy the requirement by recording the length of the route, including the total number of miles driven during the tax year and the date of each trip at or near the time of the trips.

Although you generally must prepare an adequate written record, you can prepare a record of the business use of listed property in a computer memory device that uses a logging program.

Separate or combined expenditures or uses. Each use by you normally is considered a separate use. However, you can combine repeated uses as a single item.

Record each expenditure as a separate item. Do not combine it with other expenditures. If you choose, however, you can combine amounts you spent for the use of listed property during a tax year, such as for gasoline or automobile repairs. If you combine these expenses, you do not need to support the business purpose of each expense. Instead, you can divide the expenses based on the total business use of the listed property.

You can account for uses that can be considered part of a single use, such as a round trip or uninterrupted business use, by a single record. For example, you can account for the use of a truck to make deliveries at several locations that begin and end at the business premises and can include a stop at the business in between deliveries by a single record of miles driven. You can account for the use of a passenger automobile by a salesperson for a business trip away from home over a period of time by a single record of miles traveled. Minimal personal use (such as a stop for lunch between two business stops) is not an interruption of business use.

Confidential information. If any of the information on the elements of an expenditure or use is confidential, you do not need to include it in the account book or similar record if you record it at or near the time of the expenditure or use. You must keep it elsewhere and make it available as support to the IRS director for your area on request.

Substantial compliance. If you have not fully supported a particular element of an expenditure or use, but have complied with the adequate records requirement for the expenditure or use to the satisfaction of the IRS director for your area, you can establish this element by any evidence the IRS director for your area deems adequate.

If you fail to establish to the satisfaction of the IRS director for your area that you have substantially complied with the adequate records requirement for an element of an expenditure or use, you must establish the element as follows.

- By your own oral or written statement containing detailed information as to the element.
- By other evidence sufficient to establish the element.

If the element is the cost or amount, time, place, or date of an expenditure or use, its supporting evidence must be direct evidence, such as oral testimony by witnesses or a written statement setting forth detailed information about the element or the documentary evidence. If the element is the business purpose of an expenditure, its supporting evidence can be circumstantial evidence.

Sampling. You can maintain an adequate record for part of a tax year and use that record to support your business and investment use of listed property for the entire tax year if it can be shown by other evidence that the periods for which you maintain an adequate record are representative of the use throughout the year.

Example 1. Denise Williams, a sole proprietor and calendar year taxpayer, operates an interior decorating business out of her home. She uses her automobile for local business visits to the homes or offices of clients, for meetings with suppliers and subcontractors, and to pick up and deliver items to clients. There is no other business use of the automobile, but she and family members also use it for personal purposes. She maintains adequate records for the first 3 months of the year showing that 75% of the automobile use was for business. Subcontractor invoices and paid bills show that her business continued at approximately the same rate for the rest of the year. If there is no change in circumstances, such as the purchase of a second car for exclusive use in her business, the determination that her combined business/investment use of the automobile for the tax year is 75% rests on sufficient supporting evidence.

Example 2. Assume the same facts as in *Example 1*, except that Denise maintains adequate records during the first week of every month showing that 75% of her use of the automobile is for business. Her business invoices show that her business continued at the same rate during the later weeks of each month so that her weekly records are representative of the automobile's business use throughout the month. The determination that her business/investment use of the automobile for the tax year is 75% rests on sufficient supporting evidence.

Example 3. Bill Baker, a sole proprietor and calendar year taxpayer, is a salesman in a large metropolitan area for a company that manufactures household products. For the first 3 weeks of each month, he occasionally uses his own automobile for business travel within the metropolitan area. During these weeks, his business use of the automobile does not follow a consistent pattern. During the fourth week of each month, he delivers all business orders taken during the previous month. The business use of his automobile, as supported by adequate records, is 70% of its total use during that fourth week. The determination based on the record maintained during the fourth week of the month that his business/investment use of the automobile for the tax year is 70% does not rest on sufficient supporting evidence because his use during that week is not representative of use during other periods.

Loss of records. When you establish that failure to produce adequate records is due to loss of the records through circumstances beyond your control, such as through fire, flood, earthquake, or other casualty, you have the right to support a deduction by reasonable reconstruction of your expenditures and use.

How Is Listed Property Information Reported?

You must provide the information about your listed property requested in Part V of Form 4562, Section A, if you claim either of the following deductions.

- Any deduction for a vehicle.
- A depreciation deduction for any other listed property.

If you claim any deduction for a vehicle, you also must provide the information requested in Section B. If you provide the vehicle for your employee's use, the employee must give you this information. If you provide any vehicle for use by an employee, you must first answer the questions in Section C to see if you meet an exception to completing Section B for that vehicle.

Vehicles used by your employees. You do not have to complete Section B, Part V, for vehicles used by your employees who are not more-than-5% owners or related persons if you meet at least one of the following requirements.

1. You maintain a written policy statement that prohibits one of the following uses of the vehicles.
   a. All personal use including commuting.
   b. Personal use, other than commuting, by employees who are not officers, directors, or 1%-or-more owners.
2. You treat all use of the vehicles by your employees as personal use.
3. You provide more than five vehicles for use by your employees, and you keep in your records the information on their use given to you by the employees.
4. For demonstrator automobiles provided to full-time salespersons, you maintain a written policy statement that limits the total mileage outside the salesperson's normal working hours and prohibits use of the automobile by anyone else, for vacation trips, or to store personal possessions.

Exceptions. If you file Form 2106, 2106-EZ, or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040), and you are not required to file Form 4562, report information about listed property on that form and not on Form 4562. Also, if you file Schedule C (Form 1040) and are claiming the standard mileage rate or actual vehicle expenses (except depreciation) and you are not required to file Form 4562 for any other reason, report vehicle information in Part IV of Schedule C and not on Form 4562.

6.

How To Get Tax Help

You can get help with unresolved tax issues, order free publications and forms, ask tax questions, and get information from the IRS in several ways. By selecting the method that is best for you, you will have quick and easy access to tax help.

Free help with your tax return. Free help in preparing your return is available nationwide from IRS-certified volunteers. The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program is designed to help low-moderate income, elderly, disabled, and limited English proficient taxpayers. The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program is designed to assist taxpayers age 60 and older with their tax returns. Most VITA and TCE sites offer free electronic filing and all volunteers will let you know about credits and deductions you may be entitled to claim. Some VITA and TCE sites provide taxpayers the opportunity to prepare their return with the assistance of an IRS-certified volunteer. To find the nearest VITA or TCE site, visit IRS.gov or call 1-800-906-9887 or 1-800-829-1040.

As part of the TCE program, AARP offers the Tax-Aide counseling program. To find the nearest AARP Tax-Aide site, visit AARP's website at www.aarp.org/money/taxaide or call 1-888-227-7669.

For more information on these programs, go to IRS.gov and enter "VITA" in the search box.

Internet. You can access the IRS website at IRS.gov 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to:

- *E-file* your return. Find out about commercial tax preparation and *e-file* services available free to eligible taxpayers.
- Check the status of your 2012 refund. Go to IRS.gov and click on *Where's My Refund?* Information about your return will generally be available within 24 hours after the IRS receives your e-filed return, or 4 weeks after you mail your paper return. If you filed Form 8379 with your return, wait 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2012 tax return available so you can provide your social security number (SSN), your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund. *Where's My Refund?* does not include information about refunds for a prior-year or an amended return.
- You can obtain a free transcript online at IRS.gov by clicking on *Order a Return or Account Transcript* under "Tools." For a transcript by phone, call 1-800-908-9946 and follow the prompts in the recorded message. You will be prompted to provide your SSN or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN), date of birth, street address and ZIP code.
- Download forms, including talking tax forms, instructions, and publications.
- Order IRS products.

- Research your tax questions.
- Search publications by topic or keyword.
- Use the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, or other official guidance.
- View Internal Revenue Bulletins (IRBs) published in the last few years.
- Figure your withholding allowances using the IRS Withholding Calculator at www.irs.gov/individuals.
- Determine if Form 6251 (Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals), must be filed by using our Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Assistant available at IRS.gov by typing *Alternative Minimum Tax Assistant* in the search box.
- Sign up to receive local and national tax news by email.
- Get information on starting and operating a small business.

Phone. Many services are available by phone.

- *Ordering forms, instructions, and publications.* Call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) to order current-year forms, instructions, and publications, and prior-year forms and instructions (limited to 5 years). You should receive your order within 10 days.
- *Asking tax questions.* Call the IRS with your tax questions at 1-800-829-1040.
- *Solving problems.* You can get face-to-face help solving tax problems most business days in IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TAC). An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your account, or help you set up a payment plan. Call your local Taxpayer Assistance Center for an appointment. To find the number, go to www.irs.gov/localcontacts or look in the phone book under *United States Government, Internal Revenue Service.*
- *TTY/TDD equipment.* If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, call 1-800-829-4059 to ask tax questions or to order forms and publications. The TTY/TDD telephone number is for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability. These individuals can also access the IRS through relay services such as the Federal Relay Service at www.gsa.gov/fedrelay.
- *TeleTax topics.* Call 1-800-829-4477 to listen to pre-recorded messages covering various tax topics.
- *Refund information.* To check the status of your 2012 refund, call 1-800-829-1954 or 1-800-829-4477 (automated refund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Refund information will generally be available within 24 hours after the IRS receives your e-filed return, or 4 weeks after you mail your paper return. If you filed Form 8379 with your return, wait 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2012 tax return available so you can provide your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund. If you check the status of your refund and are not given the date it will be issued please wait until the next week before checking back.
- *Other refund information. Where's My Refund?* does not include information about refunds for a prior-year or an amended return. To check the status of a prior-year refund or an amended return refund, call 1-800-829-1040.

Evaluating the quality of our telephone services. To ensure IRS representatives give accurate, courteous, and professional answers, we use several methods to evaluate the quality of our telephone services. One method is for a second IRS representative to listen in on or record random telephone calls. Another is to ask some callers to complete a short survey at the end of the call.

Walk-In. Some products and services are available on a walk-in basis.

- *Products.* You can walk in to some post offices, libraries, and IRS offices to pick up certain forms, instructions, and publications. Some IRS offices, libraries, and city and county government offices have a collection of products available to photocopy from reproducible proofs. Also, some IRS offices and libraries have the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, Internal Revenue Bulletins, and Cumulative Bulletins available for research purposes.
- *Services.* You can walk in to your local TAC most business days for personal, face-to-face tax help. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your tax account, or help you set up a payment plan. If you need to resolve a tax problem, have questions about how the tax law applies to your individual tax return, or you are more comfortable talking with someone in person, visit your local TAC where you can talk with an IRS representative face-to-face. No appointment is necessary—just walk in. Before visiting, check www.irs.gov/localcontacts for hours of operation and services provided. If you have an ongoing, complex tax account problem or a special need, such as a disability, an appointment can be requested by calling your local TAC. You can leave a message and a representative will call you back within 2 business days. All other issues will be handled without an appointment. To call your local TAC, go to www.irs.gov/localcontacts or look in the phone book under *United States Government, Internal Revenue Service.*

Mail. You can send your order for forms, instructions, and publications to the address below. You should receive a response within 10 days after your request is received.

Internal Revenue Service
1201 N. Mitsubishi Motorway
Bloomington, IL 61705-6613

Taxpayer Advocate Service. The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is your voice at the IRS. Its job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly, and that you know and understand your rights. TAS offers free help to guide you through the often confusing process of resolving tax problems that you haven't been able to solve on your own. Remember, the worst thing you can do is nothing at all.

TAS can help if you can't resolve your problem with the IRS and:

- Your problem is causing financial difficulties for you, your family, or your business.
- You face (or your business is facing) an immediate threat of adverse action.
- You have tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS has not responded to you by the date promised.

If you qualify for help, they will do everything they can to get your problem resolved. You will be assigned to one advocate who will be with you at every turn. TAS has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Although TAS is independent within the IRS, their advocates know how to work with the IRS to get your problems resolved. And its services are always free.

As a taxpayer, you have rights that the IRS must abide by in its dealings with you. The TAS tax toolkit at *www.TaxpayerAdvocate.irs.gov* can help you understand these rights.

If you think TAS might be able to help you, call your local advocate, whose number is in your phone book and on our website at *www.irs.gov/advocate*. You can also call the toll-free number at 1-877-777-4778. Deaf and hard of hearing individuals who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 1-800-829-4059. These individuals can also access the IRS through relay services such as the Federal Relay Service at *www.gsa.gov/fedrelay*.

TAS also handles large-scale or systemic problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, please report it through the Systemic Advocacy Management System at *www.irs.gov/advocate*.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs). Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs) are independent from the IRS. Some clinics serve individuals whose income is below a certain level and who need to resolve a tax problem. These clinics provide professional representation before the IRS or in court on audits, appeals, tax collection disputes, and other issues for free or for a small fee. Some clinics can provide information about taxpayer rights and responsibilities in many different languages for individuals who speak English as a second language. For more information and to find a clinic near you, see the LITC page on *www.irs.gov/advocate* or IRS Publication 4134, *Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List*. This publication is also available by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) or at your local IRS office.

Free tax services. Publication 910, IRS Guide to Free Tax Services, is your guide to IRS services and resources. Learn about free tax information from the IRS, including publications, services, and education and assistance programs. The publication also has an index of over 100 TeleTax topics (recorded tax information) you can listen to on the telephone. The majority of the information and services listed in this publication are available to you free of charge. If there is a fee associated with a resource or service, it is listed in the publication.

Accessible versions of IRS published products are available on request in a variety of alternative formats for people with disabilities.

DVD for tax products. You can order Publication 1796, IRS Tax Products DVD, and obtain:

- Current-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Prior-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Tax Map: an electronic research tool and finding aid.
- Tax law frequently asked questions.
- Tax Topics from the IRS telephone response system.
- Internal Revenue Code—Title 26 of the U.S. Code.
- Links to other Internet-based tax research materials.
- Fill-in, print, and save features for most tax forms.
- Internal Revenue Bulletins.
- Toll-free and email technical support.
- Two releases during the year.
  – The first release will ship the beginning of January 2013.
  – The final release will ship the beginning of March 2013.

Purchase the DVD from National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at *www.irs.gov/cdorders* for $30 (no handling fee) or call 1-877-233-6767 toll free to buy the DVD for $30 (plus a $6 handling fee).

Appendix A
MACRS Percentage Table Guide
General Depreciation System (GDS)
Alternative Depreciation System (ADS)

Chart 1. ***Use this chart to find the correct percentage table to use for any property other than residential rental*** *and nonresidential real property. Use Chart 2 for residential rental and nonresidential real property.*

MACRS System	Depreciation Method	Recovery Period	Convention	Class	Month or Quarter Placed in Service	Table
GDS	200%	GDS/3, 5, 7, 10 (Nonfarm)	Half-Year	3, 5, 7, 10	Any	A-1
GDS	200%	GDS/3, 5, 7, 10 (Nonfarm)	Mid-Quarter	3, 5, 7, 10	1st Qtr 2nd Qtr 3rd Qtr 4th Qtr	A-2 A-3 A-4 A-5
GDS	150%	GDS/3, 5, 7, 10	Half-Year	3, 5, 7, 10	Any	A-14
GDS	150%	GDS/3, 5, 7, 10	Mid-Quarter	3, 5, 7, 10	1st Qtr 2nd Qtr 3rd Qtr 4th Qtr	A-15 A-16 A-17 A-18
GDS	150%	GDS/15, 20	Half-Year	15 & 20	Any	A-1
GDS	150%	GDS/15, 20	Mid-Quarter	15 & 20	1st Qtr 2nd Qtr 3rd Qtr 4th Qtr	A-2 A-3 A-4 A-5
GDS ADS	SL	GDS ADS	Half-Year	Any	Any	A-8
GDS ADS	SL	GDS ADS	Mid-Quarter	Any	1st Qtr 2nd Qtr 3rd Qtr 4th Qtr	A-9 A-10 A-11 A-12
ADS	150%	ADS	Half-Year	Any	Any	A-14
ADS	150%	ADS	Mid-Quarter	Any	1st Qtr 2nd Qtr 3rd Qtr 4th Qtr	A-15 A-16 A-17 A-18

Chart 2. ***Use this chart to find the correct percentage table to use for residential rental and nonresidential real*** *property. Use Chart 1 for all other property.*

MACRS System	Depreciation Method	Recovery Period	Convention	Class	Month or Quarter Placed in Service	Table
GDS	SL	GDS/27.5	Mid-Month	Residential Rental	Any	A-6
GDS	SL SL	GDS/31.5 GDS/39	Mid-Month	Nonresidential Real	Any	A-7 A-7a
ADS	SL	ADS/40	Mid-Month	Residential Rental and Nonresidential Real	Any	A-13

Chart 3. **Income Inclusion Amount Rates for MACRS Leased Listed Property**

	Table
Amount A Percentages	A-19
Amount B Percentages	A-20

Table A-1. **3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-Year Property Half-Year Convention**

Year	Depreciation rate for recovery period					
	3-year	5-year	7-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1	33.33%	20.00%	14.29%	10.00%	5.00%	3.750%
2	44.45	32.00	24.49	18.00	9.50	7.219
3	14.81	19.20	17.49	14.40	8.55	6.677
4	7.41	11.52	12.49	11.52	7.70	6.177
5		11.52	8.93	9.22	6.93	5.713
6		5.76	8.92	7.37	6.23	5.285
7			8.93	6.55	5.90	4.888
8			4.46	6.55	5.90	4.522
9				6.56	5.91	4.462
10				6.55	5.90	4.461
11				3.28	5.91	4.462
12					5.90	4.461
13					5.91	4.462
14					5.90	4.461
15					5.91	4.462
16					2.95	4.461
17						4.462
18						4.461
19						4.462
20						4.461
21						2.231

Table A-2. **3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-Year Property Mid-Quarter Convention Placed in Service in First Quarter**

Year	Depreciation rate for recovery period					
	3-year	5-year	7-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1	58.33%	35.00%	25.00%	17.50%	8.75%	6.563%
2	27.78	26.00	21.43	16.50	9.13	7.000
3	12.35	15.60	15.31	13.20	8.21	6.482
4	1.54	11.01	10.93	10.56	7.39	5.996
5		11.01	8.75	8.45	6.65	5.546
6		1.38	8.74	6.76	5.99	5.130
7			8.75	6.55	5.90	4.746
8			1.09	6.55	5.91	4.459
9				6.56	5.90	4.459
10				6.55	5.91	4.459
11				0.82	5.90	4.459
12					5.91	4.460
13					5.90	4.459
14					5.91	4.460
15					5.90	4.459
16					0.74	4.460
17						4.459
18						4.460
19						4.459
20						4.460
21						0.565

Table A-3. **3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-Year Property Mid-Quarter Convention Placed in Service in Second Quarter**

Year	Depreciation rate for recovery period					
	3-year	5-year	7-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1	41.67%	25.00%	17.85%	12.50%	6.25%	4.688%
2	38.89	30.00	23.47	17.50	9.38	7.148
3	14.14	18.00	16.76	14.00	8.44	6.612
4	5.30	11.37	11.97	11.20	7.59	6.116
5		11.37	8.87	8.96	6.83	5.658
6		4.26	8.87	7.17	6.15	5.233
7			8.87	6.55	5.91	4.841
8			3.34	6.55	5.90	4.478
9				6.56	5.91	4.463
10				6.55	5.90	4.463
11				2.46	5.91	4.463
12					5.90	4.463
13					5.91	4.463
14					5.90	4.463
15					5.91	4.462
16					2.21	4.463
17						4.462
18						4.463
19						4.462
20						4.463
21						1.673

Table A-4. **3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-Year Property Mid-Quarter Convention Placed in Service in Third Quarter**

Year	Depreciation rate for recovery period					
	3-year	5-year	7-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1	25.00%	15.00%	10.71%	7.50%	3.75%	2.813%
2	50.00	34.00	25.51	18.50	9.63	7.289
3	16.67	20.40	18.22	14.80	8.66	6.742
4	8.33	12.24	13.02	11.84	7.80	6.237
5		11.30	9.30	9.47	7.02	5.769
6		7.06	8.85	7.58	6.31	5.336
7			8.86	6.55	5.90	4.936
8			5.53	6.55	5.90	4.566
9				6.56	5.91	4.460
10				6.55	5.90	4.460
11				4.10	5.91	4.460
12					5.90	4.460
13					5.91	4.461
14					5.90	4.460
15					5.91	4.461
16					3.69	4.460
17						4.461
18						4.460
19						4.461
20						4.460
21						2.788

Table A-5. **3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, and 20-Year Property**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Placed in Service in Fourth Quarter

Year	Depreciation rate for recovery period					
	3-year	5-year	7-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1	8.33%	5.00%	3.57%	2.50%	1.25%	0.938%
2	61.11	38.00	27.55	19.50	9.88	7.430
3	20.37	22.80	19.68	15.60	8.89	6.872
4	10.19	13.68	14.06	12.48	8.00	6.357
5		10.94	10.04	9.98	7.20	5.880
8		9.58	8.73	7.99	6.48	5.439
7			8.73	6.55	5.90	5.031
8			7.64	6.55	5.90	4.654
9				6.56	5.90	4.458
10				6.55	5.91	4.458
11				5.74	5.90	4.458
12					5.91	4.458
13					5.90	4.458
14					5.91	4.458
15					5.90	4.458
16					5.17	4.458
17						4.458
18						4.459
19						4.458
20						4.459
21						3.901

Table A-6. **Residential Rental Property**
Mid-Month Convention
Straight Line—27.5 Years

Year	Month property placed in service											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	3.485%	3.182%	2.879%	2.576%	2.273%	1.970%	1.667%	1.364%	1.061%	0.758%	0.455%	0.152%
2–9	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
10	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
11	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
12	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
13	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
14	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
15	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
16	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
17	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
18	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
19	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
20	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
21	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
22	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
23	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
24	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
25	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
26	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
27	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637	3.637
28	1.97	2.273	2.576	2.879	3.182	3.485	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
29							0.152	0.455	0.758	1.061	1.364	1.667

Table A-7. **Nonresidential Real Property Mid-Month Convention Straight Line—31.5 Years**

Year	Month property placed in service											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	3.042%	2.778%	2.513%	2.249%	1.984%	1.720%	1.455%	1.190%	0.926%	0.661%	0.397%	0.132%
2–7	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175
8	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175
9	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
10	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
11	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
12	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
13	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
14	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
15	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
16	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
17	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
18	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
19	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
20	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
21	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
22	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
23	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
24	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
25	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
26	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
27	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
28	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
29	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
30	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
31	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175
32	1.720	1.984	2.249	2.513	2.778	3.042	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174	3.175	3.174
33							0.132	0.397	0.661	0.926	1.190	1.455

Table A-7a. **Nonresidential Real Property Mid-Month Convention Straight Line—39 Years**

Year	Month property placed in service											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2.461%	2.247%	2.033%	1.819%	1.605%	1.391%	1.177%	0.963%	0.749%	0.535%	0.321%	0.107%
2–39	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564
40	0.107	0.321	0.535	0.749	0.963	1.177	1.391	1.605	1.819	2.033	2.247	2.461

Table A-8. **Straight Line Method Half-Year Convention**

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	20.0%	16.67%	14.29%	12.5%	10.0%	8.33%	7.69%	7.14%	6.67%	6.25%	5.88%	5.56%	5.26%
2	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.0	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
3	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.0	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.53
4		16.67	28.57	25.0	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
5				12.5	20.0	16.66	15.38	14.29	13.34	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
6					10.0	16.67	15.39	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
7						8.33	15.38	14.29	13.34	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
8								7.14	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
9										6.25	11.76	11.11	10.52
10												5.56	10.53

Table A-8. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	5.0%	4.76%	4.55%	4.35%	4.17%	4.0%	3.85%	3.70%	3.57%	3.33%	3.13%	3.03%	2.94%
2	10.0	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
3	10.0	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
4	10.0	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
5	10.0	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
6	10.0	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
7	10.0	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
8	10.0	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
9	10.0	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
10	10.0	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
11	5.0	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
12			4.55	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
13					4.17	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
14							3.85	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
15									3.57	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
16										3.33	6.25	6.06	5.88
17											3.12	6.07	5.89
18													2.94

Table A-8. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	2.78%	2.63%	2.5%	2.273%	2.083%	2.0%	1.887%	1.786%	1.667%	1.429%	1.25%	1.111%	1.0%
2	5.56	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
3	5.56	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
4	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
5	5.56	5.26	5.0	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
6	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
7	5.56	5.26	5.0	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
8	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
9	5.56	5.27	5.0	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
10	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
11	5.56	5.27	5.0	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
12	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
13	5.56	5.27	5.0	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
14	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
15	5.56	5.27	5.0	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
16	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
17	5.56	5.27	5.0	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
18	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
19	2.78	5.27	5.0	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
20		2.63	5.0	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
21			2.5	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
22				4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
23				2.273	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
24					4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
25					2.083	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
26						2.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.50	2.222	2.0
27							3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.223	2.0
28								3.571	3.333	2.858	2.50	2.222	2.0
29								1.786	3.334	2.857	2.50	2.223	2.0
30									3.333	2.858	2.50	2.222	2.0
31									1.667	2.857	2.50	2.223	2.0
32										2.858	2.50	2.222	2.0
33										2.857	2.50	2.223	2.0
34										2.858	2.50	2.222	2.0
35										2.857	2.50	2.223	2.0
36										1.429	2.50	2.222	2.0
37											2.50	2.223	2.0
38											2.50	2.222	2.0
39											2.50	2.223	2.0
40											2.50	2.222	2.0
41											1.25	2.223	2.0
42												2.222	2.0
43												2.223	2.0
44												2.222	2.0
45												2.223	2.0
46												1.111	2.0
47–50													2.0
51													1.0

Table A-9. **Straight Line Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Placed in Service in First Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	35.0%	29.17%	25.00%	21.88%	17.5%	14.58%	13.46%	12.50%	11.67%	10.94%	10.29%	9.72%	9.21%
2	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
3	25.0	33.33	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.53
4		4.17	17.86	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
5				3.12	20.0	16.66	15.39	14.28	13.34	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
6					2.5	16.67	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
7						2.08	9.62	14.28	13.34	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
8								1.79	8.33	12.50	11.77	11.12	10.53
9										1.56	7.35	11.11	10.52
10												1.39	6.58

Table A-9. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	8.75%	8.33%	7.95%	7.61%	7.29%	7.0%	6.73%	6.48%	6.25%	5.83%	5.47%	5.30%	5.15%
2	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
3	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
4	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
5	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
6	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
7	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
8	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
9	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
10	10.00	9.53	9.10	8.69	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
11	1.25	5.95	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
12			1.14	5.43	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.89
13					1.04	5.0	7.70	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
14							0.96	4.63	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.89
15									0.89	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
16										0.83	6.25	6.07	5.89
17											0.78	3.79	5.88
18													0.74

Table A-9. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	4.86%	4.61%	4.375%	3.977%	3.646%	3.5%	3.302%	3.125%	2.917%	2.500%	2.188%	1.944%	1.75%
2	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
3	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
4	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
5	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
6	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
7	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
8	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
9	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
10	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
11	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
12	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
13	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
14	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
15	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
16	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
17	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
18	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
19	0.69	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
20		0.66	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
21			0.625	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
22				4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
23				0.568	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
24					4.166	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
25					0.521	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
26						0.5	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
27							2.358	3.571	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
28								3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
29								0.446	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
30									3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
31									0.417	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
32										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
33										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
34										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
35										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
36										0.357	2.500	2.223	2.00
37											2.500	2.222	2.00
38											2.500	2.223	2.00
39											2.500	2.222	2.00
40											2.500	2.223	2.00
41											0.312	2.222	2.00
42												2.223	2.00
43												2.222	2.00
44												2.223	2.00
45												2.222	2.00
46												0.278	2.00
47–50													2.00
51													0.25

Table A-10. **Straight Line Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Placed in Service in Second Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	25.0%	20.83%	17.86%	15.63%	12.5%	10.42%	9.62%	8.93%	8.33%	7.81%	7.35%	6.94%	6.58%
2	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
3	35.0	33.34	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.53
4		12.50	25.00	25.00	20.0	16.66	15.39	14.29	13.34	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
5				9.37	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
6					7.5	16.66	15.39	14.29	13.34	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
7						6.25	13.46	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
8								5.36	11.67	12.50	11.77	11.12	10.53
9										4.69	10.29	11.11	10.52
10												4.17	9.21

Table A-10. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	6.25%	5.95%	5.68%	5.43%	5.21%	5.0%	4.81%	4.63%	4.46%	4.17%	3.91%	3.79%	3.68%
2	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
3	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
4	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
5	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
6	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
7	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
8	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
9	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
10	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
11	3.75	8.33	9.10	8.69	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
12			3.41	7.61	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
13					3.13	7.0	7.69	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
14							2.89	6.48	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
15									2.68	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
16										2.50	6.25	6.06	5.89
17											2.34	5.31	5.88
18													2.21

Table A-10. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	3.47%	3.29%	3.125%	2.841%	2.604%	2.5%	2.358%	2.232%	2.083%	1.786%	1.563%	1.389%	1.25%
2	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
3	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
4	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
5	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
6	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
7	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
8	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
9	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
10	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
11	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
12	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
13	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
14	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
15	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
16	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
17	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
18	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
19	2.08	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
20		1.97	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
21			1.875	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
22				4.545	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
23				1.705	4.166	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
24					4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
25					1.562	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
26						1.5	3.773	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
27							3.302	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
28								3.572	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
29								1.339	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
30									3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
31									1.250	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
32										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
33										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
34										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
35										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
36										1.072	2.500	2.222	2.00
37											2.500	2.223	2.00
38											2.500	2.222	2.00
39											2.500	2.223	2.00
40											2.500	2.222	2.00
41											0.937	2.223	2.00
42												2.222	2.00
43												2.223	2.00
44												2.222	2.00
45												2.223	2.00
46												0.833	2.00
47–50													2.00
51													0.75

Table A-11. **Straight Line Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Placed in Service in Third Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	15.0%	12.50%	10.71%	9.38%	7.5%	6.25%	5.77%	5.36%	5.00%	4.69%	4.41%	4.17%	3.95%
2	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.53
3	40.0	33.34	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
4	5.0	20.83	28.58	25.00	20.0	16.66	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
5			3.57	15.62	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.28	13.34	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
6					12.5	16.66	15.38	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
7						10.42	15.39	14.28	13.34	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
8							1.92	8.93	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
9									1.67	7.81	11.77	11.11	10.53
10											1.47	6.95	10.52
11													1.32

Table A-11. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	3.75%	3.57%	3.41%	3.26%	3.13%	3.0%	2.88%	2.78%	2.68%	2.50%	2.34%	2.27%	2.21%
2	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
3	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
4	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
5	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
6	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
7	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
8	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
9	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
10	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
11	6.25	9.53	9.10	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
12		1.19	5.68	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
13				1.09	5.21	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
14						1.0	4.81	7.40	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.89
15								0.93	4.47	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
16										4.17	6.25	6.07	5.89
17											3.91	6.06	5.88
18												0.76	3.68

Table A-11. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	2.08%	1.97%	1.875%	1.705%	1.563%	1.5%	1.415%	1.339%	1.250%	1.071%	0.938%	0.833%	0.75%
2	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
3	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
4	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
5	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
6	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
7	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
8	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
9	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
10	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
11	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
12	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
13	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
14	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
15	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
16	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
17	5.55	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
18	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
19	3.47	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
20		3.29	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
21			3.125	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
22				4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
23				2.841	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
24					4.167	4.0	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
25					2.604	4.0	3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
26						2.5	3.774	3.572	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
27							3.773	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
28							0.472	3.572	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
29								2.232	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
30									3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
31									2.083	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
32										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
33										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
34										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
35										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
36										1.786	2.500	2.222	2.00
37											2.500	2.223	2.00
38											2.500	2.222	2.00
39											2.500	2.223	2.00
40											2.500	2.222	2.00
41											1.562	2.223	2.00
42												2.222	2.00
43												2.223	2.00
44												2.222	2.00
45												2.223	2.00
46												1.389	2.00
47–50													2.00
51													1.25

Table A-12. **Straight Line Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Placed in Service in Fourth Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	5.0%	4.17%	3.57%	3.13%	2.5%	2.08%	1.92%	1.79%	1.67%	1.56%	1.47%	1.39%	1.32%
2	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.53
3	40.0	33.33	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.38	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
4	15.0	29.17	28.57	25.00	20.0	16.67	15.39	14.29	13.33	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
5			10.72	21.87	20.0	16.66	15.38	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
6					17.5	16.67	15.39	14.29	13.34	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
7						14.58	15.38	14.28	13.33	12.50	11.77	11.11	10.53
8							5.77	12.50	13.34	12.50	11.76	11.11	10.52
9									5.00	10.94	11.77	11.11	10.53
10											4.41	9.73	10.52
11													3.95

Table A-12. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	1.25%	1.19%	1.14%	1.09%	1.04%	1.0%	0.96%	0.93%	0.89%	0.83%	0.78%	0.76%	0.74%
2	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
3	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
4	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
5	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
6	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
7	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.69	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
8	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
9	10.00	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
10	10.00	9.52	9.09	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.88
11	8.75	9.53	9.09	8.69	8.33	8.0	7.70	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
12		3.57	7.96	8.70	8.34	8.0	7.69	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.89
13				3.26	7.29	8.0	7.70	7.41	7.14	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
14						3.0	6.73	7.40	7.15	6.66	6.25	6.06	5.89
15								2.78	6.25	6.67	6.25	6.06	5.88
16										5.83	6.25	6.06	5.89
17											5.47	6.07	5.88
18												2.27	5.15

Table A-12. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	0.69%	0.66%	0.625%	0.568%	0.521%	0.5%	0.472%	0.446%	0.417%	0.357%	0.313%	0.278%	0.25%
2	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
3	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
4	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
5	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
6	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
7	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
8	5.56	5.26	5.000	4.546	4.167	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
9	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
10	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
11	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
12	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
13	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
14	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
15	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
16	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
17	5.55	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
18	5.56	5.27	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
19	4.86	5.26	5.000	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
20		4.61	5.000	4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
21			4.375	4.545	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
22				4.546	4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
23				3.977	4.167	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
24					4.166	4.0	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
25					3.646	4.0	3.774	3.571	3.334	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
26						3.5	3.773	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.222	2.00
27							3.774	3.571	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
28							1.415	3.572	3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
29								3.125	3.334	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
30									3.333	2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
31									2.917	2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
32										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
33										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
34										2.857	2.500	2.223	2.00
35										2.858	2.500	2.222	2.00
36										2.500	2.500	2.223	2.00
37											2.500	2.222	2.00
38											2.500	2.223	2.00
39											2.500	2.222	2.00
40											2.500	2.223	2.00
41											2.187	2.222	2.00
42												2.223	2.00
43												2.222	2.00
44												2.223	2.00
45												2.222	2.00
46												1.945	2.00
47–50													2.00
51													1.75

Table A-13. **Straight Line Mid-Month Convention**

Year	Month property placed in service											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2.396%	2.188%	1.979%	1.771%	1.563%	1.354%	1.146%	0.938%	0.729%	0.521%	0.313%	0.104%
2–40	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
41	0.104	0.312	0.521	0.729	0.937	1.146	1.354	1.562	1.771	1.979	2.187	2.396

Table A-14. **150% Declining Balance Method Half-Year Convention**

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	30.0%	25.0%	21.43%	18.75%	15.00%	12.50%	11.54%	10.71%	10.00%	9.38%	8.82%	8.33%	7.89%
2	42.0	37.5	33.67	30.47	25.50	21.88	20.41	19.13	18.00	16.99	16.09	15.28	14.54
3	28.0	25.0	22.45	20.31	17.85	16.41	15.70	15.03	14.40	13.81	13.25	12.73	12.25
4		12.5	22.45	20.31	16.66	14.06	13.09	12.25	11.52	11.22	10.91	10.61	10.31
5				10.16	16.66	14.06	13.09	12.25	11.52	10.80	10.19	9.65	9.17
6					8.33	14.06	13.09	12.25	11.52	10.80	10.19	9.64	9.17
7						7.03	13.08	12.25	11.52	10.80	10.18	9.65	9.17
8								6.13	11.52	10.80	10.19	9.64	9.17
9										5.40	10.18	9.65	9.17
10												4.82	9.16

Table A-14. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	7.50%	7.14%	6.82%	6.52%	6.25%	6.00%	5.77%	5.56%	5.36%	5.00%	4.69%	4.55%	4.41%
2	13.88	13.27	12.71	12.19	11.72	11.28	10.87	10.49	10.14	9.50	8.94	8.68	8.43
3	11.79	11.37	10.97	10.60	10.25	9.93	9.62	9.33	9.05	8.55	8.10	7.89	7.69
4	10.02	9.75	9.48	9.22	8.97	8.73	8.51	8.29	8.08	7.70	7.34	7.17	7.01
5	8.74	8.35	8.18	8.02	7.85	7.69	7.53	7.37	7.22	6.93	6.65	6.52	6.39
6	8.74	8.35	7.98	7.64	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.44	6.23	6.03	5.93	5.83
7	8.74	8.35	7.97	7.64	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.55	5.39	5.32
8	8.74	8.35	7.98	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.55	5.39	5.23
9	8.74	8.36	7.97	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.39	5.23
10	8.74	8.35	7.98	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.55	5.39	5.23
11	4.37	8.36	7.97	7.64	7.32	7.04	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.39	5.23
12			3.99	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.55	5.39	5.23
13					3.66	7.04	6.79	6.56	6.32	5.91	5.54	5.38	5.23
14							3.39	6.55	6.31	5.90	5.55	5.39	5.23
15									3.16	5.91	5.54	5.38	5.23
16										2.95	5.55	5.39	5.23
17											2.77	5.38	5.23
18													2.62

Table A-14. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	4.17%	3.95%	3.750%	3.409%	3.125%	3.000%	2.830%	2.679%	2.500%	2.143%	1.875%	1.667%	1.500%
2	7.99	7.58	7.219	6.586	6.055	5.820	5.500	5.214	4.875	4.194	3.680	3.278	2.955
3	7.32	6.98	6.677	6.137	5.676	5.471	5.189	4.934	4.631	4.014	3.542	3.169	2.866
4	6.71	6.43	6.177	5.718	5.322	5.143	4.895	4.670	4.400	3.842	3.409	3.063	2.780
5	6.15	5.93	5.713	5.328	4.989	4.834	4.618	4.420	4.180	3.677	3.281	2.961	2.697
6	5.64	5.46	5.285	4.965	4.677	4.544	4.357	4.183	3.971	3.520	3.158	2.862	2.616
7	5.17	5.03	4.888	4.627	4.385	4.271	4.110	3.959	3.772	3.369	3.040	2.767	2.538
8	4.94	4.69	4.522	4.311	4.111	4.015	3.877	3.747	3.584	3.225	2.926	2.674	2.461
9	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.063	3.854	3.774	3.658	3.546	3.404	3.086	2.816	2.585	2.388
10	4.94	4.69	4.461	4.063	3.729	3.584	3.451	3.356	3.234	2.954	2.710	2.499	2.316
11	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.205	3.072	2.828	2.609	2.416	2.246
12	4.95	4.69	4.461	4.063	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.706	2.511	2.335	2.179
13	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.064	3.730	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.590	2.417	2.257	2.114
14	4.95	4.69	4.461	4.063	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.326	2.182	2.050
15	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.064	3.730	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.110	1.989
16	4.95	4.69	4.461	4.063	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.039	1.929
17	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.064	3.730	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.871
18	4.95	4.70	4.461	4.063	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.815
19	2.47	4.69	4.462	4.064	3.730	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
20		2.35	4.461	4.063	3.729	3.584	3.384	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
21			2.231	4.064	3.730	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
22				4.063	3.729	3.584	3.384	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
23				2.032	3.730	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
24					3.729	3.584	3.384	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
25					1.865	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
26						1.792	3.384	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
27							3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
28								3.205	2.993	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
29								1.602	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
30									2.993	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
31									1.497	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
32										2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
33										2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
34										2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
35										2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
36										1.286	2.253	2.004	1.806
37											2.252	2.005	1.806
38											2.253	2.004	1.806
39											2.252	2.005	1.806
40											2.253	2.004	1.806
41											1.126	2.005	1.806
42												2.004	1.805
43												2.005	1.806
44												2.004	1.805
45												2.005	1.806
46												1.002	1.805
47													1.806
48													1.805
49													1.806
50													1.805
51													0.903

Table A-15. **150% Declining Balance Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Property Placed in Service in First Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	**3**	**3.5**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**6.5**	**7**	**7.5**	**8**	**8.5**	**9**	**9.5**
1	52.50%	43.75%	37.50%	32.81%	26.25%	21.88%	20.19%	18.75%	17.50%	16.41%	15.44%	14.58%	13.82%
2	29.23	28.13	26.79	25.20	22.13	19.53	18.42	17.41	16.50	15.67	14.92	14.24	13.61
3	18.27	25.00	21.98	19.76	16.52	14.65	14.17	13.68	13.20	12.74	12.29	11.86	11.46
4		3.12	13.73	19.76	16.52	14.06	13.03	12.16	11.42	10.77	10.20	9.89	9.65
5				2.47	16.52	14.06	13.02	12.16	11.42	10.77	10.19	9.64	9.15
6					2.06	14.06	13.03	12.16	11.41	10.76	10.20	9.65	9.15
7						1.76	8.14	12.16	11.42	10.77	10.19	9.64	9.15
8								1.52	7.13	10.76	10.20	9.65	9.15
9										1.35	6.37	9.64	9.14
10												1.21	5.72

Table A-15. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	**10.5**	**11**	**11.5**	**12**	**12.5**	**13**	**13.5**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**16.5**	**17**
1	13.13%	12.50%	11.93%	11.41%	10.94%	10.50%	10.10%	9.72%	9.38%	8.75%	8.20%	7.95%	7.72%
2	13.03	12.50	12.01	11.56	11.13	10.74	10.37	10.03	9.71	9.13	8.61	8.37	8.14
3	11.08	10.71	10.37	10.05	9.74	9.45	9.18	8.92	8.67	8.21	7.80	7.61	7.42
4	9.41	9.18	8.96	8.74	8.52	8.32	8.12	7.93	7.74	7.39	7.07	6.92	6.77
5	8.71	8.32	7.96	7.64	7.46	7.32	7.18	7.04	6.91	6.65	6.41	6.29	6.17
6	8.71	8.32	7.96	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.99	5.80	5.71	5.63
7	8.71	8.32	7.96	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.77	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
8	8.71	8.32	7.96	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.91	5.54	5.38	5.23
9	8.71	8.32	7.96	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.77	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
10	8.71	8.31	7.97	7.63	7.32	7.04	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.91	5.54	5.38	5.23
11	1.09	5.20	7.96	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.77	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
12			1.00	4.77	7.32	7.03	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.91	5.54	5.38	5.22
13					0.92	4.40	6.77	6.54	6.32	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
14							0.85	4.08	6.31	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.22
15									0.79	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
16										0.74	5.55	5.37	5.22
17											0.69	3.36	5.23
18													0.65

Table A-15. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	7.29%	6.91%	6.563%	5.966%	5.469%	5.250%	4.953%	4.688%	4.375%	3.750%	3.281%	2.917%	2.625%
2	7.73	7.35	7.008	6.411	5.908	5.685	5.380	5.106	4.781	4.125	3.627	3.236	2.921
3	7.08	6.77	6.482	5.974	5.539	5.344	5.075	4.832	4.542	3.948	3.491	3.128	2.834
4	6.49	6.23	5.996	5.567	5.193	5.023	4.788	4.574	4.315	3.779	3.360	3.024	2.749
5	5.95	5.74	5.546	5.187	4.868	4.722	4.517	4.329	4.099	3.617	3.234	2.923	2.666
6	5.45	5.29	5.130	4.834	4.564	4.439	4.262	4.097	3.894	3.462	3.113	2.826	2.586
7	5.00	4.87	4.746	4.504	4.279	4.172	4.020	3.877	3.700	3.314	2.996	2.732	2.509
8	4.94	4.69	4.459	4.197	4.011	3.922	3.793	3.669	3.515	3.172	2.884	2.640	2.433
9	4.95	4.69	4.459	4.061	3.761	3.687	3.578	3.473	3.339	3.036	2.776	2.552	2.360
10	4.94	4.69	4.459	4.061	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.287	3.172	2.906	2.671	2.467	2.290
11	4.95	4.69	4.459	4.061	3.729	3.582	3.384	3.204	3.013	2.781	2.571	2.385	2.221
12	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.061	3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.662	2.475	2.306	2.154
13	4.95	4.69	4.459	4.061	3.729	3.582	3.384	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.382	2.229	2.090
14	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.061	3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.293	2.154	2.027
15	4.95	4.68	4.459	4.061	3.729	3.582	3.384	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.252	2.083	1.966
16	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.061	3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.252	2.013	1.907
17	4.95	4.68	4.459	4.061	3.729	3.582	3.384	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.850
18	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.061	3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
19	0.62	4.68	4.459	4.061	3.729	3.581	3.384	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
20		0.59	4.460	4.060	3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
21			0.557	4.061	3.729	3.581	3.384	3.203	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
22				4.060	3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
23				0.508	3.729	3.581	3.384	3.203	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
24					3.730	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.806
25					0.466	3.581	3.384	3.203	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
26						0.448	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.806
27							2.115	3.203	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
28								3.204	2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
29								0.400	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
30									2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
31									0.374	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
32										2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
33										2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
34										2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
35										2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
36										0.321	2.252	2.005	1.805
37											2.253	2.004	1.806
38											2.252	2.005	1.805
39											2.253	2.004	1.806
40											2.252	2.005	1.805
41											0.282	2.004	1.806
42												2.005	1.805
43												2.004	1.806
44												2.005	1.805
45												2.004	1.806
46												0.251	1.805
47													1.806
48													1.805
49													1.806
50													1.805
51													0.226

Table A-16. **150% Declining Balance Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Property Placed in Service in Second Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	37.50%	31.25%	26.79%	23.44%	18.75%	15.63%	14.42%	13.39%	12.50%	11.72%	11.03%	10.42%	9.87%
2	37.50	34.38	31.38	28.71	24.38	21.09	19.75	18.56	17.50	16.55	15.70	14.93	14.23
3	25.00	25.00	22.31	20.15	17.06	15.82	15.19	14.58	14.00	13.45	12.93	12.44	11.98
4		9.37	19.52	20.15	16.76	14.06	13.07	12.22	11.49	10.93	10.65	10.37	10.09
5				7.55	16.76	14.06	13.07	12.22	11.49	10.82	10.19	9.64	9.16
6					6.29	14.07	13.07	12.22	11.49	10.82	10.19	9.65	9.16
7						5.27	11.43	12.23	11.48	10.83	10.19	9.64	9.16
8								4.58	10.05	10.82	10.20	9.65	9.17
9										4.06	8.92	9.64	9.16
10												3.62	8.02

Table A-16. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	9.38%	8.93%	8.52%	8.15%	7.81%	7.50%	7.21%	6.94%	6.70%	6.25%	5.86%	5.68%	5.51%
2	13.59	13.01	12.47	11.98	11.52	11.10	10.71	10.34	10.00	9.38	8.83	8.57	8.34
3	11.55	11.15	10.77	10.42	10.08	9.77	9.47	9.19	8.92	8.44	8.00	7.80	7.60
4	9.82	9.56	9.31	9.06	8.82	8.60	8.38	8.17	7.97	7.59	7.25	7.09	6.93
5	8.73	8.34	8.04	7.88	7.72	7.56	7.41	7.26	7.12	6.83	6.57	6.44	6.32
6	8.73	8.34	7.98	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.78	6.55	6.35	6.15	5.95	5.86	5.76
7	8.73	8.34	7.98	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.25
8	8.73	8.34	7.98	7.64	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.55	5.39	5.23
9	8.73	8.34	7.99	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.79	6.54	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.23
10	8.73	8.35	7.98	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.54	5.39	5.23
11	3.28	7.30	7.99	7.64	7.33	7.04	6.79	6.54	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.23
12			2.99	6.68	7.32	7.05	6.78	6.55	6.32	5.90	5.54	5.39	5.23
13					2.75	6.16	6.79	6.54	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.24
14							2.54	5.73	6.33	5.90	5.54	5.39	5.23
15									2.37	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.24
16										2.21	5.54	5.39	5.23
17											2.08	4.71	5.24
18													1.96

Table A-16. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	5.21%	4.93%	4.688%	4.261%	3.906%	3.750%	3.538%	3.348%	3.125%	2.679%	2.344%	2.083%	1.875%
2	7.90	7.51	7.148	6.528	6.006	5.775	5.460	5.178	4.844	4.171	3.662	3.264	2.944
3	7.24	6.91	6.612	6.083	5.631	5.429	5.151	4.900	4.602	3.992	3.525	3.155	2.855
4	6.64	6.37	6.116	5.668	5.279	5.103	4.859	4.638	4.371	3.821	3.393	3.050	2.770
5	6.08	5.86	5.658	5.281	4.949	4.797	4.584	4.389	4.153	3.657	3.265	2.948	2.687
6	5.58	5.40	5.233	4.921	4.639	4.509	4.325	4.154	3.945	3.501	3.143	2.850	2.606
7	5.11	4.98	4.841	4.586	4.349	4.238	4.080	3.932	3.748	3.351	3.025	2.755	2.528
8	4.94	4.69	4.478	4.273	4.078	3.984	3.849	3.721	3.561	3.207	2.912	2.663	2.452
9	4.94	4.69	4.463	4.063	3.823	3.745	3.631	3.522	3.383	3.069	2.802	2.574	2.378
10	4.95	4.69	4.463	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.426	3.333	3.213	2.938	2.697	2.489	2.307
11	4.94	4.69	4.463	4.062	3.729	3.583	3.384	3.205	3.053	2.812	2.596	2.406	2.238
12	4.95	4.69	4.463	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.692	2.499	2.325	2.171
13	4.94	4.69	4.463	4.062	3.730	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.576	2.405	2.248	2.106
14	4.95	4.69	4.463	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.315	2.173	2.042
15	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.062	3.730	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.101	1.981
16	4.95	4.69	4.463	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.031	1.922
17	4.94	4.69	4.462	4.062	3.730	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.864
18	4.95	4.69	4.463	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.808
19	1.85	4.69	4.462	4.062	3.730	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
20		1.76	4.463	4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
21			1.673	4.062	3.730	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.572	2.253	2.005	1.806
22				4.063	3.729	3.583	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
23				1.523	3.730	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
24					3.729	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
25					1.399	3.583	3.384	3.205	2.994	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
26						1.343	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
27							2.961	3.205	2.994	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
28								3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
29								1.202	2.994	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
30									2.993	2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
31									1.123	2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
32										2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
33										2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
34										2.571	2.252	2.005	1.806
35										2.572	2.253	2.004	1.806
36										0.964	2.252	2.005	1.806
37											2.253	2.004	1.806
38											2.252	2.005	1.806
39											2.253	2.004	1.806
40											2.252	2.005	1.806
41											0.845	2.004	1.806
42												2.005	1.806
43												2.004	1.806
44												2.005	1.806
45												2.004	1.805
46												0.752	1.806
47													1.805
48													1.806
49													1.805
50													1.806
51													0.677

Table A-17. **150% Declining Balance Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Property Placed in Service in Third Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	**3**	**3.5**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**6.5**	**7**	**7.5**	**8**	**8.5**	**9**	**9.5**
1	22.50%	18.75%	16.07%	14.06%	11.25%	9.38%	8.65%	8.04%	7.50%	7.03%	6.62%	6.25%	5.92%
2	46.50	40.63	35.97	32.23	26.63	22.66	21.08	19.71	18.50	17.43	16.48	15.63	14.85
3	27.56	25.00	22.57	20.46	18.64	16.99	16.22	15.48	14.80	14.16	13.57	13.02	12.51
4	3.44	15.62	22.57	20.46	16.56	14.06	13.10	12.27	11.84	11.51	11.18	10.85	10.53
5			2.82	12.79	16.57	14.06	13.10	12.28	11.48	10.78	10.18	9.64	9.17
6					10.35	14.06	13.11	12.27	11.48	10.78	10.17	9.65	9.17
7						8.79	13.10	12.28	11.48	10.78	10.18	9.64	9.18
8							1.64	7.67	11.48	10.79	10.17	9.65	9.17
9									1.44	6.74	10.18	9.64	9.18
10											1.27	6.03	9.17
11													1.15

Table A-17. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	**10.5**	**11**	**11.5**	**12**	**12.5**	**13**	**13.5**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**16.5**	**17**
1	5.63%	5.36%	5.11%	4.89%	4.69%	4.50%	4.33%	4.17%	4.02%	3.75%	3.52%	3.41%	3.31%
2	14.16	13.52	12.94	12.41	11.91	11.46	11.04	10.65	10.28	9.63	9.05	8.78	8.53
3	12.03	11.59	11.18	10.79	10.43	10.08	9.77	9.46	9.18	8.66	8.20	7.98	7.78
4	10.23	9.93	9.65	9.38	9.12	8.88	8.64	8.41	8.20	7.80	7.43	7.26	7.09
5	8.75	8.51	8.33	8.16	7.98	7.81	7.64	7.48	7.32	7.02	6.73	6.60	6.47
6	8.75	8.34	7.97	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.65	6.54	6.31	6.10	6.00	5.90
7	8.75	8.34	7.97	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.31	5.90	5.55	5.45	5.38
8	8.74	8.34	7.97	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.55	5.38	5.23
9	8.75	8.34	7.97	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.39	5.23
10	8.74	8.34	7.97	7.63	7.32	7.05	6.79	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.55	5.38	5.23
11	5.47	8.35	7.96	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.39	5.23
12		1.04	4.98	7.64	7.32	7.04	6.80	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.55	5.38	5.23
13				0.95	4.58	7.05	6.79	6.55	6.32	5.91	5.55	5.39	5.22
14						0.88	4.25	6.54	6.31	5.90	5.55	5.38	5.23
15								0.82	3.95	5.91	5.55	5.39	5.22
16										3.69	5.55	5.38	5.23
17											3.47	5.39	5.22
18												0.67	3.27

Table A-17. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	3.13%	2.96%	2.813%	2.557%	2.344%	2.250%	2.123%	2.009%	1.875%	1.607%	1.406%	1.250%	1.125%
2	8.07	7.66	7.289	6.644	6.104	5.865	5.540	5.250	4.906	4.217	3.697	3.292	2.966
3	7.40	7.06	6.742	6.191	5.722	5.513	5.227	4.968	4.661	4.036	3.559	3.182	2.877
4	6.78	6.50	6.237	5.769	5.364	5.182	4.931	4.702	4.428	3.863	3.425	3.076	2.791
5	6.22	5.99	5.769	5.375	5.029	4.871	4.652	4.450	4.207	3.698	3.297	2.973	2.707
6	5.70	5.51	5.336	5.009	4.715	4.579	4.388	4.212	3.996	3.539	3.173	2.874	2.626
7	5.23	5.08	4.936	4.667	4.420	4.304	4.140	3.986	3.796	3.387	3.054	2.778	2.547
8	4.94	4.69	4.566	4.349	4.144	4.046	3.906	3.773	3.607	3.242	2.940	2.686	2.471
9	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.064	3.885	3.803	3.685	3.571	3.426	3.103	2.829	2.596	2.397
10	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.064	3.729	3.584	3.476	3.379	3.255	2.970	2.723	2.510	2.325
11	4.94	4.69	4.460	4.064	3.730	3.584	3.383	3.205	3.092	2.843	2.621	2.426	2.255
12	4.95	4.69	4.460	4.064	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.721	2.523	2.345	2.187
13	4.94	4.69	4.461	4.064	3.730	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.605	2.428	2.267	2.122
14	4.95	4.69	4.460	4.064	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.337	2.192	2.058
15	4.94	4.70	4.461	4.064	3.730	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.118	1.996
16	4.95	4.69	4.460	4.064	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.206	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.048	1.937
17	4.94	4.70	4.461	4.064	3.730	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.878
18	4.95	4.69	4.460	4.065	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.206	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.822
19	3.09	4.70	4.461	4.064	3.730	3.584	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
20		2.93	4.460	4.065	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.206	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
21			2.788	4.064	3.730	3.585	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
22				4.065	3.729	3.584	3.383	3.206	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
23				2.540	3.730	3.585	3.383	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
24					3.729	3.584	3.383	3.206	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
25					2.331	3.585	3.382	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
26						2.240	3.383	3.206	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
27							3.382	3.205	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
28							0.423	3.206	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
29								2.003	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
30									2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
31									1.871	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
32										2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
33										2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
34										2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
35										2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
36										1.607	2.253	2.005	1.806
37											2.253	2.004	1.805
38											2.254	2.005	1.806
39											2.253	2.004	1.805
40											2.254	2.005	1.806
41											1.408	2.004	1.805
42												2.005	1.806
43												2.004	1.805
44												2.005	1.806
45												2.004	1.805
46												1.253	1.806
47													1.805
48													1.806
49													1.805
50													1.806
51													1.128

Table A-18. **150% Declining Balance Method**
Mid-Quarter Convention
Property Placed in Service in Fourth Quarter

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
1	7.50%	6.25%	5.36%	4.69%	3.75%	3.13%	2.88%	2.68%	2.50%	2.34%	2.21%	2.08%	1.97%
2	55.50	46.88	40.56	35.74	28.88	24.22	22.41	20.85	19.50	18.31	17.26	16.32	15.48
3	26.91	25.00	23.18	22.34	20.21	18.16	17.24	16.39	15.60	14.88	14.21	13.60	13.03
4	10.09	21.87	22.47	19.86	16.40	14.06	13.26	12.87	12.48	12.09	11.70	11.33	10.98
5			8.43	17.37	16.41	14.06	13.10	12.18	11.41	10.74	10.16	9.65	9.24
6					14.35	14.06	13.10	12.18	11.41	10.75	10.16	9.65	9.17
7						12.31	13.10	12.19	11.41	10.74	10.16	9.64	9.17
8							4.91	10.66	11.41	10.75	10.16	9.65	9.17
9									4.28	9.40	10.17	9.64	9.17
10											3.81	8.44	9.18
11													3.44

Table A-18. *(Continued)*

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15	16	16.5	17
1	1.88%	1.79%	1.70%	1.63%	1.56%	1.50%	1.44%	1.39%	1.34%	1.25%	1.17%	1.14%	1.10%
2	14.72	14.03	13.40	12.83	12.31	11.82	11.37	10.96	10.57	9.88	9.27	8.99	8.73
3	12.51	12.03	11.58	11.16	10.77	10.40	10.06	9.74	9.44	8.89	8.40	8.17	7.96
4	10.63	10.31	10.00	9.70	9.42	9.15	8.90	8.66	8.43	8.00	7.61	7.43	7.25
5	9.04	8.83	8.63	8.44	8.24	8.06	7.87	7.69	7.52	7.20	6.90	6.75	6.61
6	8.72	8.32	7.95	7.63	7.33	7.09	6.96	6.84	6.72	6.48	6.25	6.14	6.03
7	8.72	8.31	7.96	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.90	5.66	5.58	5.50
8	8.72	8.32	7.95	7.62	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.22
9	8.72	8.31	7.96	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
10	8.71	8.32	7.95	7.62	7.32	7.05	6.78	6.54	6.31	5.91	5.54	5.38	5.22
11	7.63	8.31	7.96	7.63	7.33	7.05	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
12		3.12	6.96	7.62	7.32	7.04	6.78	6.54	6.30	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.22
13				2.86	6.41	7.05	6.78	6.53	6.31	5.90	5.54	5.38	5.23
14						2.64	5.94	6.54	6.30	5.91	5.55	5.38	5.22
15								2.45	5.52	5.90	5.54	5.37	5.23
16										5.17	5.55	5.38	5.22
17											4.85	5.37	5.23
18												2.02	4.57

Table A-18. ***(Continued)***

Year	Recovery periods in years												
	18	19	20	22	24	25	26.5	28	30	35	40	45	50
1	1.04%	0.99%	0.938%	0.852%	0.781%	0.750%	0.708%	0.670%	0.625%	0.536%	0.469%	0.417%	0.375%
2	8.25	7.82	7.430	6.760	6.201	5.955	5.620	5.321	4.969	4.263	3.732	3.319	2.989
3	7.56	7.20	6.872	6.299	5.814	5.598	5.302	5.036	4.720	4.080	3.592	3.209	2.899
4	6.93	6.63	6.357	5.870	5.450	5.262	5.002	4.766	4.484	3.905	3.458	3.102	2.812
5	6.35	6.11	5.880	5.469	5.110	4.946	4.719	4.511	4.260	3.738	3.328	2.998	2.728
6	5.82	5.63	5.439	5.097	4.790	4.649	4.452	4.269	4.047	3.578	3.203	2.898	2.646
7	5.34	5.18	5.031	4.749	4.491	4.370	4.200	4.041	3.845	3.424	3.083	2.802	2.567
8	4.94	4.77	4.654	4.425	4.210	4.108	3.962	3.824	3.653	3.278	2.968	2.708	2.490
9	4.94	4.69	4.458	4.124	3.947	3.862	3.738	3.619	3.470	3.137	2.856	2.618	2.415
10	4.94	4.69	4.458	4.062	3.730	3.630	3.526	3.426	3.296	3.003	2.749	2.531	2.342
11	4.95	4.69	4.458	4.062	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.242	3.132	2.874	2.646	2.447	2.272
12	4.94	4.69	4.458	4.062	3.730	3.582	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.751	2.547	2.365	2.204
13	4.95	4.69	4.458	4.062	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.633	2.451	2.286	2.138
14	4.94	4.69	4.458	4.061	3.730	3.582	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.359	2.210	2.074
15	4.95	4.69	4.458	4.062	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.271	2.136	2.011
16	4.94	4.69	4.458	4.061	3.730	3.583	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.253	2.065	1.951
17	4.95	4.68	4.458	4.062	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.994	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.893
18	4.94	4.69	4.459	4.061	3.730	3.583	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.253	2.005	1.836
19	4.33	4.68	4.458	4.062	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
20		4.10	4.459	4.061	3.730	3.583	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.253	2.005	1.806
21			3.901	4.062	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.204	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
22				4.061	3.730	3.583	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.253	2.005	1.806
23				3.554	3.729	3.582	3.383	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
24					3.730	3.583	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.253	2.005	1.805
25					3.263	3.582	3.383	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.005	1.806
26						3.135	3.382	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
27							3.383	3.205	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
28							1.268	3.204	2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
29								2.804	2.993	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
30									2.994	2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
31									2.619	2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
32										2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
33										2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
34										2.570	2.252	2.005	1.805
35										2.571	2.253	2.004	1.806
36										2.249	2.252	2.005	1.805
37											2.253	2.004	1.806
38											2.252	2.005	1.805
39											2.253	2.004	1.806
40											2.252	2.005	1.805
41											1.971	2.004	1.806
42												2.005	1.805
43												2.004	1.806
44												2.005	1.805
45												2.004	1.806
46												1.754	1.805
47													1.806
48													1.805
49													1.806
50													1.805
51													1.580

RATES TO FIGURE INCLUSION AMOUNTS FOR LEASED LISTED PROPERTY

Table A-19. **Amount A Percentages**

Recovery Period of Property Under ADS	First Tax Year During Lease in Which Business Use is 50% or Less											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & Later
Less than 7 years	2.1%	−7.2%	−19.8%	−20.1%	−12.4%	−12.4%	−12.4%	−12.4%	−12.4%	−12.4%	−12.4%	−12.4%
7 to 10 years	3.9%	−3.8%	−17.7%	−25.1%	−27.8%	−27.2%	−27.1%	−27.6%	−23.7%	−14.7%	−14.7%	−14.7%
More than 10 years	6.6%	−1.6%	−16.9%	−25.6%	−29.9%	−31.1%	−32.8%	−35.1%	−33.3%	−26.7%	−19.7%	−12.2%

Table A-20. **Amount B Percentages**

Recovery Period of Property Under ADS	First Tax Year During Lease in Which Business Use is 50% or Less											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & Later
Less than 7 years	0.0%	10.0%	22.0%	21.2%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%
7 to 10 years	0.0%	9.3%	23.8%	31.3%	33.8%	32.7%	31.6%	30.5%	25.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
More than 10 years	0.0%	10.1%	26.3%	35.4%	39.6%	40.2%	40.8%	41.4%	37.5%	29.2%	20.8%	12.5%

Qualified Indian Reservation Property Tables

Table A-21. **2-Year Qualified Indian Reservation Property Half-Year and Mid-Quarter Conventions**

Year	Half-Year Convention	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4
1	50.00%	87.50%	62.50%	37.50%	12.50%
2	50.00	12.50	37.50	62.50	87.50

Table A-22. **4-Year Qualified Indian Reservation Property Half-Year and Mid-Quarter Conventions**

Year	Half-Year Convention	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4
1	25.00%	43.75%	31.25%	18.75%	6.25%
2	37.50	28.13	34.37	40.63	46.87
3	18.75	14.06	17.19	20.31	23.44
4	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
5	6.25	1.56	4.69	7.81	10.94

Table A-23. **6-Year Qualified Indian Reservation Property Half-Year and Mid-Quarter Conventions**

Year	Half-Year Convention	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4
1	16.67%	29.17%	20.83%	12.50%	4.17%
2	27.78	23.61	26.39	29.17	31.94
3	18.52	15.74	17.59	19.44	21.30
4	12.35	10.49	11.73	12.96	14.20
5	9.87	9.88	9.88	9.88	9.87
6	9.87	9.88	9.88	9.88	9.88
7	4.94	1.23	3.70	6.17	8.64

Table A-24. **Qualified Nonresidential Real Indian Reservation Property**
Mid-Month Convention
Straight Line—22 Years

Year	Month property placed in service											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	4.356%	3.977%	3.598%	3.220%	2.841%	2.462%	2.083%	1.705%	1.326%	0.947%	0.568%	0.189%
2-3	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.545
4	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
5	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
6	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
7	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
8	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
9	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
10	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
11	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
12	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
13	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
14	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
15	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
16	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
17	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
18	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
19	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
20	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
21	4.545	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.545
22	4.546	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.545	4.545	4.546	4.546	4.546
23	0.189%	0.568%	0.947%	1.326%	1.705%	2.083%	2.462%	2.841%	3.220%	3.598%	3.977%	4.356%

Appendix B — Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods

The *Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods* has two sections. The first section, *Specific Depreciable Assets Used In All Business Activities, Except As Noted,* generally lists assets used in all business activities. It is shown as Table B-1. The second section, *Depreciable Assets Used In The Following Activities,* describes assets used only in certain activities. It is shown as Table B-2.

How To Use the Tables

You will need to look at both Table B-1 and B-2 to find the correct recovery period. Generally, if the property is listed in Table B-1 you use the recovery period shown in that table. However, if the property is specifically listed in Table B-2 under the type of activity in which it is used, you use the recovery period listed under the activity in that table. Use the tables in the order shown below to determine the recovery period of your depreciable property.

Table B-1. Check Table B-1 for a description of the property. If it is described in Table B-1, also check Table B-2 to find the activity in which the property is being used. If the activity is described in Table B-2, read the text (if any) under the title to determine if the property is specifically included in that asset class. If it is, use the recovery period shown in the appropriate column of Table B-2 following the description of the activity. If the activity is not described in Table B-2 or if the activity is described but the property either is not specifically included in or is specifically excluded from that asset class, then use the recovery period shown in the appropriate column following the description of the property in Table B-1.

Tax-exempt use property subject to a lease. The recovery period for ADS cannot be less than 125 percent of the lease term for any property leased under a leasing arrangement to a tax-exempt organization, governmental unit, or foreign person or entity (other than a partnership).

Table B-2. If the property is not listed in Table B-1, check Table B-2 to find the activity in which the property is being used and use the recovery period shown in the appropriate column following the description.

Property not in either table. If the activity or the property is not included in either table, check the end of Table B-2 to find *Certain Property for Which Recovery Periods Assigned.* This property generally has a recovery period of 7 years for GDS or 12 years for ADS. See Which Property Class Applies Under GDS and *Which Recovery Period Applies* in chapter 4 for the class lives or the recovery periods for GDS and ADS for the following.

- Residential rental property and nonresidential real property (also see Appendix A, Chart 2).
- Qualified rent-to-own property.
- A motorsport entertainment complex.
- Any retail motor fuels outlet.
- Any qualified leasehold improvement property.
- Any qualified restaurant property.
- Initial clearing and grading land improvements for gas utility property and electric utility transmission and distribution plants.
- Any water utility property.
- Certain electric transmission property used in the transmission at 69 or more kilovolts of electricity for sale and placed in service after April 11, 2005.
- Natural gas gathering and distribution lines placed in service after April 11, 2005.

Example 1. Richard Green is a paper manufacturer. During the year, he made substantial improvements to the land on which his paper plant is located. He checks Table B-1 and finds land improvements under asset class 00.3. He then checks Table B-2 and finds his activity, paper manufacturing, under asset class 26.1, *Manufacture of Pulp and Paper.* He uses the recovery period under this asset class because it specifically includes land improvements. The land improvements have a 13-year class life and a 7-year recovery period for GDS. If he elects to use ADS, the recovery period is 13 years. If Richard only looked at Table B-1, he would select asset class 00.3, *Land Improvements,* and incorrectly use a recovery period of 15 years for GDS or 20 years for ADS.

Example 2. Sam Plower produces rubber products. During the year, he made substantial improvements to the land on which his rubber plant is located. He checks Table B-1 and finds land improvements under asset class 00.3. He then checks Table B-2 and finds his activity, producing rubber products, under asset class 30.1, *Manufacture of Rubber Products.* Reading the headings and descriptions under asset class 30.1, Sam finds that it does not include land improvements. Therefore, Sam uses the recovery period under asset class 00.3. The land improvements have a 20-year class life and a 15-year recovery period for GDS. If he elects to use ADS, the recovery period is 20 years.

Example 3. Pam Martin owns a retail clothing store. During the year, she purchased a desk and a cash register for use in her business. She checks Table B-1 and finds office furniture under asset class 00.11. Cash registers are not listed in any of the asset classes in Table B-1. She then checks Table B-2 and finds her activity, retail store, under asset class 57.0, *Distributive Trades and Services,* which includes ***assets used in wholesale and retail trade***. This asset class does not specifically list office furniture or a cash register. She looks back at Table B-1 and uses asset class 00.11 for the desk. The desk has a 10-year class life and a 7-year recovery period for GDS. If she elects to use ADS, the recovery period is 10 years. For the cash register, she uses asset class 57.0 because cash registers are not listed in Table B-1 but it is an ***asset*** used in her retail business. The cash register has a 9-year class life and a 5-year recovery period for GDS. If she elects to use the ADS method, the recovery period is 9 years.

Table B-1. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
	SPECIFIC DEPRECIABLE ASSETS USED IN ALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, EXCEPT AS NOTED:			
00.11	**Office Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment:** Includes furniture and fixtures that are not a structural component of a building. Includes such assets as desks, files, safes, and communications equipment. Does not include communications equipment that is included in other classes.	10	7	10
00.12	**Information Systems:** Includes computers and their peripheral equipment used in administering normal business transactions and the maintenance of business records, their retrieval and analysis. Information systems are defined as: 1) Computers: A computer is a programmable electronically activated device capable of accepting information, applying prescribed processes to the information, and supplying the results of these processes with or without human intervention. It usually consists of a central processing unit containing extensive storage, logic, arithmetic, and control capabilities. Excluded from this category are adding machines, electronic desk calculators, etc., and other equipment described in class 00.13. 2) Peripheral equipment consists of the auxiliary machines which are designed to be placed under control of the central processing unit. Nonlimiting examples are: Card readers, card punches, magnetic tape feeds, high speed printers, optical character readers, tape cassettes, mass storage units, paper tape equipment, keypunches, data entry devices, teleprinters, terminals, tape drives, disc drives, disc files, disc packs, visual image projector tubes, card sorters, plotters, and collators. Peripheral equipment may be used on-line or off-line. Does not incude equipment that is an integral part of other capital equipment that is included in other classes of economic activity, i.e., computers used primarily for process or production control, switching, channeling, and automating distributive trades and services such as point of sale (POS) computer systems. Also, does not include equipment of a kind used primarily for amusement or entertainment of the user.	6	5	5
00.13	**Data Handling Equipment; except Computers:** Includes only typewriters, calculators, adding and accounting machines, copiers, and duplicating equipment.	6	5	6
00.21	**Airplanes (airframes and engines), except those used in commercial or contract carrying of passengers or freight, and all helicopters (airframes and engines)**	6	5	6
00.22	**Automobiles, Taxis**	3	5	5
00.23	**Buses**	9	5	9
00.241	**Light General Purpose Trucks:** Includes trucks for use over the road (actual weight less than 13,000 pounds)	4	5	5
00.242	**Heavy General Purpose Trucks:** Includes heavy general purpose trucks, concrete ready mix-trucks, and ore trucks, for use over the road (actual unloaded weight 13,000 pounds or more)	6	5	6
00.25	**Railroad Cars and Locomotives, except those owned by railroad transportation companies**	15	7	15
00.26	**Tractor Units for Use Over-The-Road**	4	3	4
00.27	**Trailers and Trailer-Mounted Containers**	6	5	6
00.28	**Vessels, Barges, Tugs, and Similar Water Transportation Equipment, except those used in marine construction**	18	10	18
00.3	**Land Improvements:** Includes improvements directly to or added to land, whether such improvements are section 1245 property or section 1250 property, provided such improvements are depreciable. Examples of such assets might include sidewalks, roads, canals, waterways, drainage facilities, sewers (not including municipal sewers in Class 51), wharves and docks, bridges, fences, landscaping shrubbery, or radio and television transmitting towers. Does not include land improvements that are explicitly included in any other class, and buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. Excludes public utility initial clearing and grading land improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-403, 1972-2 C.B. 102.	20	15	20
00.4	**Industrial Steam and Electric Generation and/or Distribution Systems:** Includes assets, whether such assets are section 1245 property or 1250 property, providing such assets are depreciable, used in the production and/or distribution of electricity with rated total capacity in excess of 500 Kilowatts and/or assets used in the production and/or distribution of steam with rated total capacity in excess of 12,500 pounds per hour for use by the taxpayer in its industrial manufacturing process or plant activity and not ordinarily available for sale to others. Does not include buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. Assets used to generate and/or distribute electricity or steam of the type described above, but of lesser rated capacity, are not included, but are included in the appropriate manufacturing equipment classes elsewhere specified. Also includes electric generating and steam distribution assets, which may utilize steam produced by a waste reduction and resource recovery plant, used by the taxpayer in its industrial manufacturing process or plant activity. Steam and chemical recovery boiler systems used for the recovery and regeneration of chemicals used in manufacturing, with rated capacity in excess of that described above, with specifically related distribution and return systems are not included but are included in appropriate manufacturing equipment classes elsewhere specified. An example of an excluded steam and chemical recovery boiler system is that used in the pulp and paper manufacturing equipment classes elsewhere specified. An example of an excluded steam and chemical recovery boiler system is that used in the pulp and paper manufacturing industry.	22	15	22

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
	DEPRECIABLE ASSETS USED IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:			
01.1	**Agriculture:** Includes machinery and equipment, grain bins, and fences but no other land improvements, that are used in the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees; livestock; the operation of farm dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, sod farms, mushroom cellars, cranberry bogs, apiaries, and fur farms; the performance of agriculture, animal husbandry, and horticultural services.	10	7	10
01.11	**Cotton Ginning Assets**	12	7	12
01.21	**Cattle, Breeding or Dairy**	7	5	7
01.221	**Any breeding or work horse that is 12 years old or less at the time it is placed in service****	10	7	10
01.222	**Any breeding or work horse that is more than 12 years old at the time it is placed in service****	10	3	10
01.223	**Any race horse that is more than 2 years old at the time it is placed in service****	*	3	12
01.224	**Any horse that is more than 12 years old at the time it is placed in service and that is neither a race horse nor a horse described in class 01.222****	*	3	12
01.225	**Any horse not described in classes 01.221, 01.222, 01.223, or 01.224**	*	7	12
01.23	**Hogs, Breeding**	3	3	3
01.24	**Sheep and Goats, Breeding**	5	5	5
01.3	**Farm buildings except structures included in Class 01.4**	25	20	25
01.4	**Single purpose agricultural or horticultural structures (within the meaning of section 168(i)(13) of the Code)**	15	10***	15
10.0	**Mining:** Includes assets used in the mining and quarrying of metallic and nonmetallic minerals (including sand, gravel, stone, and clay) and the milling, beneficiation and other primary preparation of such materials.	10	7	10
13.0	**Offshore Drilling:** Includes assets used in offshore drilling for oil and gas such as floating, self-propelled and other drilling vessels, barges, platforms, and drilling equipment and support vessels such as tenders, barges, towboats and crewboats. Excludes oil and gas production assets.	7.5	5	7.5
13.1	**Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells:** Includes assets used in the drilling of onshore oil and gas wells and the provision of geophysical and other exploration services; and the provision of such oil and gas field services as chemical treatment, plugging and abandoning of wells and cementing or perforating well casings. Does not include assets used in the performance of any of these activities and services by integrated petroleum and natural gas producers for their own account.	6	5	6
13.2	**Exploration for and Production of Petroleum and Natural Gas Deposits:** Includes assets used by petroleum and natural gas producers for drilling of wells and production of petroleum and natural gas, including gathering pipelines and related storage facilities. Also includes petroleum and natural gas offshore transportation facilities used by producers and others consisting of platforms (other than drilling platforms classified in Class 13.0), compression or pumping equipment, and gathering and transmission lines to the first onshore transshipment facility. The assets used in the first onshore transshipment facility are also included and consist of separation equipment (used for separation of natural gas, liquids, and in Class 49.23), and liquid holding or storage facilities (other than those classified in Class 49.25). Does not include support vessels.	14	7	14
13.3	**Petroleum Refining:** Includes assets used for the distillation, fractionation, and catalytic cracking of crude petroleum into gasoline and its other components.	16	10	16
15.0	**Construction:** Includes assets used in construction by general building, special trade, heavy and marine construction contractors, operative and investment builders, real estate subdividers and developers, and others except railroads.	6	5	6
20.1	**Manufacture of Grain and Grain Mill Products:** Includes assets used in the production of flours, cereals, livestock feeds, and other grain and grain mill products.	17	10	17
20.2	**Manufacture of Sugar and Sugar Products:** Includes assets used in the production of raw sugar, syrup, or finished sugar from sugar cane or sugar beets.	18	10	18
20.3	**Manufacture of Vegetable Oils and Vegetable Oil Products:** Includes assets used in the production of oil from vegetable materials and the manufacture of related vegetable oil products.	18	10	18
20.4	**Manufacture of Other Food and Kindred Products:** Includes assets used in the production of foods and beverages not included in classes 20.1, 20.2 and 20.3.	12	7	12
20.5	**Manufacture of Food and Beverages—Special Handling Devices:** Includes assets defined as specialized materials handling devices such as returnable pallets, palletized containers, and fish processing equipment including boxes, baskets, carts, and flaking trays used in activities as defined in classes 20.1, 20.2, 20.3 and 20.4. Does not include general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and power-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices.	4	3	4

* Property described in asset classes 01.223, 01.224, and 01.225 are assigned recovery periods but have no class lives.

** A horse is more than 2 (or 12) years old after the day that is 24 (or 144) months after its actual birthdate.

*** 7 if property was placed in service before 1989.

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
21.0	**Manufacture of Tobacco and Tobacco Products:** Includes assets used in the production of cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, and other tobacco products.	15	7	15
22.1	**Manufacture of Knitted Goods:** Includes assets used in the production of knitted and netted fabrics and lace. Assets used in yarn preparation, bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other similar finishing processes, texturing, and packaging, are elsewhere classified.	7.5	5	7.5
22.2	**Manufacture of Yarn, Thread, and Woven Fabric:** Includes assets used in the production of spun yarns including the preparing, blending, spinning, and twisting of fibers into yarns and threads, the preparation of yarns such as twisting, warping, and winding, the production of covered elastic yarn and thread, cordage, woven fabric, tire fabric, braided fabric, twisted jute for packaging, mattresses, pads, sheets, and industrial belts, and the processing of textile mill waste to recover fibers, flocks, and shoddies. Assets used to manufacture carpets, man-made fibers, and nonwovens, and assets used in texturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other similar finishing processes, are elsewhere classified.	11	7	11
22.3	**Manufacture of Carpets and Dyeing, Finishing, and Packaging of Textile Products and Manufacture of Medical and Dental Supplies:** Includes assets used in the production of carpets, rugs, mats, woven carpet backing, chenille, and other tufted products, and assets used in the joining together of backing with carpet yarn or fabric. Includes assets used in washing, scouring, bleaching, dyeing, printing, drying, and similar finishing processes applied to textile fabrics, yarns, threads, and other textile goods. Includes assets used in the production and packaging of textile products, other than apparel, by creasing, forming, trimming, cutting, and sewing, such as the preparation of carpet and fabric samples, or similar joining together processes (other than the production of scrim reinforced paper products and laminated paper products) such as the sewing and folding of hosiery and panty hose, and the creasing, folding, trimming, and cutting of fabrics to produce nonwoven products, such as disposable diapers and sanitary products. Also includes assets used in the production of medical and dental supplies other than drugs and medicines. Assets used in the manufacture of nonwoven carpet backing, and hard surface floor covering such as tile, rubber, and cork, are elsewhere classified.	9	5	9
22.4	**Manufacture of Textile Yarns:** Includes assets used in the processing of yarns to impart bulk and/or stretch properties to the yarn. The principal machines involved are falsetwist, draw, beam-to-beam, and stuffer box texturing equipment and related highspeed twisters and winders. Assets, as described above, which are used to further process man-made fibers are elsewhere classified when located in the same plant in an integrated operation with man-made fiber producing assets. Assets used to manufacture man-made fibers and assets used in bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other similar finishing processes, are elsewhere classified.	8	5	8
22.5	**Manufacture of Nonwoven Fabrics:** Includes assets used in the production of nonwoven fabrics, felt goods including felt hats, padding, batting, wadding, oakum, and fillings, from new materials and from textile mill waste. Nonwoven fabrics are defined as fabrics (other than reinforced and laminated composites consisting of nonwovens and other products) manufactured by bonding natural and/or synthetic fibers and/or filaments by means of induced mechanical interlocking, fluid entanglement, chemical adhesion, thermal or solvent reaction, or by combination thereof other than natural hydration bonding as ocurs with natural cellulose fibers. Such means include resin bonding, web bonding, and melt bonding. Specifically includes assets used to make flocked and needle punched products other than carpets and rugs. Assets, as described above, which are used to manufacture nonwovens are elsewhere classified when located in the same plant in an integrated operation with man-made fiber producing assets. Assets used to manufacture man-made fibers and assets used in bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other similar finishing processes, are elsewhere classified.	10	7	10
23.0	**Manufacture of Apparel and Other Finished Products:** Includes assets used in the production of clothing and fabricated textile products by the cutting and sewing of woven fabrics, other textile products, and furs; but does not include assets used in the manufacture of apparel from rubber and leather.	9	5	9
24.1	**Cutting of Timber:** Includes logging machinery and equipment and roadbuilding equipment used by logging and sawmill operators and pulp manufacturers for their own account.	6	5	6
24.2	**Sawing of Dimensional Stock from Logs:** Includes machinery and equipment installed in permanent or well established sawmills.	10	7	10
24.3	**Sawing of Dimensional Stock from Logs:** Includes machinery and equipment in sawmills characterized by temporary foundations and a lack, or minimum amount, of lumberhandling, drying, and residue disposal equipment and facilities.	6	5	6
24.4	**Manufacture of Wood Products, and Furniture:** Includes assets used in the production of plywood, hardboard, flooring, veneers, furniture, and other wood products, including the treatment of poles and timber.	10	7	10
26.1	**Manufacture of Pulp and Paper:** Includes assets for pulp materials handling and storage, pulp mill processing, bleach processing, paper and paperboard manufacturing, and on-line finishing. Includes pollution control assets and all land improvements associated with the factory site or production process such as effluent ponds and canals, provided such improvements are depreciable but does not include buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e)(1) of the regulations. Includes steam and chemical recovery boiler systems, with any rated capacity, used for the recovery and regeneration of chemicals used in manufacturing. Does not include assets used either in pulpwood logging, or in the manufacture of hardboard.	13	7	13

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
26.2	**Manufacture of Converted Paper, Paperboard, and Pulp Products:** Includes assets used for modification, or remanufacture of paper and pulp into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes, cartons and envelopes. Does not include assets used for manufacture of nonwovens that are elsewhere classified.	10	7	10
27.0	**Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries:** Includes assets used in printing by one or more processes, such as letter-press, lithography, gravure, or screen; the performance of services for the printing trade, such as bookbinding, typesetting, engraving, photo-engraving, and electrotyping; and the publication of newspapers, books, and periodicals.	11	7	11
28.0	**Manufacture of Chemicals and Allied Products:** Includes assets used to manufacture basic organic and inorganic chemicals; chemical products to be used in further manufacture, such as synthetic fibers and plastics materials; and finished chemical products. Includes assets used to further process man-made fibers, to manufacture plastic film, and to manufacture nonwoven fabrics, when such assets are located in the same plant in an integrated operation with chemical products producing assets. Also includes assets used to manufacture photographic supplies, such as film, photographic paper, sensitized photographic paper, and developing chemicals. Includes all land improvements associated with plant site or production processes, such as effluent ponds and canals, provided such land improvements are depreciable but does not include buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. Does not include assets used in the manufacture of finished rubber and plastic products or in the production of natural gas products, butane, propane, and by-products of natural gas production plants.	9.5	5	9.5
30.1	**Manufacture of Rubber Products:** Includes assets used for the production of products from natural, synthetic, or reclaimed rubber, gutta percha, balata, or gutta slak, such as tires, tubes, rubber footwear, mechanical rubber goods, heels and soles, flooring, and rubber sundries; and in the recapping, retreading, and rebuilding of tires.	14	7	14
30.11	**Manufacture of Rubber Products—Special Tools and Devices:** Includes assets defined as special tools, such as jigs, dies, mandrels, molds, lasts, patterns, specialty containers, pallets, shells; and tire molds, and accessory parts such as rings and insert plates used in activities as defined in class 30.1. Does not include tire building drums and accessory parts and general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both power and hand-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors and transfer equipment.	4	3	4
30.2	**Manufacture of Finished Plastic Products:** Includes assets used in the manufacture of plastics products and the molding of primary plastics for the trade. Does not include assets used in the manufacture of basic plastics materials nor the manufacture of phonograph records.	11	7	11
30.21	**Manufacture of Finished Plastic Products—Special Tools:** Includes assets defined as special tools, such as jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, gauges, and specialty transfer and shipping devices, used in activities as defined in class 30.2. Special tools are specifically designed for the production or processing of particular parts and have no significant utilitarian value and cannot be adapted to further or different use after changes or improvements are made in the model design of the particular part produced by the special tools. Does not include general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and power-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices.	3.5	3	3.5
31.0	**Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products:** Includes assets used in the tanning, currying, and finishing of hides and skins; the processing of fur pelts; and the manufacture of finished leather products, such as footwear, belting, apparel, and luggage.	11	7	11
32.1	**Manufacture of Glass Products:** Includes assets used in the production of flat, blown, or pressed products of glass, such as float and window glass, glass containers, glassware and fiberglass. Does not include assets used in the manufacture of lenses.	14	7	14
32.11	**Manufacture of Glass Products—Special Tools:** Includes assets defined as special tools such as molds, patterns, pallets, and specialty transfer and shipping devices such as steel racks to transport automotive glass, used in activities as defined in class 32.1. Special tools are specifically designed for the production or processing of particular parts and have no significant utilitarian value and cannot be adapted to further or different use after changes or improvements are made in the model design of the particular part produced by the special tools. Does not include general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and power-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices.	2.5	3	2.5
32.2	**Manufacture of Cement:** Includes assets used in the production of cement, but does not include assets used in the manufacture of concrete and concrete products nor in any mining or extraction process.	20	15	20
32.3	**Manufacture of Other Stone and Clay Products:** Includes assets used in the manufacture of products from materials in the form of clay and stone, such as brick, tile, and pipe; pottery and related products, such as vitreous-china, plumbing fixtures, earthenware and ceramic insulating materials; and also includes assets used in manufacture of concrete and concrete products. Does not include assets used in any mining or extraction processes.	15	7	15

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years)	
			GDS (MACRS)	ADS
33.2	**Manufacture of Primary Nonferrous Metals:** Includes assets used in the smelting, refining, and electrolysis of nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap, the rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals; the manufacture of castings, forgings, and other basic products of nonferrous metals; and the manufacture of nails, spikes, structural shapes, tubing, wire, and cable.	14	7	14
33.21	**Manufacture of Primary Nonferrous Metals—Special Tools:** Includes assets defined as special tools such as dies, jigs, molds, patterns, fixtures, gauges, and drawings concerning such special tools used in the activities as defined in class 33.2, Manufacture of Primary Nonferrous Metals. Special tools are specifically designed for the production or processing of particular products or parts and have no significant utilitarian value and cannot be adapted to further or different use after changes or improvements are made in the model design of the particular part produced by the special tools. Does not include general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and power-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices. Rolls, mandrels and refractories are not included in class 33.21 but are included in class 33.2.	6.5	5	6.5
33.3	**Manufacture of Foundry Products:** Includes assets used in the casting of iron and steel, including related operations such as molding and coremaking. Also includes assets used in the finishing of castings and patternmaking when performed at the foundry, all special tools and related land improvements.	14	7	14
33.4	**Manufacture of Primary Steel Mill Products:** Includes assets used in the smelting, reduction, and refining of iron and steel from ore, pig, or scrap; the rolling, drawing and alloying of steel; the manufacture of nails, spikes, structural shapes, tubing, wire, and cable. Includes assets used by steel service centers, ferrous metal forges, and assets used in coke production, regardless of ownership. Also includes related land improvements and all special tools used in the above activities.	15	7	15
34.0	**Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products:** Includes assets used in the production of metal cans, tinware, fabricated structural metal products, metal stampings, and other ferrous and nonferrous metal and wire products not elsewhere classified. Does not include assets used to manufacture non-electric heating apparatus.	12	7	12
34.01	**Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products—Special Tools:** Includes assets defined as special tools such as dies, jigs, molds, patterns, fixtures, gauges, and returnable containers and drawings concerning such special tools used in the activities as defined in class 34.0. Special tools are specifically designed for the production or processing of particular machine components, products, or parts, and have no significant utilitarian value and cannot be adapted to further or different use after changes or improvements are made in the model design of the particular part produced by the special tools. Does not include general small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and power-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices.	3	3	3
35.0	**Manufacture of Electrical and Non-Electrical Machinery and Other Mechanical Products:** Includes assets used to manufacture or rebuild finished machinery and equipment and replacement parts thereof such as machine tools, general industrial and special industry machinery, electrical power generation, transmission, and distribution systems, space heating, cooling, and refrigeration systems, commercial and home appliances, farm and garden machinery, construction machinery, mining and oil field machinery, internal combustion engines (except those elsewhere classified), turbines (except those that power airborne vehicles), batteries, lamps and lighting fixtures, carbon and graphite products, and electromechanical and mechanical products including business machines, instruments, watches and clocks, vending and amusement machines, photographic equipment, medical and dental equipment and appliances, and ophthalmic goods. Includes assets used by manufacturers or rebuilders of such finished machinery and equipment in activities elsewhere classified such as the manufacture of castings, forgings, rubber and plastic products, electronic subassemblies or other manufacturing activities if the interim products are used by the same manufacturer primarily in the manufacture, assembly, or rebuilding of such finished machinery and equipment. Does not include assets used in mining, assets used in the manufacture of primary ferrous and nonferrous metals, assets included in class 00.11 through 00.4 and assets elsewhere classified.	10	7	10
36.0	**Manufacture of Electronic Components, Products, and Systems:** Includes assets used in the manufacture of electronic communication, computation, instrumentation and control system, including airborne applications; also includes assets used in the manufacture of electronic products such as frequency and amplitude modulated transmitters and receivers, electronic switching stations, television cameras, video recorders, record players and tape recorders, computers and computer peripheral machines, and electronic instruments, watches, and clocks; also includes assets used in the manufacture of components, provided their primary use is products and systems defined above such as electron tubes, capacitors, coils, resistors, printed circuit substrates, switches, harness cables, lasers, fiber optic devices, and magnetic media devices. Specifically excludes assets used to manufacture electronic products and components, photocopiers, typewriters, postage meters and other electromechanical and mechanical business machines and instruments that are elsewhere classified. Does not include semiconductor manufacturing equipment included in class 36.1.	6	5	6
36.1	**Any Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment**	5	5	5

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
37.11	**Manufacture of Motor Vehicles:** Includes assets used in the manufacture and assembly of finished automobiles, trucks, trailers, motor homes, and buses. Does not include assets used in mining, printing and publishing, production of primary metals, electricity, or steam, or the manufacture of glass, industrial chemicals, batteries, or rubber products, which are classified elsewhere. Includes assets used in manufacturing activities elsewhere classified other than those excluded above, where such activities are incidental to and an integral part of the manufacture and assembly of finished motor vehicles such as the manufacture of parts and subassemblies of fabricated metal products, electrical equipment, textiles, plastics, leather, and foundry and forging operations. Does not include any assets not classified in manufacturing activity classes, e.g., does not include any assets classified in asset guideline classes 00.11 through 00.4. Activities will be considered incidental to the manufacture and assembly of finished motor vehicles only if 75 percent or more of the value of the products produced under one roof are used for the manufacture and assembly of finished motor vehicles. Parts that are produced as a normal replacement stock complement in connection with the manufacture and assembly of finished motor vehicles are considered used for the manufacture assembly of finished motor vehicles. Does not include assets used in the manufacture of component parts if these assets are used by taxpayers not engaged in the assembly of finished motor vehicles.	12	7	12
37.12	**Manufacture of Motor Vehicles—Special Tools:** Includes assets defined as special tools, such as jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, gauges, and specialty transfer and shipping devices, owned by manufacturers of finished motor vehicles and used in qualified activities as defined in class 37.11. Special tools are specifically designed for the production or processing of particular motor vehicle components and have no significant utilitarian value, and cannot be adapted to further or different use, after changes or improvements are made in the model design of the particular part produced by the special tools. Does not include general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and powerdriven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices.	3	3	3
37.2	**Manufacture of Aerospace Products:** Includes assets used in the manufacture and assembly of airborne vehicles and their component parts including hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, and mechanical systems. Does not include assets used in the production of electronic airborne detection, guidance, control, radiation, computation, test, navigation, and communication equipment or the components thereof.	10	7	10
37.31	**Ship and Boat Building Machinery and Equipment:** Includes assets used in the manufacture and repair of ships, boats, caissons, marine drilling rigs, and special fabrications not included in asset classes 37.32 and 37.33. Specifically includes all manufacturing and repairing machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment used in the operation of assets included in asset class 37.32. Excludes buildings and their structural components.	12	7	12
37.32	**Ship and Boat Building Dry Docks and Land Improvements:** Includes assets used in the manufacture and repair of ships, boats, caissons, marine drilling rigs, and special fabrications not included in asset classes 37.31 and 37.33. Specifically includes floating and fixed dry docks, ship basins, graving docks, shipways, piers, and all other land improvements such as water, sewer, and electric systems. Excludes buildings and their structural components.	16	10	16
37.33	**Ship and Boat Building—Special Tools:** Includes assets defined as special tools such as dies, jigs, molds, patterns, fixtures, gauges, and drawings concerning such special tools used in the activities defined in classes 37.31 and 37.32. Special tools are specifically designed for the production or processing of particular machine components, products, or parts, and have no significant utilitarian value and cannot be adapted to further or different use after changes or improvements are made in the model design of the particular part produced by the special tools. Does not include general purpose small tools such as wrenches and drills, both hand and power-driven, and other general purpose equipment such as conveyors, transfer equipment, and materials handling devices.	6.5	5	6.5
37.41	**Manufacture of Locomotives:** Includes assets used in building or rebuilding railroad locomotives (including mining and industrial locomotives). Does not include assets of railroad transportation companies or assets of companies which manufacture components of locomotives but do not manufacture finished locomotives.	11.5	7	11.5
37.42	**Manufacture of Railroad Cars:** Includes assets used in building or rebuilding railroad freight or passenger cars (including rail transit cars). Does not include assets of railroad transportation companies or assets of companies which manufacture components of railroad cars but do not manufacture finished railroad cars.	12	7	12
39.0	**Manufacture of Athletic, Jewelry, and Other Goods:** Includes assets used in the production of jewelry; musical instruments; toys and sporting goods; motion picture and television films and tapes; and pens, pencils, office and art supplies, brooms, brushes, caskets, etc. **Railroad Transportation:** Classes with the prefix 40 include the assets identified below that are used in the commercial and contract carrying of passengers and freight by rail. Assets of electrified railroads will be classified in a manner corresponding to that set forth below for railroads not independently operated as electric lines. Excludes the assets included in classes with the prefix beginning 00.1 and 00.2 above, and also excludes any non-depreciable assets included in Interstate Commerce Commission accounts enumerated for this class.	12	7	12

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
40.1	**Railroad Machinery and Equipment:** Includes assets classified in the following Interstate Commerce Commission accounts: **Roadway accounts:** (16) Station and office buildings (freight handling machinery and equipment only) (25) TOFC/COFC terminals (freight handling machinery and equipment only) (26) Communication systems (27) Signals and interlockers (37) Roadway machines (44) Shop machinery **Equipment accounts:** (52) Locomotives (53) Freight train cars (54) Passenger train cars (57) Work equipment	14	7	14
40.2	**Railroad Structures and Similar Improvements:** Includes assets classified in the following Interstate Commerce Commission road accounts: (6) Bridges, trestles, and culverts (7) Elevated structures (13) Fences, snowsheds, and signs (16) Station and office buildings (stations and other operating structures only) (17) Roadway buildings (18) Water stations (19) Fuel stations (20) Shops and enginehouses (25) TOFC/COFC terminals (operating structures only) (31) Power transmission systems (35) Miscellaneous structures (39) Public improvements construction	30	20	30
40.3	**Railroad Wharves and Docks:** Includes assets classified in the following Interstate Commission Commerce accounts: (23) Wharves and docks (24) Coal and ore wharves	20	15	20
40.4	**Railroad Track**	10	7	10
40.51	**Railroad Hydraulic Electric Generating Equipment**	50	20	50
40.52	**Railroad Nuclear Electric Generating Equipment**	20	15	20
40.53	**Railroad Steam Electric Generating Equipment**	28	20	28
40.54	**Railroad Steam, Compressed Air, and Other Power Plan Equipment**	28	20	28
41.0	**Motor Transport—Passengers:** Includes assets used in the urban and interurban commercial and contract carrying of passengers by road, except the transportation assets included in classes with the prefix 00.2.	8	5	8
42.0	**Motor Transport—Freight:** Includes assets used in the commercial and contract carrying of freight by road, except the transportation assets included in classes with the prefix 00.2.	8	5	8
44.0	**Water Transportation:** Includes assets used in the commercial and contract carrying of freight and passengers by water except the transportation assets included in classes with the prefix 00.2. Includes all related land improvements.	20	15	20
45.0	**Air Transport:** Includes assets (except helicopters) used in commercial and contract carrying of passengers and freight by air. For purposes of section 1.167(a)-11(d)(2)(iv)(a) of the regulations, expenditures for "repair, maintenance, rehabilitation, or improvement," shall consist of direct maintenance expenses (irrespective of airworthiness provisions or charges) as defined by Civil Aeronautics Board uniform accounts 5200, maintenance burden (exclusive of expenses pertaining to maintenance buildings and improvements) as defined by Civil Aeronautics Board accounts 5300, and expenditures which are not "excluded additions" as defined in section 1.167(a)-11(d)(2)(vi) of the regulations and which would be charged to property and equipment accounts in the Civil Aeronautics Board uniform system of accounts.	12	7	12
45.1	**Air Transport (restricted):** Includes each asset described in the description of class 45.0 which was held by the taxpayer on April 15, 1976, or is acquired by the taxpayer pursuant to a contract which was, on April 15, 1976, and at all times thereafter, binding on the taxpayer. This criterion of classification based on binding contract concept is to be applied in the same manner as under the general rules expressed in section 49(b)(1), (4), (5) and (8) of the Code (as in effect prior to its repeal by the Revenue Act of 1978, section 312(c)(1), (d), 1978-3 C.B. 1, 60).	6	5	6
46.0	**Pipeline Transportation:** Includes assets used in the private, commercial, and contract carrying of petroleum, gas and other products by means of pipes and conveyors. The trunk lines and related storage facilities of integrated petroleum and natural gas producers are included in this class. Excludes initial clearing and grading land improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-403, 1972-2; C.B. 102, but includes all other related land improvements.	22	15	22

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
48.11	**Telephone Communications:** Includes the assets classified below and that are used in the provision of commercial and contract telephonic services such as: **Telephone Central Office Buildings:** Includes assets intended to house central office equipment, as defined in Federal Communications Commission Part 31 Account No. 212 whether section 1245 or section 1250 property.	45	20	45
48.12	**Telephone Central Office Equipment:** Includes central office switching and related equipment as defined in Federal Communications Commission Part 31 Account No. 221. Does not include computer-based telephone central office switching equipment included in class 48.121. Does not include private branch exchange (PBX) equipment.	18	10	18
48.121	**Computer-based Telephone Central Office Switching Equipment:** Includes equipment whose functions are those of a computer or peripheral equipment (as defined in section 168(i)(2)(B) of the Code) used in its capacity as telephone central office equipment. Does not include private exchange (PBX) equipment.	9.5	5	9.5
48.13	**Telephone Station Equipment:** Includes such station apparatus and connections as teletypewriters, telephones, booths, private exchanges, and comparable equipment as defined in Federal Communications Commission Part 31 Account Nos. 231, 232, and 234.	10	7*	10*
48.14	**Telephone Distribution Plant:** Includes such assets as pole lines, cable, aerial wire, underground conduits, and comparable equipment, and related land improvements as defined in Federal Communications Commission Part 31 Account Nos. 241, 242.1, 242.2, 242.3, 242.4, 243, and 244.	24	15	24
48.2	**Radio and Television Broadcastings:** Includes assets used in radio and television broadcasting, except transmitting towers. **Telegraph, Ocean Cable, and Satellite Communications (TOCSC)** includes communications-related assets used to provide domestic and international radio-telegraph, wire-telegraph, ocean-cable, and satellite communications services; also includes related land improvements. If property described in Classes 48.31–48.45 is comparable to telephone distribution plant described in Class 48.14 and used for 2-way exchange of voice and data communication which is the equivalent of telephone communication, such property is assigned a class life of 24 years under this revenue procedure. Comparable equipment does not include cable television equipment used primarily for 1-way communication.	6	5	6
48.31	**TOCSC—Electric Power Generating and Distribution Systems:** Includes assets used in the provision of electric power by generation, modulation, rectification, channelization, control, and distribution. Does not include these assets when they are installed on customers premises.	19	10	19
48.32	**TOCSC—High Frequency Radio and Microwave Systems:** Includes assets such as transmitters and receivers, antenna supporting structures, antennas, transmission lines from equipment to antenna, transmitter cooling systems, and control and amplification equipment. Does not include cable and long-line systems.	13	7	13
48.33	**TOCSC—Cable and Long-line Systems:** Includes assets such as transmission lines, pole lines, ocean cables, buried cable and conduit, repeaters, repeater stations, and other related assets. Does not include high frequency radio or microwave systems.	26.5	20	26.5
48.34	**TOCSC—Central Office Control Equipment:** Includes assets for general control, switching, and monitoring of communications signals including electromechanical switching and channeling apparatus, multiplexing equipment patching and monitoring facilities, in-house cabling, teleprinter equipment, and associated site improvements.	16.5	10	16.5
48.35	**TOCSC—Computerized Switching, Channeling, and Associated Control Equipment:** Includes central office switching computers, interfacing computers, other associated specialized control equipment, and site improvements.	10.5	7	10.5
48.36	**TOCSC—Satellite Ground Segment Property:** Includes assets such as fixed earth station equipment, antennas, satellite communications equipment, and interface equipment used in satellite communications. Does not include general purpose equipment or equipment used in satellite space segment property.	10	7	10
48.37	**TOCSC—Satellite Space Segment Property:** Includes satellites and equipment used for telemetry, tracking, control, and monitoring when used in satellite communications.	8	5	8
48.38	**TOCSC—Equipment Installed on Customer's Premises:** Includes assets installed on customer's premises, such as computers, terminal equipment, power generation and distribution systems, private switching center, teleprinters, facsimile equipment and other associated and related equipment.	10	7	10
48.39	**TOCSC—Support and Service Equipment:** Includes assets used to support but not engage in communications. Includes store, warehouse and shop tools, and test and laboratory assets. **Cable Television (CATV):** Includes communications-related assets used to provide cable television community antenna television services. Does not include assets used to provide subscribers with two-way communications services.	13.5	7	13.5

* Property described in asset guideline class 48.13 which is qualified technological equipment as defined in section 168(i)(2) is assigned a 5-year recovery period.

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
48.41	**CATV—Headend:** Includes assets such as towers, antennas, preamplifiers, converters, modulation equipment, and program non-duplication systems. Does not include headend buildings and program origination assets.	11	7	11
48.42	**CATV—Subscriber Connection and Distribution Systems:** Includes assets such as trunk and feeder cable, connecting hardware, amplifiers, power equipment, passive devices, directional taps, pedestals, pressure taps, drop cables, matching transformers, multiple set connector equipment, and convertors.	10	7	10
48.43	**CATV—Program Origination:** Includes assets such as cameras, film chains, video tape recorders, lighting, and remote location equipment excluding vehicles. Does not include buildings and their structural components.	9	5	9
48.44	**CATV—Service and Test:** Includes assets such as oscilloscopes, field strength meters, spectrum analyzers, and cable testing equipment, but does not include vehicles.	8.5	5	8.5
48.45	**CATV—Microwave Systems:** Inlcudes assets such as towers, antennas, transmitting and receiving equipment, and broad band microwave assets is used in the provision of cable television services. Does not include assets used in the provision of common carrier services.	9.5	5	9.5
49.11	**Electric, Gas, Water and Steam, Utility Services:** Includes assets used in the production, transmission and distribution of electricity, gas, steam, or water for sale including related land improvements. **Electric Utility Hydraulic Production Plant:** Includes assets used in the hydraulic power production of electricity for sale, including related land improvements, such as dams, flumes, canals, and waterways.	50	20	50
49.12	**Electric Utility Nuclear Production Plant:** Includes assets used in the nuclear power production and electricity for sale and related land improvements. Does not include nuclear fuel assemblies.	20	15	20
49.121	**Electric Utility Nuclear Fuel Assemblies:** Includes initial core and replacement core nuclear fuel assemblies (i.e., the composite of fabricated nuclear fuel and container) when used in a boiling water, pressurized water, or high temperature gas reactor used in the production of electricity. Does not include nuclear fuel assemblies used in breader reactors.	5	5	5
49.13	**Electric Utility Steam Production Plant:** Includes assets used in the steam power production of electricity for sale, combusion turbines operated in a combined cycle with a conventional steam unit and related land improvements. Also includes package boilers, electric generators and related assets such as electricity and steam distribution systems as used by a waste reduction and resource recovery plant if the steam or electricity is normally for sale to others.	28	20	28
49.14	**Electric Utility Transmission and Distribution Plant:** Includes assets used in the transmission and distribution of electricity for sale and related land improvements. Excludes initial clearing and grading land improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-403, 1972-2 C.B. 102.	30	20	30
49.15	**Electric Utility Combustion Turbine Production Plant:** Includes assets used in the production of electricity for sale by the use of such prime movers as jet engines, combustion turbines, diesel engines, gasoline engines, and other internal combustion engines, their associated power turbines and/or generators, and related land improvements. Does not include combustion turbines operated in a combined cycle with a conventional steam unit.	20	15	20
49.21	**Gas Utility Distribution Facilities:** Includes gas water heaters and gas conversion equipment installed by utility on customers' premises on a rental basis.	35	20	35
49.221	**Gas Utility Manufactured Gas Production Plants:** Includes assets used in the manufacture of gas having chemical and/or physical properties which do not permit complete interchangeability with domestic natural gas. Does not include gas-producing systems and related systems used in waste reduction and resource recovery plants which are elsewhere classified.	30	20	30
49.222	**Gas Utility Substitute Natural Gas (SNG) Production Plant (naphtha or lighter hydrocarbon feedstocks):** Includes assets used in the catalytic conversion of feedstocks or naphtha or lighter hydrocarbons to a gaseous fuel which is completely interchangeable with domestic natural gas.	14	7	14
49.223	**Substitute Natural Gas—Coal Gasification:** Includes assets used in the manufacture and production of pipeline quality gas from coal using the basic Lurgi process with advanced methanation. Includes all process plant equipment and structures used in this coal gasification process and all utility assets such as cooling systems, water supply and treatment facilities, and assets used in the production and distribution of electricity and steam for use by the taxpayer in a gasification plant and attendant coal mining site processes but not for assets used in the production and distribution of electricity and steam for sale to others. Also includes all other related land improvements. Does not include assets used in the direct mining and treatment of coal prior to the gasification process itself.	18	10	18
49.23	**Natural Gas Production Plant**	14	7	14
49.24	**Gas Utility Trunk Pipelines and Related Storage Facilities:** Excluding initial clearing and grading land improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-40.	22	15	22
49.25	**Liquefied Natural Gas Plant:** Includes assets used in the liquefaction, storage, and regasification of natural gas including loading and unloading connections, instrumentation equipment and controls, pumps, vaporizers and odorizers, tanks, and related land improvements. Also includes pipeline interconnections with gas transmission lines and distribution systems and marine terminal facilities.	22	15	22

Table B-2. **Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods**

Asset class	Description of assets included	Class Life (in years)	Recovery Periods (in years) GDS (MACRS)	ADS
49.3	**Water Utilities:** Includes assets used in the gathering, treatment, and commercial distribution of water.	50	20***	50
49.4	**Central Steam Utility Production and Distribution:** Includes assets used in the production and distribution of steam for sale. Does not include assets used in waste reduction and resource recovery plants which are elsewhere classified.	28	20	28
49.5	**Waste Reduction and Resource Recovery Plants:** Includes assets used in the conversion of refuse or other solid waste or biomass to heat or to a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel. Also includes all process plant equipment and structures at the site used to receive, handle, collect, and process refuse or other solid waste or biomass in a waterwall, combustion system, oil or gas pyrolysis system, or refuse derived fuel system to create hot water, gas, steam and electricity. Includes material recovery and support assets used in refuse or solid refuse or solid waste receiving, collecting, handling, sorting, shredding, classifying, and separation systems. Does not include any package boilers, or electric generators and related assets such as electricity, hot water, steam and manufactured gas production plants classified in classes 00.4, 49.13, 49.221, and 49.4. Does include, however, all other utilities such as water supply and treatment facilities, ash handling and other related land improvements of a waste reduction and resource recovery plant.	10	7	10
50.	**Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant**	24	15	24
51.	**Municipal Sewer**	50	20***	50
57.0	**Distributive Trades and Services:** Includes assets used in wholesale and retail trade, and personal and professional services. Includes section 1245 assets used in marketing petroleum and petroleum products.	9	5	9*
57.1	**Distributive Trades and Services—Billboard, Service Station Buildings and Petroleum Marketing Land Improvements:** Includes section 1250 assets, including service station buildings and depreciable land improvements, whether section 1245 property or section 1250 property, used in the marketing of petroleum and petroleum products, but not including any of these facilities related to petroleum and natural gas trunk pipelines. Includes car wash buildings and related land improvements. Includes billboards, whether such assets are section 1245 property or section 1250 property. Excludes all other land improvements, buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. See *Gas station convenience stores* in chapter 3.	20	15	20
79.0	**Recreation:** Includes assets used in the provision of entertainment services on payment of a fee or admission charge, as in the operation of bowling alleys, billiard and pool establishments, theaters, concert halls, and miniature golf courses. Does not include amusement and theme parks and assets which consist primarily of specialized land improvements or structures, such as golf courses, sports stadia, race tracks, ski slopes, and buildings which house the assets used in entertainment services.	10	7	10
80.0	**Theme and Amusement Parks:** Includes assets used in the provision of rides, attractions, and amusements in activities defined as theme and amusement parks, and includes appurtenances associated with a ride, attraction, amusement or theme setting within the park such as ticket booths, facades, shop interiors, and props, special purpose structures, and buildings other than warehouses, administration buildings, hotels, and motels. Includes all land improvements for or in support of park activities (e.g., parking lots, sidewalks, waterways, bridges, fences, landscaping, etc.), and support functions (e.g., food and beverage retailing, souvenir vending and other nonlodging accommodations) if owned by the park and provided exclusively for the benefit of park patrons. Theme and amusement parks are defined as combinations of amusements, rides, and attractions which are permanently situated on park land and open to the public for the price of admission. This guideline class is a composite of all assets used in this industry except transportation equipment (general purpose trucks, cars, airplanes, etc., which are included in asset guideline classes with the prefix 00.2), assets used in the provision of administrative services (asset classes with the prefix 00.1) and warehouses, administration buildings, hotels and motels.	12.5	7	12.5
	Certain Property for Which Recovery Periods Assigned			
	A. Personal Property With No Class Life		7	12
	Section 1245 Real Property With No Class Life		7	40
	B. Qualified Technological Equipment, as defined in section 168(i)(2).	**	5	5
	C. Property Used in Connection with Research and Experimentation referred to in section 168(e)(3)(B).	**	5	class life if no class life—12
	D. Alternative energy property described in sections 48(l)(3)(A)(ix) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment (11/5/90) of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).	**	5	class life if no class life—12
	E. Biomass property described in section 48(l)(15) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment (11/5/90) of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990) and is a qualifying small production facility within the meaning of section 3(17)(c) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(17)(C)), as in effect on September 1, 1986.	**	5	class life if no class life—12
	F. Energy property described in section 48(a)(3)(A) (or would be described if "solar or wind energy" were substituted for "solar energy" in section 48(a)(3)(A)(i)).	**	5	class life if no class life—12

* Any high technology medical equipment as defined in section 168(i)(2)(C) which is described in asset guideline class 57.0 is assigned a 5-year recovery period for the alternate MACRS method.

** The class life (if any) of property described in classes B, C, D, E, or F is determined by reference to the asset guideline classes. If an item of property described in paragraphs B, C, D, E, or F is not described in any asset guideline class, such item of property has no class life.

*** Use straight line over 25 years if placed in service after June 12, 1996, unless placed in service under a binding contract in effect before June 10, 1996, and at all times until placed in service.

Glossary

Abstract fees: Expenses generally paid by a buyer to research the title of real property.

Active conduct of a trade or business: Generally, for the section 179 deduction, a taxpayer is considered to conduct a trade or business actively if he or she meaningfully participates in the management or operations of the trade or business. A mere passive investor in a trade or business does not actively conduct the trade or business.

Adjusted basis: The original cost of property, plus certain additions and improvements, minus certain deductions such as depreciation allowed or allowable and casualty losses.

Amortization: A ratable deduction for the cost of intangible property over its useful life.

Amount realized: The total of all money received plus the fair market value of all property or services received from a sale or exchange. The amount realized also includes any liabilities assumed by the buyer and any liabilities to which the property transferred is subject, such as real estate taxes or a mortgage.

Basis: A measure of an individual's investment in property for tax purposes.

Business/investment use: Usually, a percentage showing how much an item of property, such as an automobile, is used for business and investment purposes.

Capitalized: Expended or treated as an item of a capital nature. A capitalized amount is not deductible as a current expense and must be included in the basis of property.

Circumstantial evidence: Details or facts which indirectly point to other facts.

Class life: A number of years that establishes the property class and recovery period for most types of property under the General Depreciation System (GDS) and Alternative Depreciation System (ADS).

Commuting: Travel between a personal home and work or job site within the area of an individual's tax home.

Convention: A method established under the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) to determine the portion of the year to depreciate property both in the year the property is placed in service and in the year of disposition.

Declining balance method: An accelerated method to depreciate property. The General Depreciation System (GDS) of MACRS uses the 150% and 200% declining balance methods for certain types of property. A depreciation rate (percentage) is determined by dividing the declining balance percentage by the recovery period for the property.

Disposition: The permanent withdrawal from use in a trade or business or from the production of income.

Documentary evidence: Written records that establish certain facts.

Exchange: To barter, swap, part with, give, or transfer property for other property or services.

Fair market value (FMV): The price that property brings when it is offered for sale by one who is willing but not obligated to sell, and is bought by one who is willing or desires to buy but is not compelled to do so.

Fiduciary: The one who acts on behalf of another as a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, or conservator.

Fungible commodity: A commodity of a nature that one part may be used in place of another part.

Goodwill: An intangible property such as the advantage or benefit received in property beyond its mere value. It is not confined to a name but can also be attached to a particular area where business is transacted, to a list of customers, or to other elements of value in business as a going concern.

Grantor: The one who transfers property to another.

Improvement: An addition to or partial replacement of property that adds to its value, appreciably lengthens the time you can use it, or adapts it to a different use.

Intangible property: Property that has value but cannot be seen or touched, such as goodwill, patents, copyrights, and computer software.

Listed property: Passenger automobiles; any other property used for transportation; property of a type generally used for entertainment, recreation or amusement; and computers and their peripheral equipment (unless used only at a regular business establishment and owned or leased by the person operating the establishment).

Nonresidential real property: Most real property other than residential rental property.

Placed in service: Ready and available for a specific use whether in a trade or business, the production of income, a tax-exempt activity, or a personal activity.

Property class: A category for property under MACRS. It generally determines the depreciation method, recovery period, and convention.

Recapture: To include as income on your return an amount allowed or allowable as a deduction in a prior year.

Recovery period: The number of years over which the basis of an item of property is recovered.

Remainder interest: That part of an estate that is left after all the other provisions of a will have been satisfied.

Residential rental property: Real property, generally buildings or structures, if 80% or more of its annual gross rental income is from dwelling units.

Salvage value: An estimated value of property at the end of its useful life. Not used under MACRS.

Section 1245 property: Property that is or has been subject to an allowance for depreciation or amortization. Section 1245 property includes personal property, single purpose agricultural and horticultural structures, storage facilities used in connection with the distribution of petroleum or primary products of petroleum, and railroad grading or tunnel bores.

Section 1250 property: Real property (other than section 1245 property) which is or has been subject to an allowance for depreciation.

Standard mileage rate: The established amount for optional use in determining a tax deduction for automobiles instead of deducting depreciation and actual operating expenses.

Straight line method: A way to figure depreciation for property that ratably deducts the same amount for each year in the recovery period. The rate (in percentage terms) is determined by dividing 1 by the number of years in the recovery period.

Structural components: Parts that together form an entire structure, such as a building. The term includes those parts of a building such as walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings, as well as any permanent coverings such as paneling or tiling, windows and doors, and all components of a central air conditioning or heating system including motors, compressors, pipes and ducts. It also includes plumbing fixtures such as sinks, bathtubs, electrical wiring and lighting fixtures, and other parts that form the structure.

Tangible property: Property you can see or touch, such as buildings, machinery, vehicles, furniture, and equipment.

Tax-exempt: Not subject to tax.

Term interest: A life interest in property, an interest in property for a term of years, or an income interest in a trust. It generally refers to a present or future interest in income from property or the right to use property that terminates or fails upon the lapse of time, the occurrence of an event, or the failure of an event to occur.

Unadjusted basis: The basis of an item of property for purposes of figuring gain on a sale without taking into account any depreciation taken in earlier years but with adjustments for other amounts, including amortization, the section 179 deduction, any special depreciation allowance, any deduction claimed for clean-fuel vehicles or clean-fuel vehicle refueling property placed in service before January 1, 2006, and any electric vehicle credit.

Unit-of-production method: A way to figure depreciation for certain property. It is determined by estimating the number of units that can be produced before the property is worn out. For example, if it is estimated that a machine will produce 1000 units before its useful life ends, and it actually produces 100 units in a year, the percentage to figure depreciation for that year is 10% of the machine's cost less its salvage value.

Useful life: An estimate of how long an item of property can be expected to be usable in trade or business or to produce income.

To help us develop a more useful index, please let us know if you have ideas for index entries. See "Comments and Suggestions" in the "Introduction" for the ways you can reach us.

Case No. 2012-00535
Attachment 5 for Post-Hearing Request for Information Item 4
Page 111 of 114

Tax Publications for Business Taxpayers

See *How To Get Tax Help* for a variety of ways to get publications, including by computer, phone, and mail.

General Guides

1 Your Rights as a Taxpayer
17 Your Federal Income Tax
334 Tax Guide for Small Business
910 IRS Guide to Free Tax Services

Employer's Guides

15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide
15-A Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide
15-B Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits
51 (Circular A), Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
80 (Circular SS), Federal Tax Guide for Employers in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
179 (Circular PR), Guía Contributiva Federal para Patronos Puertorriqueños
926 Household Employer's Tax Guide

Specialized Publications

225 Farmer's Tax Guide
463 Travel, Entertainment, Gift, and Car Expenses
505 Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax
510 Excise Taxes
515 Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities
517 Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers
527 Residential Rental Property
534 Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987
535 Business Expenses
536 Net Operating Losses (NOLs) for Individuals, Estates, and Trusts
537 Installment Sales
538 Accounting Periods and Methods
541 Partnerships
542 Corporations
544 Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets
551 Basis of Assets
556 Examination of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund
560 Retirement Plans for Small Business
561 Determining the Value of Donated Property
583 Starting a Business and Keeping Records
587 Business Use of Your Home
594 The IRS Collection Process
597 Information on the United States-Canada Income Tax Treaty
598 Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations
901 U.S. Tax Treaties
908 Bankruptcy Tax Guide
925 Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules
946 How To Depreciate Property
947 Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney
966 Electronic Federal Tax Payment System: A Guide to Getting Started
1518 IRS Tax Calendar For Small Businesses and Self-Employed
1544 Reporting Cash Payments of Over $10,000
1546 Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Here To Help

Spanish Language Publications

1SP Derechos del Contribuyente
594SP El Proceso de Cobro del IRS
850 (EN/SP) English-Spanish Glossary of Words and Phrases
1544SP Informe de Pagos en Efectivo en Exceso de $10,000

Commonly Used Tax Forms

See *How To Get Tax Help* for a variety of ways to get forms, including by computer, phone, and mail. Items with an asterisk are available by fax. For these orders only, use the catalog number when ordering.

Form Number and Title		Catalog Number
W-2	Wage and Tax Statement	10134
W-4	**Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate***	10220
940	Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return*	11234
941	Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return	17001
1040	U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*	11320
Sch A	Itemized Deductions*	17145
Sch B	Interest and Ordinary Dividends*	17146
Sch C	**Profit or Loss From Business***	11334
Sch C-EZ	**Net Profit** From Business*	14374
Sch D	Capital Gains and Losses*	11338
Sch D-1	Continuation Sheet for Schedule D*	10424
Sch E	Supplemental Income and Loss*	11344
Sch F	**Profit or Loss From Farming***	11346
Sch H	Household Employment Taxes*	12187
Sch J	Income Averaging for Farmers and Fishermen*	25513
Sch R	Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled*	11359
Sch SE	Self-Employment Tax*	11358
1040-ES	Estimated Tax for Individuals*	11340
1040X	Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*	11360
1065	U.S. Return of Partnership Income	11390
Sch D	Capital Gains and Losses	11393
Sch K-1	Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.*	11394

Form Number and Title		Catalog Number
1120	U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return	11450
1120S	U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation	11510
Sch D	Capital Gains and Losses and Built-In Gains	11516
Sch K-1	Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.	11520
2106	Employee Business Expenses*	11700
2106-EZ	Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses*	20604
2210	Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts*	11744
2441	Child and Dependent Care Expenses*	11862
2848	Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative*	11980
3800	General Business Credit	12392
3903	Moving Expenses*	12490
4562	Depreciation and Amortization*	12906
4797	Sales of Business Property*	13086
4868	Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*	13141
5329	**Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including** IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*	13329
6252	Installment Sale Income*	13601
8283	Noncash Charitable Contributions*	62299
8300	Report of Cash Payments Over $10,000 Received in a Trade or Business*	62133
8582	Passive Activity Loss Limitations*	63704
8606	Nondeductible IRAs*	63966
8822	Change of Address*	12081
8822-B	Change of Address — Business	57465
8829	Expenses for Business Use of Your Home*	13232
8949	Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets	7768

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES
CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 5) ***Provide the exact amount of depreciation expense on Coleman in the test period.***

Response) The amount of depreciation on Coleman for the test period is $6,192,660.

Witness) Billie J. Richert

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 6) *What is Big Rivers' reserve margin after the Century load departs the Big Rivers system?*

Response) For the MISO Module E 2013/2014 planning year, Big Rivers has [redacted] MW of reserve margins ([redacted] MW of capacity minus [redacted] MW planning reserve margin requirement – PRMR). Without Century's load, Big Rivers' PRMR would have been [redacted] MW and Big Rivers' reserve margin would be [redacted] MW ([redacted] MW of capacity minus [redacted] MW PRMR). The MISO Module E process is done on an annual basis. Therefore, Big Rivers PRMR will not reflect the departure of Century's load until the 2014/2015 MISO planning year.

Witness) Robert W. Berry

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 7) ***Does Big Rivers' agree with the Big Rivers data in the chart on page 29 of Lane Kollen's direct testimony?***

Response) No, Big Rivers does not agree with the data in the chart on page 29 of Lane Kollen's direct testimony if the chart is representing Big River's reserve margins. When calculating reserve margins, the unit's $EFOR_d$ must be accounted for when measuring generating capacity and for the load, the peak load without losses is multiplied by the MISO planning reserve margin factor, the MISO provided loss rate for the BREC LBA, and a coincidence factor to calculate the planning reserve margin requirement.

Please see the response to post-hearing request Item 6 for Big Rivers' reserve margins.

Witness) Robert W. Berry

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

**APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES
CASE NO. 2012-00535**

**Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013**

July 15, 2013

Item 8) *Provide the Attachment Y-2 for Coleman.*

Response) Please see the attached exhibit for the redacted Attachment Y2 document for Coleman. Although the document is marked confidential, it is not confidential.

Witness) Robert W. Berry

Attachment Y-2 Study
Coleman Units 1, 2 & 3: 443 MW Coal
29 Month Suspension 8/20/2013 – 1/1/2015

ATTACHMENT Y-2
STUDY REPORT

May 2, 2013

CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL AND

CRITICAL ENERGY INFASTRUCTUE INFORMATION (CEII)

DO NOT RELEASE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MISO received an Attachment Y-2 Request for Non-Binding Study Regarding Potential SSR Status (Attachment Y-2 Request) from Big Rivers Electric Corporation (BRPS) on December 18, 2012. The request was for MISO to determine the reliability impact of the potential Suspension of Coleman Units 1 & 2 & 3 from August 20, 2013 to January 1, 2015. Attachment Y-2 analysis is performed as a non-binding assessment of potential reliability issues due to the Suspension or Retirement of a Generation Resource. The results of the study are not definitive and the analysis is intended only to provide information to the Market Participant (MP) to assist them in evaluating their options. However, it does not commit the Market Participant to proceed with plans for Suspension or Retirement.

The study results indicate that potential reliability issues exist that would require the need for Coleman Units 1, 2 and 3 to enter into an System Support Resource (SSR) Agreement if a mitigation plan is not developed and implemented prior to the potential unit change of status, in accordance with Section 38.2.7 of the MISO Open Access Transmission, Energy & Operating Reserve Markets Tariff ("Tariff"). In addition to determining if reliability issues result from the suspension, further analysis was performed to identify the areas that are subject to allocation of the SSR costs. The areas identified for the cost allocation are Big Rivers Electric Corporation (BREC), Southern Illinois Gas & Electric (SIGE), Ameren Illinois (AMIL), and Duke Energy Indiana (DEI).

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

Big Rivers Electric Corporation, submitted an Attachment Y-2 "Request for Non-Binding Study Regarding Potential SSR Status". Unlike the Attachment Y, an Attachment Y-2 Request is for an informational study to evaluate the potential for a unit to be designated as an SSR and does not commit the Market Participant to proceed with plans to Retire or Suspend. This study of the Coleman Generation Units 1, 2 and 3 determined the reliability impacts that would occur if these units were to be removed from service on August 20, 2013 and return to service on January 1, 2015. With Coleman generation unavailable during this period of time, the study will also address the reliability impacts of two scenarios: 1) Century Aluminum ceases operation on August 19, 2013 and 2) Century Aluminum continues normal operations.

Location: Hawesville, Kentucky
Number and type of generating units: (3) coal fired, steam turbine units
Plant and unit numbers: Coleman Unit #1 (150 MW), Unit #2 (138 MW), and Unit #3 (155 MW)

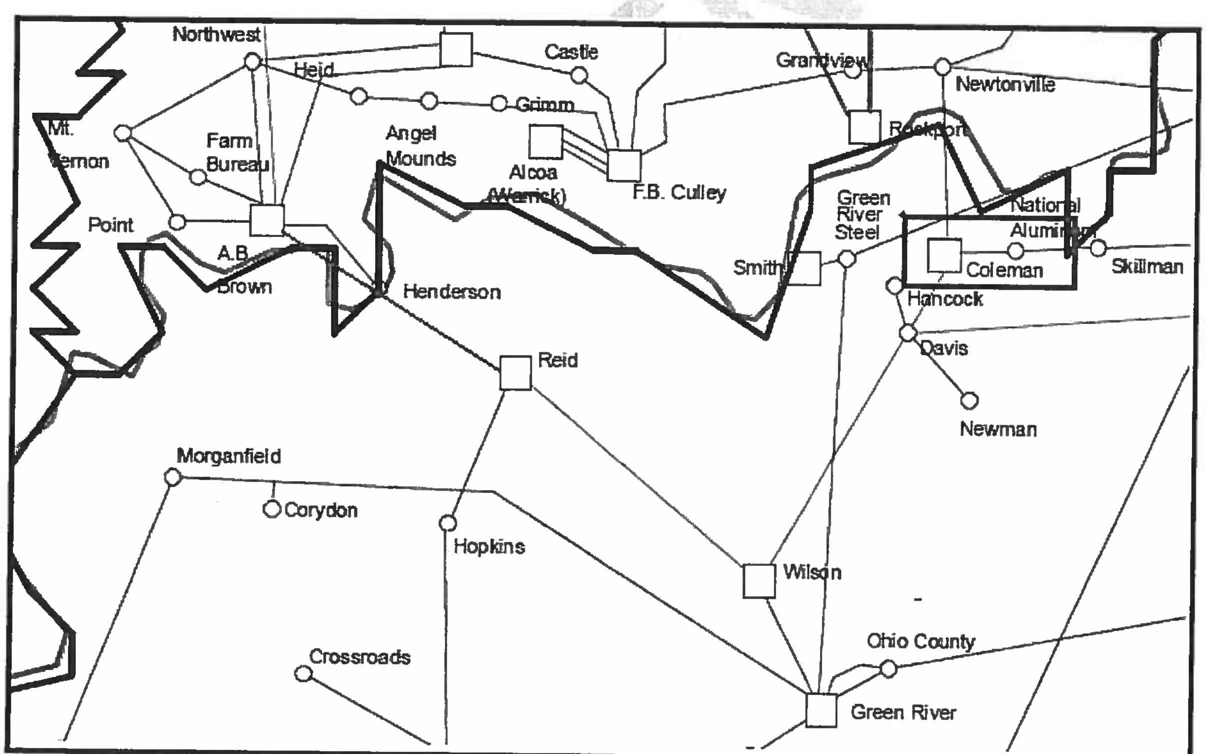

Figure 1: General Location of the Coleman Plant in Northern Kentucky

II. STUDY OBJECTIVES

Under Section 38.2.7 of MISO's Tariff, SSR procedures maintain system reliability by providing a mechanism for MISO to enter into agreements with Market Participants that own or operate Generation Resources or Synchronous Condenser Units (SCUs) that have requested to either Retire or Suspend, but are required to maintain system reliability.

The principal objective of an Attachment Y-2 study is to determine if the units for which a change in status is requested are necessary for system reliability based on the criteria set forth in the MISO Business Practices Manuals. The study work included monitoring and identifying the steady state thermal/voltage violations on transmission facilities due to the unavailability of the Generation Resource. The relevant MISO Transmission Owner and/or regional reliability criteria were used for monitoring such violations.

III. MODELS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Corresponding to the anticipated suspension of the Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 the following power system analysis source models were used for the study:

- 2014 Summer Peak
- 2017 Summer Peak
- 2017 Shoulder

The Attachment Y study models were created following the MISO Transmission Planning Business Practice Manual (BPM-020-r8) Section 6.2.2. This includes creating a set of models from each source model in which the units being studied are at full generation or taken out of service.

a. Model Assumptions

1. Load Sensitivity to Century Aluminum Plant (485 MW)

b. Transmission Projects

1. LGEE / KU Matanzas 161 kV Substation The new Matanzas 161 kV Substation has an anticipated in-service date of December 1, 2012. This new substation will be included in the 2014 and 2017 models since the substation will be in-service during the time Coleman Generation is unavailable.

c. Table of Models

n	Model	Coleman 1,2,3	Century Aluminum	Contingency Categories
1	2014SP	off	off	B, C1, C2, C5
2	2014SP	off	on	B, C1, C2, C5
3	2014SP	on	off	B, C1, C2, C5
4	2014SP	on	on	B, C1, C2, C5
5	2017SH	off	off	B, C1, C2, C3, C5
6	2017SH	off	on	B, C1, C2, C3, C5
7	2017SH	on	off	B, C1, C2, C3, C5
8	2017SH	on	on	B, C1, C2, C3, C5
9	2017SP	off	off	B, C1, C2, C5
10	2017SP	off	on	B, C1, C2, C5
11	2017SP	on	off	B, C1, C2, C5
12	2017SP	on	on	B, C1, C2, C5

IV. STUDY CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY

Siemens PTI's Power System Simulator for Engineering (PSS/E) and Managing and Utilizing System Transmission (MUST) were used to perform AC contingency analysis. Contingency analysis is the study of transmission system facility outages. Outages of transmission facilities are applied to a mathematical model of the transmission system in order to calculate the effects on the remainder of the system. The models were solved with automatic control of Load Tap Changers (LTCs), phase shifters, DC taps, switched shunts enabled (regulating), and area interchange disabled. The results are compared to determine if there were any criteria violations due to the change in the status for the unit(s).

a. Applicable Reliability Planning Criteria

MISO Transmission Owners

AMIL Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for AMIL System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for AMIL System

AMIL Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, all substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, all substation voltages less than 90% or above 110%

BREC Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for BREC System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for BREC System

BREC Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, all substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, all substation voltages less than 90% or above 110%

DEI Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for DEI System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for BREC System

DEI Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 90% or above 105%

HE Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for HE System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for HE System

HE Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 90% or above 110%

SIGE Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for SIGE System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for SIGE System

SIGE Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%

SIPC Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:

- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for SIGE System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for SIGE System

SIPC Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 91% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 91% or above 105%

Non–MISO Transmission Owners

LGEE Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for LGEE System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for LGEE System

LGEE Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 90% or above 110%

TVA Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for TVA System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for TVA System

TVA Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 90% or above 110%

AECI Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the thermal analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the normal rating for AECI System
- For Category B and C contingencies, all thermal loadings exceeding 100% of the emergency rating for AECI System

AECI Transmission Planning Criteria applied for the voltage analysis:
- For Category A contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 95% or above 105%
- For Category B and C contingencies, >100 kV substation voltages less than 90% or above 110%

Under category C contingencies, for the valid thermal and voltage violations as specified above, generation re-dispatch, system reconfiguration, and/or load shedding will be considered if applicable.

b. MISO Transmission Planning BPM - SSR Criteria

As specified in MISO BPM-020-r8, the SSR criteria for determining if an identified facility is impacted by the generator change of status will be:
- Under system intact and contingent events, branch thermal violations are only valid if the flow increase on the element in the "after" retirement scenario is equal to or greater than:

a) 5% of the "to-be-retired" unit(s) MW amount (i.e. 5% Power Transfer Distribution Factor (PTDF)) for a "base" violation compared with the "before" retirement scenario, or

b) 3% of the "to-be-retired" unit(s) amount (i.e. 3% Outage Transfer Distribution Factor (OTDF)) for a "contingency" violation compared with the "before" retirement scenario.

- Under system intact and contingent events, high and low voltage violations are only valid if the change in voltage is greater than 1% as compared to the "before" retirement voltage calculation.

c. Contingencies

A subset of the MISO Transmission Expansion Plan (MTEP) contingencies in the central region was used for AC contingency analysis. Additional contingencies from TVA, LG&E, and AECI were included in this analysis to provide coverage for events on those adjacent transmission systems.

The following North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Categories of contingencies were evaluated:

1. Category A when the system is under normal conditions.
2. Category B contingencies resulting in the loss of a single element.
3. Category C contingencies resulting in the loss of two or more (multiple) elements.
4. Maintenance outage condition with forced outage during shoulder load conditions.

V. STUDY RESULTS

a. Branch Results (Appendix A Table 1a)

Table 1a in Appendix A shows contingent conditions causing branch criteria violations without Coleman Units 1 & 2 & 3 and the improvements resulting from the operation of Coleman Units 1 & 2 & 3. Contingent events causing branch violations include NERC Categories B, C1, C2, and C3. While the study scenario with Century Aluminum off does indicate fewer constraints, there remain a few thermal loading issues resulting from Category C contingencies that exist in the MISO Transmission system even with the load removed.

b. Voltage Results (Appendix A Table 1b)

Significant voltage criteria violations associated with the suspension of Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 and continued operation of Century Aluminum were identified when compared to the continued availability of the units. Table 1 in Appendix A shows contingent conditions causing criteria violations without Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 and the improvements resulting from the operation of Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3. Contingent events causing voltage criteria violations include NERC Categories B, C1, C2, and C3. The acceptable post-contingency voltage range is between 0.92 per unit to 1.07 per unit. Therefore, voltages less than 0.92 or greater than 1.07 per unit are a criteria violation. If Century Aluminum were to cease operations, with a load of 0 MVA, the voltage issues within the MISO would be eliminated.

VI. POTENTIAL SSR AGREEMENT COST ALLOCATION

MISO utilizes a load shed methodology to determine the reliability benefits to each MISO Local Balancing Area (LBA) of operation, without the SSR unit(s). Although load shed is not permitted for NERC Category A or B events, this methodology determines the load shed amount needed to relieve all Category B reliability issues and the most severe Category C reliability issues identified, as a proxy for the reliability benefit of the SSR unit operation. The potential SSR Agreement LBA shares that were calculated for this Attachment Y-2 study are included below in Table 2.

Table 2: Potential SSR Agreement LBA Shares

LBA	Load Shed (MW)	LBA Share
BREC	1541.84	91.63%
SIGE	76.11	4.52%
AMIL	63.02	3.75%
DEI	1.72	.10%
Total	1682.69	100.00%

VII. CONCLUSION

The study results indicate that potential reliability issues exist which would require the need for Coleman Units 1, 2 and 3 to enter into an SSR Agreement if a mitigation plan is not developed and implemented prior to the potential unit change of status, in accordance with Section 38.2.7 of the MISO Open Access Transmission, Energy & Operating Reserve Markets Tariff ("Tariff"). In addition to determining if reliability issues result from the suspension, further analysis was performed to identify the areas that are subject to allocation of the SSR costs. The areas identified for the cost allocation are Big Rivers Electric Corporation (BREC), Southern Illinois Gas & Electric (SIGE), Ameren Illinois (AMIL), and Duke Energy Indiana (DEI).

VIII. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Steady-State AC Contingency Results

Table 1a: Branch Results

Table 1b: Voltage Results

Table [illegible]. Branch Results

MISO Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 Attachment Y-2 Study - Compare Branch Results
CONFIDENTIAL / CEII - DO NOT RELEASE

Model	Contingency Description	Limiting Element: ** From bus ** ** To bus ** CKT	Type	Rating	Coleman 1, 2, & 3 OFF: Cont MVA	Base Flow	Loading %	Coleman 1,2, & 3 ON: Cont MVA	Base Flow	Loading %	Unit Impact: MWoff-MWon	PTDF (> 5%)	OTDF (> 3%)	MISO Comments
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	335.0	239.6	100.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	335.0	239.6	100.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	335.3	239.6	100.1	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	335.3	239.6	100.1	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.9	25.6	102.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.9	25.6	102.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.9	25.6	102.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	253580 10NTVL16 161 253581 10NTVL13 138 T5	TR	176	217.4	91.9	123.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.9	25.6	102.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	335.3	239.6	100.1	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	335.3	239.6	100.1	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	491.0	239.6	146.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.9	25.6	102.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324094 2TRTLE CRK T69.0 324562 2HAR557 69.0 1	LN	35	37.8	13.3	108.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324543 2FOUR M 69.0 324686 2PINEVI 69.0 1	LN	32	33.6	15.4	105.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	249631 08THRNTN 230 991964 THORNTWN 1.00 1	TR	69.9	87.3	48.7	125.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250310 08BRINGH 69.0 250451 08FLORAJ 69.0 1	LN	34	37.4	3.0	110.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250321 08BURROW 69.0 250790 08ROCKFL 69.0 1	LN	34	47.6	8.1	139.9	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250441 08FFWSTJ 69.0 250457 08FRAK B 69.0 1	LN	100.3	112.0	57.8	111.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250451 08FLORAJ 69.0 250790 08ROCKFL 69.0 1	LN	34	43.6	4.5	128.2	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250457 08FRAK B 69.0 250683 08MIDLFO 69.0 1	LN	45	87.1	31.3	193.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250608 08KOK HP 69.0 250610 08KOHAJ1 69.0 1	LN	45	129.0	10.3	286.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250608 08KOK HP 69.0 250614 08KOSE 69.0 1	LN	65	69.7	44.0	107.2	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250610 08KOHAJ1 69.0 250798 08RUSIAV 69.0 1	LN	45	129.5	10.3	287.9	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250625 08LAF 69.0 250948 08WVMONI 69.0 1	LN	45	66.9	18.0	148.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250683 08MIDLFO 69.0 250795 08ROSSVL 69.0 1	LN	44	52.7	6.1	119.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250683 08MIDLFO 69.0 250798 08RUSIAV 69.0 1	LN	44	150.2	9.6	341.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250795 08ROSSVL 69.0 250948 08WVMONI 69.0 1	LN	45	65.9	17.0	146.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	250847 08THRNTW 69.0 991964 THORNTWN 1.00 1	TR	69.9	84.1	47.2	120.4	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	342.6	248.6	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	342.6	248.7	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	354.5	248.6	105.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	354.5	248.7	105.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	497.6	248.6	148.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	497.7	248.7	148.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.8	24.9	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	497.6	248.6	148.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	497.7	248.7	148.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.8	24.9	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	497.6	248.6	148.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	497.7	248.7	148.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.8	24.9	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	253510 10NE13 138 253511 10NE69 69.0 T2	TR	72	72.0	70.4	100.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	497.6	248.6	148.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	497.7	248.7	148.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.8	24.9	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248807 07DOGWOD 69.0 248808 07MAUKPT 69.0 1	LN	25	27.5	26.5	109.9	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248807 07DOGWOD 69.0 248808 07MAUKPT 69.0 1	LN	25	27.5	26.5	109.9	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	354.5	248.6	105.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	354.5	248.7	105.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	497.6	248.6	148.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	497.7	248.7	148.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension

MISO Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 Attachment Y-2 Study - Compare Branch Results
CONFIDENTIAL / CEII - DO NOT RELEASE

Model	Contingency Description	Limiting Element			Coleman 1, 2, & 3 OFF			Coleman 1,2, & 3 ON			Unit impact			
		** From bus ** ** To bus ** CKT	Type	Rating	Cont MVA	Base Flow	Loading %	Cont MVA	Base Flow	Loading %	MWoff-MWon	PTDF (> 5%)	OTDF (> 3%)	MISO Comments
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	35.8	24.9	102.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362186 2WATAUGA HP 69.0 362187 2ELIZABETHTN69.0 1	LN	58.4	62.7	61.4	107.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248807 07DOGWOD 69.0 248808 07MAUKPT 69.0 1	LN	25	28.2	27.2	112.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248807 07DOGWOD 69.0 248808 07MAUKPT 69.0 1	LN	25	28.2	27.2	112.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	62.2	61.2	106.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	60.0	61.2	102.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	62.2	61.2	106.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	347946 4PANA 138 348788 4SCHRAMCY TP 138 1	LN	202	232.8	38.0	115.2	219.4	35.0	108.6	13.4		3.0248307	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348067 7RAMSEY 345 348068 4RAMSEY CIPS 138 1	TR	382	388.9	94.9	101.8	371.0	95.6	97.1	17.9		4.0406321	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348067 7RAMSEY 345 348068 4RAMSEY CIPS 138 1	TR	382	388.3	94.9	101.7	370.5	95.6	97.0	17.8		4.0180587	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 253580 10NTVL16 161 1	LN	335	434.2	133.5	129.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435 07NWTVL1 161 340552 5COLEMAN 161 1	LN	335	434.4	133.6	129.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248642 07MIDWAY 69.0 248861 07TRY_69 69.0 1	LN	35	37.1	24.6	106.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324578 2HRDSTB 69.0 324769 2WALKRKU 69.0 1	LN	28	29.0	11.0	103.4	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324628 2MARI S 69.0 324629 2MARONKU 69.0 1	LN	28	28.4	19.6	101.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.6	62.7	105.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	325077 5COLEMAN TAP 161 325078 5PADUCAH PRI 161 1	LN	245	251.4	181.2	102.6	236.0	172.3	96.3	15.4		3.476298	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360016 5MARSHALL KY 161 1	LN	223	238.1	63.0	106.8	214.2	56.1	96.1	23.9		5.3950339	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360326 5BARKLEY HP 161 1	LN	223	281.2	92.6	126.1	250.2	79.5	112.2	31.0		6.9977427	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.7	62.7	105.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.7	62.7	105.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.7	62.7	105.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	325077 5COLEMAN TAP 161 325078 5PADUCAH PRI 161 1	LN	245	248.9	181.2	101.6	233.5	172.3	95.3	15.4		3.476298	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360016 5MARSHALL KY 161 1	LN	223	232.5	63.0	104.3	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360326 5BARKLEY HP 161 1	LN	223	274.7	92.6	123.2	243.6	79.5	109.2	31.1		7.020316	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362186 2WATAUGA HP 69.0 362187 2ELIZABETHTN69.0 1	LN	58.4	60.6	61.6	103.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348774 7BALDWIN 345 348776 7TURKEY HILL 345 1	LN	956	1177.0	693.4	123.1	1161.5	692.2	121.5	15.5		3.4988713	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348728 4W MT VERN W 138 348827 7W MT VERNON 345 1	TR	448	465.3	250.7	103.9	451.7	249.1	100.8	13.6		3.0699774	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	347016 4EFFGHMNW 138 347024 4EFFINGHM 138 1	LN	263	293.2	60.8	111.5	279.5	60.2	106.3	13.7		3.0925508	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	347016 4EFFGHMNW 138 347024 4EFFINGHM 138 1	LN	263	293.5	60.8	111.6	279.7	60.2	106.4	13.8		3.1151242	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	347946 4PANA 138 348788 4SCHRAMCY TP 138 1	LN	202	236.0	39.5	116.9	220.2	35.8	109.0	15.8		3.5665914	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348730 4MIDWAY E 138 348788 4SCHRAMCY TP 138 1	LN	202	266.3	73.5	131.8	251.0	70.2	124.2	15.3		3.4537246	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	347946 4PANA 138 348068 4RAMSEY CIPS 138 1	LN	264	266.4	44.5	100.9	251.3	44.8	95.2	15.1		3.4085779	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348067 7RAMSEY 345 348068 4RAMSEY CIPS 138 1	TR	382	390.9	95.5	102.3	370.2	96.0	96.9	20.7		4.6726862	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	347946 4PANA 138 348068 4RAMSEY CIPS 138 1	LN	264	266.3	44.5	100.9	251.2	44.8	95.1	15.1		3.4085779	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348067 7RAMSEY 345 348068 4RAMSEY CIPS 138 1	TR	382	390.4	95.5	102.2	369.6	96.0	96.8	20.8		4.6952596	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348774 7BALDWIN 345 348776 7TURKEY HILL 345 1	LN	956	1054.9	693.4	110.3	1039.9	692.2	108.8	15.0		3.3860045	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	348774 7BALDWIN 345 348775 4BALDWIN 138 1	TR	448	470.3	293.8	105.0	456.3	287.1	101.8	14.0		3.1602709	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	350204 4CAMPBELLHIL 138 350205 5CAMPBELLHIL 161 1	TR	224	323.8	25.8	144.5	295.9	22.6	132.1	27.9		6.2979684	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	300061 5BOONE 161 300493 2BOONE 69.0 1	TR	112	126.0	92.7	112.5	111.6	92.8	99.7	14.4		3.2505643	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324512 2EDDY P 69.0 324693 2PRINCE 69.0 1	LN	64	67.8	32.1	106.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324512 2EDDY P 69.0 362916 2KY DAM 69.0 1	LN	70	71.5	35.8	102.1	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360103 5PHIPPS B NP 161 360705 5JSEV C34 TP 161 3	LN	472.1	492.1	319.4	104.2	478.7	314.4	101.4	13.4		3.0248307	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.6	62.7	105.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360016 5MARSHALL KY 161 1	LN	223	224.2	59.3	100.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360326 5BARKLEY HP 161 1	LN	223	261.8	83.9	117.4	230.1	70.6	103.2	31.7		7.1557562	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	63.9	62.7	109.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.7	62.7	105.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340618 5LIVING 161 360326 5BARKLEY HP 161 1	LN	223	255.3	83.9	114.5	223.6	70.6	100.3	31.7		7.1557562	Violation made worse by suspension
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	362124 2LOVELLTN 69.0 362496 2WATTROAD TN69.0 1	LN	58.4	61.7	62.7	105.7	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	Violation caused by suspension

Tab[illegible]: Voltage Results

MISO Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 Attachment Y-2 Study - Compare Voltage Results
CONFIDENTIAL / CEII - DO NOT RELEASE

		Limiting Element							Coleman 1, 2, & 3 OFF			Coleman 1,2, & 3 ON			Unit Impact	
Model	Contingency Description	Bus #	Bus Name	KV	Area	Zone	Low Limit	Upp Limit	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Voff-Von (>0.01)	MISO Comments
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8516	0.9693	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.873	0.9793	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8125	0.9607	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8214	0.9669	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8487	0.9798	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9081	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8235	0.97	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8958	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9676	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8516	0.9693	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.873	0.9793	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8125	0.9607	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8214	0.9669	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8487	0.9798	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9081	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9928	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8235	0.97	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8958	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9676	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8516	0.9693	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.873	0.9793	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8125	0.9607	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8214	0.9669	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8487	0.9798	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9081	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9928	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8235	0.97	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8958	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9676	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9029	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8905	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9028	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8905	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9028	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8905	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9028	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8905	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9028	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8905	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248431	07BRISTW	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.846	1.0033	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.7325	0.9693	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248865	07TRY161	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.7926	0.9907	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.7605	0.9793	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.6378	0.9607	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8516	0.9693	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.873	0.9793	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8125	0.9607	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8214	0.9669	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8487	0.9798	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension

Tab[illegible]b: Voltage Results

MISO Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 Attachment Y-2 Study - Compare Voltage Results
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		Limiting Element							Coleman 1, 2, & 3 OFF			Coleman 1,2, & 3 ON			Unit Impact	
Model	Contingency Description	Bus #	Bus Name	KV	Area	Zone	Low Limit	Upp Limit	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Voff-Von (>0.01)	MISO Comments
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9081	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8236	0.97	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8959	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8172	0.9676	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340566	5MEADE	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8775	0.9851	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340616	5N.HARD	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8616	0.9957	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340566	5MEADE	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8775	0.9851	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340616	5N.HARD	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8616	0.9957	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9031	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8907	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8516	0.9693	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.873	0.9793	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8125	0.9607	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8214	0.9669	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8487	0.9798	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9081	0.9855	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9928	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8235	0.97	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8958	0.9743	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8171	0.9676	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324139	5DORCHST	161	363	379	0.9	1.1	0.8832	1.0034	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324149	5IMBODEN	161	363	379	0.9	1.1	0.8724	1.0025	L	1.1048	1.003	H	-0.232	Violation caused by suspension
2014SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324157	5POCK N	161	363	379	0.9	1.1	0.8677	1.0048	L	1.111	1.0053	H	-0.243	Violation caused by suspension
2014SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324158	5POCKET	161	363	379	0.9	1.1	0.8677	1.0047	L	1.111	1.0052	H	-0.243	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324310	4SPENC	138	363	380	0.9	1.1	0.8823	0.9699	L	0.8718	0.9699	L	0.011	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8482	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8697	0.979	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8085	0.9602	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8173	0.9662	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8454	0.9791	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9049	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8197	0.9694	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8928	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.967	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8482	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8697	0.979	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8085	0.9602	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8173	0.9662	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8454	0.9791	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9049	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.9921	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8197	0.9694	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8928	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.967	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8482	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	253581	10NTVL13	138	210	1210	0.95	1.05	0.9354	0.9903	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8085	0.9602	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8173	0.9662	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8454	0.9791	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension

MISO Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 Attachment Y-2 Study - Compare Voltage Results
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Model	Contingency Description	Limiting Element							Coleman 1, 2, & 3 OFF			Coleman 1,2, & 3 ON			Unit Impact	MISO Comments
		Bus #	Bus Name	KV	Area	Zone	Low Limit	Upp Limit	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Voff-Von (>0.01)	
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9049	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.9921	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8197	0.9694	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8928	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.967	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8924	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.88	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8923	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.88	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	253580	10NTVL16	161	210	1210	0.95	1.05	0.9349	0.9697	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8923	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.88	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8923	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.88	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8923	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.88	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248431	07BRISTW	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8436	1.0012	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.7285	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248865	07TRY161	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.7892	0.9896	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.7568	0.979	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.6327	0.9602	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8482	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8697	0.979	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8085	0.9602	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8174	0.9662	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8455	0.9791	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9049	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8198	0.9694	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8928	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.967	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340566	5MEADE	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8653	0.9846	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340616	5N.HARD	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8484	0.9956	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	253580	10NTVL16	161	210	1210	0.95	1.05	0.9367	0.9697	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	253580	10NTVL16	161	210	1210	0.95	1.05	0.9367	0.9697	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340566	5MEADE	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8654	0.9846	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340616	5N.HARD	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8484	0.9956	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8952	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8829	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8482	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8697	0.979	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8085	0.9602	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8173	0.9662	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8454	0.9791	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9049	0.984	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.9921	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8197	0.9694	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8928	0.973	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340621	5COLEEHV	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8132	0.967	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7649	1.0426	L	0.7822	1.0427	L	-0.017	Pre-exsting

Tab[illegible]: Voltage Results

MISO Coleman Units 1, 2, & 3 Attachment Y-2 Study - Compare Voltage Results
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		Limiting Element							Coleman 1, 2, & 3 OFF			Coleman 1,2, & 3 ON			Unit Impact	
Model	Contingency Description	Bus #	Bus Name	KV	Area	Zone	Low Limit	Upp Limit	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Cont Volt	Base Volt	Viol	Voff-Von (>0.01)	MISO Comments
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7641	1.0477	L	0.7815	1.0477	L	-0.017	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7638	1.0474	L	0.7812	1.0474	L	-0.017	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6888	1.0426	L	0.7309	1.0427	L	-0.042	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6889	1.0477	L	0.7311	1.0477	L	-0.042	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6885	1.0474	L	0.7307	1.0474	L	-0.042	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361383	5W OAK RIDGT	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.689	1.0479	L	0.7312	1.0479	L	-0.042	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6979	1.0426	L	0.7309	1.0427	L	-0.033	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360692	5ROANE B#2	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6981	1.0479	L	0.7312	1.0479	L	-0.033	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6981	1.0477	L	0.7311	1.0477	L	-0.033	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6976	1.0474	L	0.7307	1.0474	L	-0.033	Pre-exsting
2017SP	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361383	5W OAK RIDGT	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.6981	1.0479	L	0.7312	1.0479	L	-0.033	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7308	1.0426	L	0.6782	1.0426	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.731	1.0477	L	0.6784	1.0477	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7306	1.0474	L	0.6779	1.0474	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361383	5W OAK RIDGT	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.731	1.0479	L	0.6784	1.0479	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7556	1.0426	L	0.7821	1.0426	L	-0.027	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7548	1.0477	L	0.7814	1.0477	L	-0.027	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7544	1.0474	L	0.781	1.0474	L	-0.027	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7308	1.0426	L	0.6782	1.0426	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.731	1.0477	L	0.6784	1.0477	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7306	1.0474	L	0.6779	1.0474	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SPCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361383	5W OAK RIDGT	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.731	1.0479	L	0.6784	1.0479	L	0.053	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361364	5WEAVER GA	161	347	1367	0.9	1.1	0.5784	1.0104	L	0.5537	1.0104	L	0.025	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340566	5MEADE	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9011	0.9887	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340616	5N.HARD	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8889	0.998	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248435	07NWTVL1	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8438	0.9768	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248865	07TRY161	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8832	0.9902	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	248887	07NWTNVL	161	207	1207	0.9	1.1	0.8622	0.9831	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340552	5COLEMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8062	0.9699	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340557	5HANCO	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8109	0.9696	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340558	5SKILMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8386	0.9824	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340559	5DAVIS	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.9048	0.9902	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340563	7COLEMAN	345	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8062	0.9931	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340564	5NATAL	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8128	0.9724	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	340565	5NEWMAN	161	314	1314	0.92	1.05	0.8933	0.9798	L	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	Violation caused by suspension
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.757	1.0422	L	0.7804	1.0424	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7562	1.0473	L	0.7797	1.0474	L	-0.024	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7558	1.047	L	0.7793	1.0472	L	-0.024	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.757	1.0422	L	0.7803	1.0424	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7562	1.0473	L	0.7796	1.0474	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SH	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7558	1.047	L	0.7793	1.0472	L	-0.024	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	324310	4SPENC	138	363	380	0.9	1.1	0.8782	0.9682	L	0.8646	0.9682	L	0.014	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.757	1.0422	L	0.7803	1.0423	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7562	1.0473	L	0.7796	1.0474	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7558	1.047	L	0.7793	1.0471	L	-0.024	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360033	8UNION MS	500	347	1356	0.9	1.1	0.8606	1.0475	L	0.8793	1.0476	L	-0.019	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	360430	5HARRIMAN TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.757	1.0422	L	0.7803	1.0423	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361099	5BLAIR RD TP	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7562	1.0473	L	0.7796	1.0474	L	-0.023	Pre-exsting
2017SHCentoff	[REDACTED CONTINGENCY]	361146	5BLAIR RD TN	161	347	1368	0.9	1.1	0.7558	1.047	L	0.7793	1.0471	L	-0.024	Pre-exsting

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 9) ***Provide the hourly generation dispatch model.***

Response) The hourly dispatch information was not retained in the initial production cost model runs. In order to provide the hourly dispatch information, the production cost models were rerun with identical inputs. The rerun production cost model run results produced slight variation in the generation outputs from the initial production cost model runs. These small differences in generation outputs are caused by variations when the model calls for the random EFOR events. Please see the file containing the requested information on the confidential CD accompanying these responses, which is being filed under a petition for confidential treatment.

Witness) Robert W. Berry

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES
CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 10) *Refer to page 5, line 16 of the Rebuttal Testimony of Robert W. Berry. How much of the $4.54/MWh is fuel?*

Response) All of the $4.54/MWh historical all in operational cost difference between Coleman Station and Wilson Station is fuel.

Witness) Robert W. Berry

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 11) *Refer to Big Rivers' response to PSC 3-3. Explain the variances in 2011 and 2012.*

Response) Please see the schedule attached to this response for a list of the project variances with detailed explanations by plant and in summary. The attachment is being filed with a petition for confidential treatment.

Witness) Robert W. Berry

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

2011 GREEN CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
G1 - Air Heater Baskets	316	The original estimate included replacing the bottom 9" of each diaphragm plate that separate the temperature zones. No diaphragm work was required which reduced the cost of the project.
G1 - Precip Repair	522	The G-1 Precipitator Repair project was under budget because the original estimate included replacing the exterior walls of last two fields of the precipitator box. Ultrasonic testing revealed that most of the exterior skin was still in good condition and did not require replacement reducing the overall cost of the project.
G1 - Weld Overlay	2,000	Project was cancelled due to outage was reduced in scope and shortened from 28 days to 10 days.
G1 - C/T Deck Replacement	511	The project is under budget because the outage was deferred to 2012 and all of the material and labor had not yet been charged.
GN - Paint Boiler & Precip	(608)	Pulled in from 2012; switched with Transmission (2012 GN Boiler paint budget reduced)
GN - Reclaim Hopper (2 of 8)	181	The Green Reclaim Hopper project is under budget because the Green plants continue to burn pet coke blended with coal. Some material has been purchased toward rebuilding these hoppers but as long as we continue to blend pet coke we cannot take these hoppers out of service to rebuild them.
Various puts/takes	673	Various puts and takes.
TOTAL VARIANCE	3,595	

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

2012 GREEN CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
FGD Rehabilitation	1,900	The FGD Rehab project is under budget because some of the work scope in the original estimate was broken out into separate smaller projects. See project numbers BP11G015B, BP12G080F and BP12G054B.
[redacted]		
Coal Sampler	1,000	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
Reclaim Feeder/Hopper	600	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
Slaker Building Screws	200	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
Various puts/takes	(249)	Various puts and takes.
TOTAL VARIANCE	**3,951**	

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

2011 COLEMAN CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
CL New Control Room	300	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
C-1, C3 Replace ILS Controls	700	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
TOTAL VARIANCE	**1,000**	

2012 COLEMAN CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
[redacted]		
Intake Retaining Wall	100	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
CL 12.47 Start-up Buss to Cables	175	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
CL FGD Recycle Pump Discharge Valves (material only)	275	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
CL Sewage Line (Carry over project from 2011)	(230)	Carry over project from 2011
TOTAL VARIANCE	**13,440**	

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

2011 WILSON CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
Misc	295	Puts and Takes
TOTAL VARIANCE	**295**	

2012 WILSON CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
[redacted]		
Catalyst Regeneration (outage)	230	Completed under budget in 2012 due to purchase of newly regenerated catalyst
[redacted]		
Install stack lightning elimination system (cancell	206	Deferred to 2013 with reduced scope
[redacted]		
FGD Top Hat Replacement (cancelled)	530	Cancelled
Burner Replacement 13 of 25 (timing)	395	Partially complete due to outage scope reduction
Conveyor belts (#4,6B,8-2, Boom Conveyor) (timing/reduced scope)	210	Timing/Reduced Scope
TOTAL VARIANCE	**7,541**	

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

2011 REID/STATION TWO CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
H1 - Cooling Tower Controls	17	The cooling tower controls project was a multi-year project that started in 2010 and was intended to be completed in 2011. The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
H1 - 480V MCC at Cooling Tower	34	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
H1 - Insulation & Lagging	43	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
H1 - Generator Re-wedge	124	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
H1 - Precipitator False Floor	125	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
H1 - Wet Bottom Ash Removal Hopper	223	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
H1 - Cooling Tower A,B&C Cell Fill	374	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

2011 REID/STATION TWO CAPITAL VARIANCES		
Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
H1 - Air Heater Cold End Baskets	473	The required unit outage to complete the project in 2011 was reduced in scope and shortened by 20 days leaving insufficient time to complete the project. Subsequently the project had to be deferred until 2012.
RH - Remote Racking & Relays (ARC Flash)	71	This project was removed from the budget by HMP&L.
RH - Silo Sump Pump Discharge Line	177	This project was removed from the budget by HMP&L.
RH - DI Water Plant Components	195	This project was removed from the budget by HMP&L.
Misc	(18)	Puts and Takes
	1,838	

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

NON ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL VARIANCES (000s) 2011

Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
G1 - Air Heater Baskets	316	The original estimate included replacing the bottom 9" of each diaphragm plate that separate the temperature zones. No diaphragm work was required which reduced the cost of the project.
G1 - Precip Repair	522	The G-1 Precipitator Repair project was under budget because the original estimate included replacing the exterior walls of last two fields of the precipitator box. Ultrasonic testing revealed that most of the exterior skin was still in good condition and did not require replacement reducing the overall cost of the project.
G1 - Weld Overlay	2,000	Project was cancelled due to outage was reduced in scope and shortened from 28 days to 10 days.
G1 - C/T Deck Replacement	511	The project is under budget because the outage was deferred to 2012 and all of the material and labor had not yet been charged.
GN - Paint Boiler & Precip	(608)	Pulled in from 2012; switched with Transmission (2012 GN Boiler paint budget reduced)
GN - Reclaim Hopper (2 of 8)	181	The Green Reclaim Hopper project is under budget because the Green plants continue to burn pet coke blended with coal. Some material has been purchased toward rebuilding these hoppers but as long as we continue to blend pet coke we cannot take these hoppers out of service to rebuild them.
CL New Control Room	300	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
C-1, C3 Replace ILS Controls	700	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
H1 - Partial Outage Deferral	1,413	The H-1 outage was reduced in scope and shortened from 32 days to 10 days.
RH - Remote Racking & Relays (ARC Flash)	71	This project was removed from the budget by HMP&L.
RH - Silo Sump Pump Discharge Line	177	This project was removed from the budget by HMP&L.
RH - DI Water Plant Components	195	This project was removed from the budget by HMP&L.
TR - Wilson Line 19F addition	3,384	Armstrong Coal surface mining operation on right of way delayed completion of this project.

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

TR - 2 way radio	1,882	FCC did not approve acquisition of frequency spectrum needed to complete the project on schedule.
TR - Paradise Terminal Upgrade	546	Necessary outage of TVA Paradise Plant delayed project.
TR - Other	957	Various puts and takes.
Other - PCI Software	700	Software purchase was cancelled in favor of other projects.
Other - Fuels Software - Modeling and Quality	240	Software purchase was cancelled in favor of other projects.
Various puts/takes	494	Various puts and takes.
TOTAL VARIANCE net of City share	**13,981**	

ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL VARIANCES (000s) 2011

Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
Admin - Miscellaneous Air Monitoring Replacements	50	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
Admin - Replace Ammonia Analyzer	30	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
G1 - Precip Repair	521	The G-1 Precipitator Repair project was under budget because the original estimate included replacing the exterior walls of last two fields of the precipitator box. Ultrasonic testing revealed that most of the exterior skin was still in good condition and did not require replacement reducing the overall cost of the project.
GN - Landfill Expansion	66	The landfill expansion was under budget because less work was required due to a change in work scope.
TOTAL VARIANCE net of City share	**667**	

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

NON ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL VARIANCES (000s) 2012

Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
FGD Rehabilitation	1,900	The FGD Rehab project is under budget because some of the work scope in the original estimate was broken out into separate smaller projects. See project numbers BP11G015B, BP12G080F and BP12G054B.
[redacted]		
GN Coal Sampler	1,000	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
GN Reclaim Feeder/Hopper	600	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
GN Slaker Building Screws	200	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
[redacted]		
CL Intake Retaining Wall	100	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
CL 12.47 Start-up Buss to Cables	175	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
CL FGD Recycle Pump Discharge Valves (materi	275	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
CL Sewage Line (Carry over project from 2011)	(230)	Carry over project from 2011
[redacted]		
WL Catalyst Regeneration	230	Completed under budget in 2012 due to purchase of regenerated catalyst
[redacted]		
WL Install stack lightning elimination system	206	Deferred to 2013 with reduced scope
[redacted]		
WL FGD Top Hat Replacement	530	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
WL Burner Replacement 13 of 25	395	Partially complete due to outage scope reduction
WL Conveyor belts (#4,6B,8-2, Boom Conveyor)	210	Timing/Reduced Scope
IT - Oracle Extensions	500	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
TR - 2 way radio	(753)	Carry over project from 2011.
TR - White Oak Substation	3,988	Project delayed due to limited engineering resources.

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013
Variance Explainations

Admin - Vehicles	266	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
Admin - PCI Analyzer Software - cancelled	361	This project was cancelled to fund other projects.
Various puts/takes	(252)	Puts and Takes
TOTAL VARIANCE net of City share	**29,291**	

ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL VARIANCES (000s) 2012

Project	Variance in (000s)	Detailed Explanations
Admin - CSAPR Project- Capitalized Interest	218	All CSAPR projects were cancelled when the DC Circuit Court vacated the rule on August 21, 2012.
Admin - CSAPR/MATS Project- WL, GN, RD	12,000	All CSAPR projects were cancelled when the DC Circuit Court vacated the rule on August 21, 2012.
Admin - CSAPR/MATS Project- HMPL	1,894	All CSAPR projects were cancelled when the DC Circuit Court vacated the rule on August 21, 2012.
TOTAL VARIANCE net of City share	**14,112**	

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

**APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES
CASE NO. 2012-00535**

**Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information
Dated July 3, 2013**

July 15, 2013

Item 12) ***Provide a comparison of budgeted to actual for percent of payroll expensed for 2011 and 2012.***

Response) Please find the attached schedule comparing budgeted to actual for percent of payroll expensed for 2011 and 2012.

Witness) James V. Haner

Big Rivers Electric Corporation
Case No. 2012-00535

Attachment to Post Hearing Data Request Item 12
Percent of Payroll Expensed
Budget vs. Actual for years 2011-12

		Percentage		
Year	**Classification**	**Budget**	**Actual**	**Variance**
2011	Expensed	99.22%	98.48%	0.74%
2011	Capitalized	0.78%	1.52%	-0.74%
		100.00%	100.00%	
2012	Expensed	98.72%	97.97%	0.75%
2012	Capitalized	1.28%	2.03%	-0.75%
		100.00%	100.00%	

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION

APPLICATION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN RATES CASE NO. 2012-00535

Response to Post-Hearing Request for Information Dated July 3, 2013

July 15, 2013

Item 13) ***Refer to Big Rivers' response to PSC 2-20b. Provide the same information for Coleman.***

Response) Big Rivers estimates that the full cost related to the reduction of 95 positions, as related to the Coleman layup, is $10,821,743. See the attached worksheet, which includes a Coleman Layup scenario of Reference Schedule 1.10 in the same format as Exhibit Wolfram-2. As stated in Big Rivers' response to PSC 2-20b, the reduction of 92 positions was built into Big Rivers' budget and is thus already excluded from the fully forecasted test period expense amounts.

Witness) James V. Haner

Big Rivers Electric Corporation
Case No. 2012-00535

Attachment to Response for Post Hearing Request Item 13
Coleman Layup Backup Data

Total Reduction in Headcount		95
Bargaining unit (BU) employees		68
Non BU employees		27
Total cost for 3 months (per Exhibit Wolfram-2)	$	2,693,950
Average cost per month	$	897,983
Average monthly BU burdened labor expense during the FTP	$	9,452.46
Average monthly non-BU burdened labor expense prior to raise in January 2014 (Sep 13 to Dec 13)	$	9,452.46
Average monthly non-BU burdened labor expense after raise in January 2014 (Jan 14 to Aug 14)	$	9,665.14

Savings Calculation:

BU total for 68 employees x 12 months	$	7,713,207
Non BU total for 27 employees x 12 months		3,108,536
Total estimated savings for reduction in headcount during FTP	**$**	**10,821,743**

Coleman Layup Scenario
Post Hearing Request Item 13
Reference Schedule 1.10
Format from Exhibit Wolfram-2

BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION
Based on the Fully Forecast Test Period
For the 12 Months Ended August 31, 2014

Non-Recurring Labor Related to Coleman Layup

Year	Month	Plant	IT	Safety	Budget	Supply Chain	Total
2013	Sep	$ 929,101	$ 20,984	$ 9,869	$ 64,604	$ 121,516	$ 1,146,074
2013	Oct	$ 1,104,100	$ 24,842	$ 11,684	$ 76,479	$ 143,853	$ 1,360,957
2013	Nov	$ 915,101	$ 20,676	$ 9,724	$ 63,654	$ 119,729	$ 1,128,883
	TOTAL	$ 2,948,302	$ 66,501	$ 31,278	$ 204,736	$ 385,098	$ 3,635,915
Test Year Cost		$ 2,948,302	$ 66,501	$ 31,278	$ 204,736	$ 385,098	$ 3,635,915
Headcount - Budget		104	2	1	7	16	130
Headcount - Pro Forma		16	0	0	6	13	35
Ratio		0.15	-	-	0.86	0.81	n/a
Pro Forma Year Cost		$ 453,585	$ -	$ -	$ 175,488	$ 312,892	$ 941,965
Adjustment		$ (2,494,717)	$ (66,501)	$ (31,278)	$ (29,248)	$ (72,206)	$ (2,693,950)

Item 14) *Provide a copy of the REA embargo letter or the order in Case No. 9885.*

Response) Please see the attached copy of the REA embargo letter referred to in the orders in Case No. 9885.

Witness) Mark A. Bailey

United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Electrification Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, D.C. 20250

April 9, 1987

RECEIVED
APR 10 1987
CHAIRMAN
P.S.C.

Honorable Richard D. Heman, Jr.
Chairman, Commonwealth of Kentucky
Public Service Commission
730 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602

Dear Chairman Heman:

I have carefully reviewed the March 17, 1987 Order of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in Case No. 9885 which denied a modest rate increase for Big Rivers Electric Corporation. I have discussed this Order with the Secretary of Agriculture, the General Counsel of the Department, and officials of the Department of Justice. Frankly, we are all surprised and disappointed at this action of the Commission and the rationale on which the Order is based.

The Order raises profound and disturbing questions about the future feasibility and security of loans made or guaranteed by the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) and the Rural Telephone Bank (RTB) for use in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It appears that the Commission wants to reserve to itself the final authority to determine when and if loans will be repaid and the manner in which REA will exercise its jurisdiction over power sales of its borrowers.

The Commission's Order denying rate relief to Big Rivers has compromised the ability of Big Rivers to repay its Federal loans. Because of the position taken by the Commission as expressed in this Order, REA is obligated to consider the options available to it to protect the Rural Electrification and Telephone programs and the interest of the American taxpayer. Until we are in a position to reach a final decision, REA and the RTB will suspend all loan and loan guarantee approvals and advances on loans and loan guarantees already approved to all electric and telephone borrowers in Kentucky.

It would be helpful if you and the other members of the Commission would meet with me in Washington, D. C. to discuss this matter and attempt to arrive at a satisfactory resolution assuring repayment of loans to Kentucky borrowers.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which REA is sending to its electric and telephone borrowers in Kentucky notifying them of REA's suspension action.

Sincerely,

Harold V Hunter

HAROLD V. HUNTER
Administrator

Enclosure

United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Electrification Administration
Washington D.C. 20250

LETTER SENT TO ALL REA-FINANCED ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN KENTUCKY

Dear Mr./Ms.:

I was surprised and disappointed to learn of the March 17, 1987 Order of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in Case No. 9885 denying a modest rate increase to Big Rivers Electric Corporation (Big Rivers). Big Rivers has sought the rate increase to reflect the commercialization last year of the Wilson Generating Plant, a revenue producing, state-of-the-art, coal-fired, 400 MW power plant located in Western Kentucky.

The Rural Electrification Administration (REA), with the endorsement of the Commission, extended over $700 million in Federal loans and guarantees to Big Rivers to finance most of the Wilson Plant. Big Rivers has been in default on its Government loans since 1984 and is presently more than $220 million in arrears.

A similar attempt to modestly increase rates was rejected by the Public Service Commission in 1985, some 6 months after Big Rivers had defaulted on its Government loans. This latest rejection came after years of arduous negotiations among Big Rivers, REA, and other interested parties.

Big Rivers has not had a rate increase since 1981 and currently charges its members the lowest rates of any consumer-owned generating cooperative in the country. Had the Commission granted Big Rivers' request in this case, its rates would still have been far below those projected by Big Rivers in prior Commission proceedings authorizing the construction and financing of the Wilson Plant.

The Commission has apparently undertaken to allocate economic risks to REA in a manner not contemplated in the Rural Electrification Act or assumed by REA. The Order raises profound and disturbing questions about the feasibility of loans made or guaranteed by REA and the Rural Telephone Bank (RTB) for use in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Commission has seemingly reserved to itself the final authority to determine when Federal loans will be repaid, if ever. The Order also suggests that the Commission will make repayment of REA loans dependent upon how REA exercises its jurisdiction over power sales of its borrowers.

The Commission's Order denying rate relief has compromised important Federal interests, including the ability of Big Rivers to repay its Federal loans. Because of the climate of uncertainty created by the Order of the Public Service Commission dated March 17, 1987, I am not able to conclude, as required by law, that the security for REA and RTB loans is reasonably adequate and that such loans will be repaid within the time agreed. Accordingly, I must ask you, pursuant to your loan contract, to provide evidence satisfactory to

REA of the continuing economic feasibility of your system taking into account the Order of the Public Service Commission. Regretfully, until I receive satisfactory assurances in this matter, I must suspend any action on requests for the advance of funds on loans made or guaranteed by REA or the RTB, and on applications for additional loans or guarantees.

For your information, a copy of my letter to the Commission Chairman is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

In the Matter of:

Application of Big Rivers Electric	)	
Corporation for a General	)	Case No. 2012-00535
Adjustment in Rates	)	

PETITION OF BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR CONFIDENTIAL PROTECTION

1. Big Rivers Electric Corporation ("Big Rivers") hereby petitions the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to 807 KAR 5:001 Section 13 and KRS 61.878, to grant confidential protection to certain information Big Rivers is filing with its responses to the post-hearing information requests in this matter. The information Big Rivers seeks to protect as confidential is hereinafter referred to as the "Confidential Information."

2. The Confidential Information consists of:

   a. portions of Big Rivers' response to Item 6 and portions of the attachment to Big Rivers' response to Item 11 of the post-hearing information requests; and

   b. the electronic attachment to Big Rivers' response to Item 9 of the post-hearing information requests.

3. One (1) copy of the hardcopy pages containing Confidential Information (*i.e.*, the confidential pages from the responses to Items 6 and 11), with the Confidential Information highlighted with transparent ink, printed on yellow paper, or otherwise marked "CONFIDENTIAL," is being filed with this petition. A copy of those pages, with the Confidential Information redacted, is being filed with the original and each of the ten (10) copies

of Big Rivers' responses to the information requests filed with this petition. 807 KAR 5:001 Sections 13(2)(a)(3), 13(2)(b).

4. One (1) copy of the electronic attachment to Big Rivers' response to Item 9 is contained on the CD marked "CONFIDENTIAL" that accompanies this petition. The entirety of the attachment is confidential, and as such, the entirety of the confidential CD has been redacted from the original and each of the ten (10) copies of Big Rivers' responses to the information requests filed with this petition. 807 KAR 5:001 Sections 13(2)(a)(3), 13(2)(b). A motion for deviation from the requirement that Big Rivers file paper copies of the attachment to its response to Item 9 accompanies this petition.

5. A copy of this petition with the Confidential Information redacted has been served on all parties to this proceeding. 807 KAR 5:001 Section 13(2)(c). A copy of the Confidential Information has been served on all parties that have signed a confidentiality agreement.

6. The Confidential Information is not publicly available, is not disseminated within Big Rivers except to those employees and professionals with a legitimate business need to know and act upon the information, and is not disseminated to others without a legitimate need to know and act upon the information.

7. If and to the extent the Confidential Information becomes generally available to the public, whether through filings required by other agencies or otherwise, Big Rivers will notify the Commission and have its confidential status removed. 807 KAR 5:001 Section 13(10)(a).

8. As discussed below, the Confidential Information is entitled to confidential protection based upon KRS 61.878(1)(c)(1), which protects "records confidentially disclosed to an agency or required by an agency to be disclosed to it, generally recognized as confidential or

proprietary, which if openly disclosed would permit an unfair commercial advantage to competitors of the entity that disclosed the records." KRS 61.878(1)(c)(1); 807 KAR 5:001 Section 13(2)(a)(1).

I. Big Rivers Faces Actual Competition

9. Big Rivers competes in the wholesale power market to sell energy excess to its members' needs. Big Rivers' ability to successfully compete in the wholesale power market is dependent upon a combination of its ability to get the maximum price for the power sold, and keeping the cost of producing that power as low as possible. Fundamentally, if Big Rivers' cost of producing a kilowatt hour increases, its ability to sell that kilowatt hour in competition with other utilities is adversely affected. As is well documented in multiple proceedings before this Commission, Big Rivers' margins are derived almost exclusively from its off-system sales.

10. Big Rivers also competes for reasonably priced credit in the credit markets, and its ability to compete is directly impacted by its financial results. Any event that adversely affects Big Rivers' margins will adversely affect its financial results and potentially impact the price it pays for credit. As was described in the proceeding before this Commission in the Big Rivers unwind transaction case, Big Rivers expects to be in the credit markets on a regular basis in the future.[1]

II. The Confidential Information is Generally Recognized as Confidential or Proprietary

11. The Confidential Information for which Big Rivers seeks confidential treatment under KRS 61.878(1)(c)(1) is generally recognized as confidential or proprietary under Kentucky law.

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[1] *See* Order dated March 6, 2009, in *In the Matter of: Joint Application of Big Rivers, E.ON, LG&E Energy Marketing, Inc., and Western Kentucky Energy Corporation for Approval to Unwind Lease and Power Purchase Transactions*, PSC Case No. 2007-00455, pages 27-30 and 37-39.

12. The Confidential Information contained in Big Rivers' response to Item 6 consists of projected generating capacity, which reveals the amount of power Big Rivers projects it will have available to sell into the market.

13. The Confidential Information contained in Big Rivers' response to Item 11 consists of details about future scheduled outages.

14. The Confidential Information contained in the attachment to Big Rivers' response to Item 9 consists of certain outputs from production cost model runs, namely the projected hourly dispatch of Big Rivers' generation units. This information reveals the hours in which Big Rivers projects that the production costs of its generating units will be lower than market prices and thus, the hours the units will be running.

15. Public Disclosure of the Confidential Information would reveal Big Rivers' future need for power or availability of excess power to sell into the market. Knowledge of such data will give Big Rivers' suppliers and competitors an unfair competitive advantage. Public disclosure of the Confidential Information would help Big Rivers' suppliers, buyers, and competitors to determine when Big Rivers will have power available to sell into the market or when Big Rivers needs power, and the amount of power Big Rivers has to sell.

16. Information about a company's detailed inner workings is generally recognized as confidential or proprietary. *See*, *e.g.*, *Hoy v. Kentucky Indus. Revitalization Authority*, 907 S.W.2d 766, 768 (Ky. 1995) ("It does not take a degree in finance to recognize that such information concerning the inner workings of a corporation is 'generally recognized as confidential or proprietary'"). Moreover, the Commission has previously granted confidential treatment to similar information. *See*, *e.g.*, letters from the Commission dated July 28, 2011, and December 20, 2011, in *In the Matter of: Application of Big Rivers Electric Corporation for a*

General Adjustment in Rates, PSC Case No. 2011-00036 (granting confidential treatment to multi-year forecast); letter from the Commission dated December 21, 2010, in *In the Matter of: The 2010 Integrated Resource Plan of Big Rivers Electric Corporation*, PSC Case No. 2010-00443 (granting confidential treatment to fuel cost projections, revenue projections, market price projections, financial model outputs, *etc.*); letter from the Commission dated July 20, 2010, in Administrative Case No. 387 (granting confidential treatment to a list of future scheduled outages, which can give competitors insight into Big Rivers' wholesale power needs).

III. Disclosure of the Confidential Information Would Permit an Unfair Commercial Advantage to Big Rivers' Competitors

17. Disclosure of the Confidential Information would permit an unfair commercial advantage to Big Rivers' competitors. As discussed above, Big Rivers faces actual competition in the wholesale power market and in the credit market. It is likely that Big Rivers would suffer competitive injury if that Confidential Information was publicly disclosed.

18. In PSC Case No. 2003-00054, the Commission granted confidential protection to bids submitted to Union Light, Heat & Power ("ULH&P"). ULH&P argued, and the Commission implicitly accepted, that if the bids it received were publicly disclosed, contractors on future work could use the bids as a benchmark, which would likely lead to the submission of higher bids. Order dated August 4, 2003, in *In the Matter of: Application of the Union Light, Heat and Power Company for Confidential Treatment*, PSC Case No. 2003-00054. The Commission also implicitly accepted ULH&P's further argument that the higher bids would lessen ULH&P's ability to compete with other gas suppliers. *Id.*

19. In Big Rivers' case, potential market power purchasers could use the Confidential Information to know when Big Rivers is long on power and when Big Rivers' projects it will

clear the market and could use that information to manipulate their bids, leading to lower revenues to Big Rivers and placing it at an unfair competitive disadvantage in the credit markets.

20. Additionally, public disclosure of the Confidential Information would give the power producers and marketers with which Big Rivers competes in the wholesale power market insight into Big Rivers' need for power and energy during the periods covered by the information when Big Rivers' units are projected to not be available or are projected to not clear the market. Knowledge of this information would give those power producers and marketers an unfair competitive advantage because they could use that information to potentially underbid Big Rivers in wholesale transactions. It would also give potential suppliers to Big Rivers a competitive advantage because they will be able to manipulate the price of power bid to Big Rivers in order to maximize their revenues, thereby driving up Big Rivers' costs and impairing Big Rivers' ability to compete in the wholesale power and credit markets.

IV. Time Period

21. Big Rivers requests that the Confidential Information remain confidential for a period of five (5) years from the date of this petition, which should allow sufficient time for the projected data to become historical and sufficiently outdated that it could not be used to determine similar confidential information at that time. 807 KAR 5:001 Section 13(2)(a)(2).

V. Conclusion

22. Based on the foregoing, the Confidential Information is entitled to confidential protection. If the Commission disagrees that Big Rivers is entitled to confidential protection, due process requires the Commission to hold an evidentiary hearing. *Utility Regulatory Com'n v. Kentucky Water Service Co.*, Inc., 642 S.W.2d 591 (Ky. App. 1982).

WHEREFORE, Big Rivers respectfully requests that the Commission classify and protect as confidential the Confidential Information.

On this the 11th day of July, 2013.

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel for Big Rivers Electric Corporation

Certificate of Service

I certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing was or will be served by Federal Express or by first class mail, postage prepaid upon the persons listed on the attached service list, on the date this petition is filed with the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

On this the 11th day of July, 2013,

Tyson Kamuf

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

In the Matter of:

Application of Big Rivers Electric Corporation for a General Adjustment in Rates	)))	Case No. 2012-00535

MOTION FOR DEVIATION

Big Rivers Electric Corporation ("Big Rivers") hereby moves the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("Commission") for a deviation from the requirement that it file an original and ten paper copies of responses to information requests and the requirement in 807 KAR 5:001 Section 13 that Big Rivers file a paper copy of material containing confidential information submitted under a petition for confidential treatment and ten paper copies of that material with the confidential information redacted. Big Rivers is filing with this motion a hardcopy original and ten paper copies of its responses to post-hearing information requests, except that certain of the attachments to Big Rivers' responses to Items 4 and 9 of the post-hearing information requests are provided electronically on either a public CD or a CONFIDENTIAL CD filed under a petition for confidential treatment.

The electronic attachments for Items 4 and 9 are voluminous. If printed, the electronic attachments for Item 4 would be 446 pages. Big Rivers is providing one hardcopy of the electronic attachments for Item 4 with this motion.

The electronic attachment for Item 9 would be tens of thousands of pages if printed. Because of the volume, Big Rivers is not including any hardcopies of the electronic attachment for Item 9 with this motion.

WHEREFORE, Big Rivers respectfully requests that the Commission enter an order granting a deviation to Big Rivers from the requirement to file paper copies of the attachments to its responses to the above request for information.

On this the 11th day of July, 2013.

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel for Big Rivers Electric Corporation

Certificate of Service

I certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing was or will be served by Federal Express or by first class mail, postage prepaid upon the persons listed on the attached service list, on the date this petition is filed with the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

On this the 11th day of July, 2013,

TSK

Tyson Kamuf